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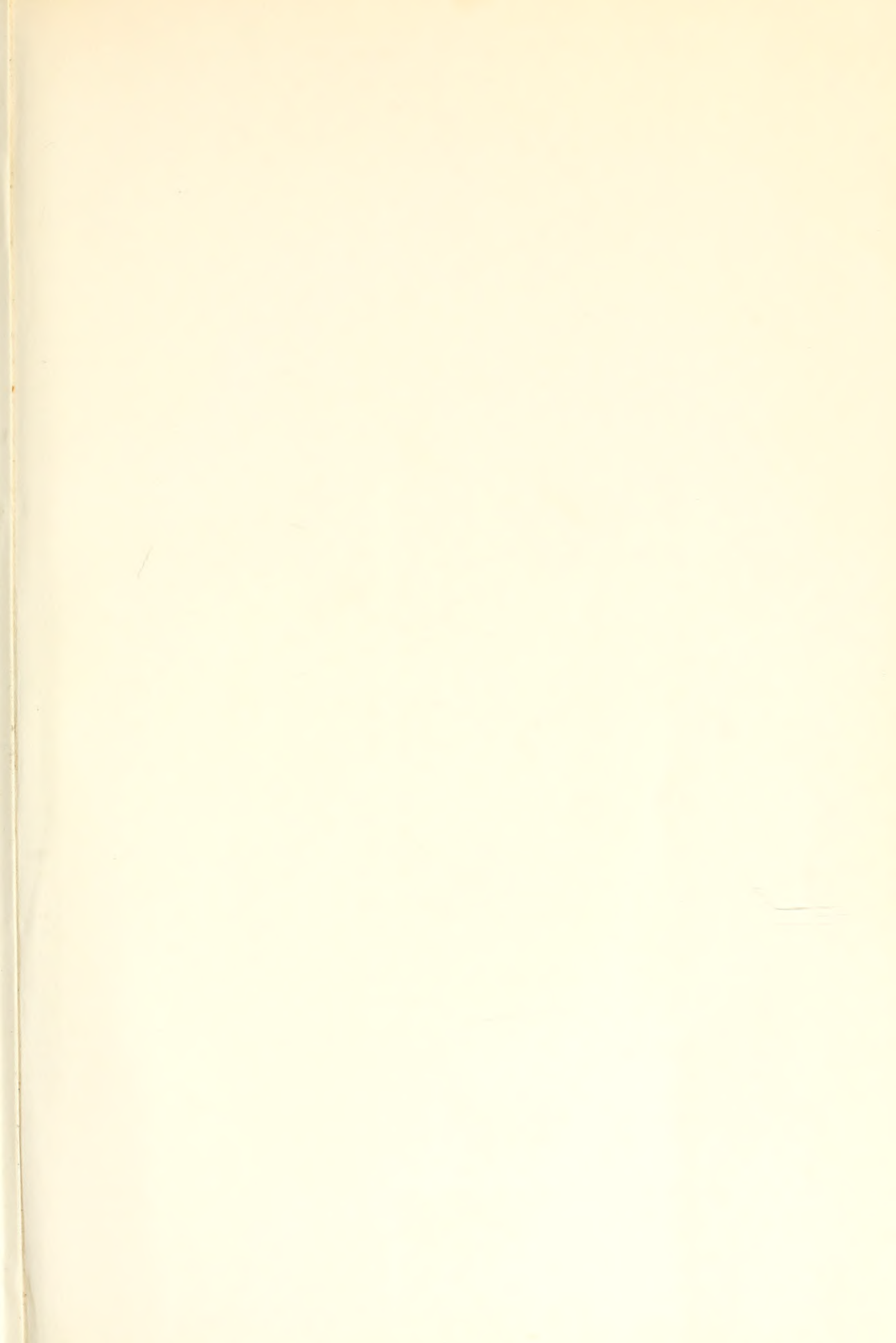
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HISTORY
OF
NORFOLK COUNTY,
MASSACHUSETTS,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF MANY OF ITS
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
D. HAMILTON HURD.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. W. LEWIS & CO.

1884.

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PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

NEARLY two years ago the attention of the publishers, who have long made a speciality of this class of work, was called to the fact that a history of Norfolk County was needed. After mature deliberation the work was planned and its compilation commenced. The best literary talent in this section of the commonwealth for this especial work was engaged, whose names appear at the head of their respective articles, besides many other local writers on special topics. These gentlemen approached the work in a spirit of impartiality and thoroughness, and we believe it has been their honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of the territory embodied herein from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress. The work has been compiled from authenticated and original sources, and no effort spared to produce a history which should prove in every respect worthy of the county represented.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1884.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1	Revolutionary War—Pecuniary Distress—Amendments to State Constitution Proposed—Col. Daniel Whiting . . .	53
CHAPTER I.		CHAPTER VIII.	
THE BENCH AND BAR	5	DEDHAM—(<i>Continued</i>).	
CHAPTER II.		Second Parish—Rev. Jabez Chickering—Third Parish—Rev. Thomas Thacher—Fourth Parish Incorporated as a District under the name of Dover—Shay's Rebellion—Incorporation of Norfolk County—Episcopal Church—Rev. William Montague—Old Church Removed and Rebuilt—Fisher Ames; Sketch of His Life—Edward Dowse—Rev. Jason Haven—Church Covenant of 1793—Division in the Third Parish—New Meeting-House—About Sixty Members Withdraw to the Baptist Society in Medfield—Second Parish and Church—Rev. William Cogswell	57
CHAPTER III.		CHAPTER IX.	
DEDHAM.		DEDHAM—(<i>Continued</i>).	
The Settlement—The Town Covenant—Names of the Signers—Organization of Town Government—Character of Settlers—Formation of the Church—The Rev. John Allin—Division of Lands—Burial-Ground—Training-Ground—Description of the Village in 1664	31	Dedham in the Beginning of the Present Century—Manufacturing Corporations—Mill Privileges on Mother Brook—War of 1812—Legacy for Schools in Will of Samuel Dexter—The First Church—Resignation of Rev. Joshua Bates—Parish elect Rev. Alvan Lamson—Majority of Church Refuse to Concur—Ecclesiastical Council—Protest by a Majority of the Church—Ordination of Mr. Lamson—Suit at Law to Recover Church Property—Decision of Supreme Court—New Meeting-House Society Formed—Rev. Ebenezer Burgess—Improvements in Old Meeting-House—Third Parish—Rev. John White—Second Parish, Rev. Harrison G. Park, Rev. Calvin Durfee and his Successors—Description of Dedham Village in 1818—Dedham Bank—New Jail and Court-House—Town-House—Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Dedham Institution for Savings—Gen. Lafayette's Visit—Gen. Jackson's Visit	63
CHAPTER IV.		CHAPTER X.	
DEDHAM—(<i>Continued</i>).		DEDHAM—(<i>Continued</i>).	
Mother Brook, or East Brook—Dedham Island—Long Ditch—Indian Village at Natick—Pacomtuck, or Deerfield—Boggastow, or Medfield—Wollonomoag, or Wrentham—Decease of leading Men among the First Settlers	41	Universalist Society, South Dedham—Episcopal Church—Rev. Isaac Boyle—Rev. Samuel B. Babcock—New Church—Dedham Branch Railroad—Manufactures—Population in 1835—Newspapers—Centennial Celebration, 1836—Dr. Lamson's Historical Discourses, 1838—Dr. Burgess' Discourse in "Dedham Pulpit"—Rev. John White's Historical Discourse, 1836—Rev. Mr. Durfee's Historical Discourse, 1836—Destructive Fires—Improvements in Schools and School-Houses—Norfolk County Railroad—First Baptist Church, West Dedham—Baptist Church, East Dedham—Baptist Church, South Dedham—Methodist Episcopal Church, East Dedham—First Parish—Resignation of Dr. Lamson, and of Dr. Burgess—Third Parish—Successors of Rev. John White	63
CHAPTER V.			
DEDHAM—(<i>Continued</i>).			
Indian Deeds—Philip's War—Rev. William Adams—New Meeting-House—Timothy Dwight—William Avery—Daniel Fisher, the second—His Part in Resisting Sir Edmund Andros	44		
CHAPTER VI.			
DEDHAM—(<i>Continued</i>).			
Province Charter—Changes and Contentions—Incorporation of Needham—Rev. Joseph Belcher—The Second Parish and Church—Rev. Thomas Balch—The Third Parish and Church—Rev. Josiah Dwight—Rev. Andrew Tyler—Incorporation of Walpole—Services of Church of England begun—Rev. William Clark—Samuel Colburn—Devise of Estate to Episcopal Church—Rev. Samuel Dexter—The Fourth Parish and Church—Rev. Benjamin Caryl—Services of Dedham Men in French Wars—New Meeting-House—Dr. Nathaniel Ames—The Pillar of Liberty—Events Prior to the American Revolution	47		
CHAPTER VII.			
DEDHAM—(<i>Continued</i>).			
Dedham Village in 1775—Leading Men—Lexington Alarm—Minute-Men and Militia Companies March—Siege of Boston—Town Votes upon Question of Independence—Bounties for Soldiers—Parishes Raise Money by Taxation—Articles of Confederation Approved—Delegates to State Convention for forming Constitution—Expenses of			

	PAGE		PAGE
—Successors of Dr. Lamson in First Parish—Improvements in Meeting-House—Successors to Rev. Dr. Burgess—Burning of St. Paul's Church—New Stone Church—Chapel—Roman Catholic Church—St. Mary's School and Asylum—Annexations to West Roxbury and Walpole—Dedham Gas-Light Company—Dedham Historical Society	71	CHAPTER XIX.	
CHAPTER XI.		COHASSET.	
DEDHAM—(Continued).		Pioneer History—Reference to Hingham—Heirs of the Sachem Chickatabut—Deed from the Indians, July 4, 1665—The Pioneers: Beal, Cushing, James, Lincoln, Tower, Sutton, Bates, Kent, Nichols, Orcutt, Pratt, Stoddard—The First Settlement—Its Location—Derivation of name of Town—Incorporation of Parish—Little Hingham—The Church—Petition for Incorporation of Town—Opposed by Hingham—Town Incorporated April 26, 1770—Early Votes concerning Schools—Votes concerning the Revolution—Cohasset's Representative at the Boston Tea-Party—Maj. James Stoddard—War of 1812—Shipwrecks, etc.	216
The Civil War, 1861-65—Companies of Dedham Men—Their Services in the War—Commodore G. J. Van Brunt—Expenses of the War for Bounties and Aid to Soldiers' Families—Memorial Hall—Names of those who Fell Inscribed on the Tablets	79	CHAPTER XX.	
CHAPTER XII.		COHASSET—(Continued).	
DEDHAM—(Continued).		Banks—Civil History—Military	224—
Readville annexed to Hyde Park—Dedham Public Library—Incorporation of Norwood—Death of Rev. Dr. Babcock—Steam Fire-Engine—Dedham Water Company—Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners—Oakdale—Church of the Good Shepherd—Islington—Congregational Church—New Colburn School-House—Brookdale Cemetery—Town Seal—Conclusion	88	CHAPTER XXI.	
CHAPTER XIII.		COHASSET—(Continued).	
BRAINTREE	111	<i>Ecclesiastical and Educational</i> —Pioneer History—First Reference to Cohasset in Hingham Records—Various Votes concerning the Town—Divisions of the Meadow Lands with the Proprietors at Conihasset—The First Meeting-House—Subsequent History—Methodist Society in North Cohasset—Second Congregational Church—The Beechwood Church—St. Anthony's Church—Educational Interests	231
CHAPTER XIV.		CHAPTER XXII.	
BRAINTREE—(Continued)	122	DOVER	238
CHAPTER XV.		CHAPTER XXIII.	
BELLINGHAM	143	QUINCY.	
CHAPTER XVI.		The Massachusetts Fields	257
FRANKLIN.		CHAPTER XXIV.	
Early History as a Precinct—First Cession of Dedham—Purchase of Wrentham—The New Precinct—Church Organized—First Minister—Meeting-House—Church Music—Discords—Precinct Ministers—Revs. Haven, Barnum, Emmons—Civil History—Move for a Town—Town History—Incorporation—Why named Franklin—Town Library—Topography—Maps—Indian Traditions—Revolutionary War—Sentiments in Town-Meeting—Soldiers' Second Meeting-House—Its Site, Cost, Bell—Moved and Modernized—Interior Glimpse of Home Life—Military Affairs—Trainings and Musters—The Poor—Burial Grounds—Post-Offices—Temperance—Early Industries.	160	QUINCY—(Continued).	
CHAPTER XVII.		Merrymont	260
FRANKLIN—(Continued).		CHAPTER XXV.	
Later Town History—Ecclesiastical—Ministers of the First Church—Other Churches and Meeting-Houses—South Franklin Congregational—Grace Universalist—Baptist—Catholic—Methodist—Town Library—Public Schools—High School—Franklin Academy—Dean Academy—College Graduates—Statistics of Material Growth—Town Industries—Straw Goods—Feltings, etc.—Newspapers—Railroads—Banks—Fire Protection—The Rebellion—List of Soldiers—Precinct and Town Officers—Centennial Celebration	174	QUINCY—(Continued).	
CHAPTER XVIII.		Mount Wollaston	268
RANDOLPH	188	CHAPTER XXVI.	
		QUINCY—(Continued).	
		Old Braintree	276
		CHAPTER XXVII.	
		QUINCY—(Continued).	
		The North Precinct Church	278
		CHAPTER XXVIII.	
		QUINCY—(Continued).	
		Life in the Colonial Town	295
		CHAPTER XXIX.	
		QUINCY—(Continued).	
		The North Precinct Annals	323
		CHAPTER XXX.	
		QUINCY—(Continued).	
		Modern Quincy	355

CHAPTER XXXI.

PAGE

STOUGHTON.

Stoughton—Named in Honor of Governor William Stoughton—Territory allotted to Dorchester in 1637—Known as the "New Grant"—Dorchester South Precinct—A Part set off to Wrentham in 1724—Incorporation of Stoughton—Original Territory—Second Precinct set off in 1740—Incorporation of Third Precinct in 1743—The First Town-Meeting—Incorporation of Stoughtonham—The Revolution—Votes of the Town in 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726—Committee of Correspondence—Revolutionary Bounties, etc. 389

CHAPTER XXXII.

STOUGHTON—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History.—Universalist Church—Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Roman Catholic Church—Methodist Episcopal Church, North Stoughton—Baptist Church, East Stoughton 394

CHAPTER XXXIII.

STOUGHTON—(Continued).

The Press—The Stoughton Sentinel—Masonic—Rising Star Lodge, F. and A. M.—Mount Zion Royal Arch Chapter—Stoughton Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F.—The Boot and Shoe Interest—Civil History—Representatives and Town Clerks from 1731 to 1884—Military Record—Number of Men Furnished—Amount of Money Expended for War Purposes 403

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HOLBROOK 427

CHAPTER XXXV.

MEDFIELD 439

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SHARON 454

CHAPTER XXXVII.

WELLESLEY 477

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WELLESLEY—(Continued).

Wellesley College 482

CHAPTER XXXIX.

NORWOOD 495

CHAPTER XL.

NEEDHAM.

Indian Occupation—Original Purchase in 1680—Consideration—First Settlements—Petition for Preaching in 1709—Petition for Act of Incorporation—Opposed by Dedham—Lands for Support of Ministry—Incorporation of Town—Named after Needham in England—The First Town-Meeting—Selectmen Elected—Burying-Ground—The First Minister—First Meeting-House—Westerly Precinct Set Off—The First Church Bell—Early Educational Interests—Social Library 517

CHAPTER XLI.

NEEDHAM—(Continued).

War of the Revolution—The Battle of Lexington—Needham's Prompt Response—Her Citizens perform Efficient

Service—They harass the British Retreat from Lexington and Concord—Ephraim Bullard alarms the Minute-Men—List of Names composing Needham Companies—Capt. Aaron Smith's Company of Militia—Capt. Caleb Kingsbury's Company of Minute-Men—Capt. Robert Smith's Company—Sketches of the Killed—Incidents—Votes of the Town during the Revolutionary Period . . . 518

CHAPTER XLII.

NEEDHAM—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History.—Congregational Church—Unitarian Church—Baptist Church—Methodist Episcopal Church, Highlandville—Second Adventists 526

CHAPTER XLIII.

NEEDHAM—(Continued).

The Press—Civil History—Military Record.—The Needham Chronicle—Changes in Boundary-Line—Valuation—Population—Documentary—Representatives—Selectmen—Town Clerks—Treasurers—Military Record . . . 532

CHAPTER XLIV.

MEDWAY 540A

CHAPTER XLV.

WEYMOUTH.

Geography—Geology—General History—Weston's Colony—Gorges' Settlement—Hull's Company—Ecclesiastical Troubles—Pequod War—Emigration—Town Government 560

CHAPTER XLVI.

WEYMOUTH—(Continued).

King Philip's War—Company of Horse—Town Affairs—Sir Edmund Andros—Military Company—Canadian Expedition—Local Matters—Town Boundaries—New Precinct—Dr. White—Town Regulations—Parsonage Property—Pigwacket Indians—Town Commons—Throat Distemper—French and Indian Wars—French Neutrals—Dr. Tufts—Highways—South Precinct 567

CHAPTER XLVII.

WEYMOUTH—(Continued).

Revolutionary War—Arbitrary Measures of the Crown—Agents Chosen to Meet in Boston—Committees of Correspondence—No more Tea—Energetic Action—Record of Votes on the Resolutions of Congress—Refusal to Pay Taxes to the Royal Treasurer—Town Committee of Correspondence—Minute-Men—Preparations for War—Raising Troops—Declaration of Independence—Bounties—State Convention—State Constitution—Procuring Men and Provisions—Soldiers to Hull 572

CHAPTER XLVIII.

WEYMOUTH—(Continued).

Recovering from the Effects of the War—Work-House—Local Matters—Smallpox—Norfolk County—Attempt to divide the Town—Business Enterprises—Post-Office—War with England—Alarm at Cohasset—Town Lines—Manufacturing Companies Discouraged—Surplus Revenue—Anti-Slavery Resolutions—Town Records—Town Hall—War of the Rebellion—Opening Scenes—Twelfth Regiment—Raising Troops—Military Records—Bounties—Thirty-fifth Regiment—Town Bonds and Seal—

	PAGE
Forty-second Regiment—Contributions—Difficulties— Fourth Heavy Artillery—Final Attempt to divide the Town—Soldiers' Monument—Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary—Water Question—Fire Department— Growth of the Town	578
CHAPTER XLIX.	
WEYMOUTH—(<i>Continued</i>).	
<i>Ecclesiastical History</i> .—Congregational Churches—The First Church	584
CHAPTER L.	
WEYMOUTH—(<i>Continued</i>).	
Congregational Churches (<i>Continued</i>): Second Church, Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree, Union Church of South Weymouth, Church at East Weymouth, Pilgrim Church—Methodist Episcopal: Church at East Weymouth, Church at Lovell's Corner—Universalist: First Church, Second Church, Third Church—Baptist: First Church—Roman Catholic: Parish of St. Francis Xavier, Parish of the Immaculate Conception, Parish of the Sacred Heart, Parish of St. Jerome—Protestant Episcopal: Trinity Parish	589
CHAPTER LI.	
WEYMOUTH—(<i>Continued</i>).	
Educational Institutions—Public Schools—Weymouth and Braintree Academy—Newspapers—Weymouth Histori- cal Society—Social Libraries—Mutual Library Associa- tions—Tufts' Library	594
CHAPTER LII.	
WEYMOUTH—(<i>Continued</i>).	
Military Organizations: Early Companies, Company for the Castle, Weymouth Light-Horse, Weymouth Artil- lery, Weymouth Light Infantry, Franklin Guards— Grand Army of the Republic: Lincoln Post, No. 40, Reynolds Post, No. 58—Societies and Associations: Masonic Orphans' Hope Lodge, Delta Lodge, South Shore Commandery, Pentalpa Royal Arch Chapter— Odd-Fellows: Crescent Lodge, Wildey Lodge, Wompa- tuck Encampment—Knights of Pythias: Delphi Lodge —Knights of Honor: Pilgrim Lodge—Weymouth Agri- cultural and Industrial Society—Other Organizations	598
CHAPTER LIII.	
WEYMOUTH—(<i>Continued</i>).	
Business Enterprises—Mills: The Waltham- Richards- Bates' Mills, Tide Mill, Tirrell's Mill, Reed's Mill, Loud's Mill, Vinson's Mill, Dyer's Mill—Turnpikes: Weymouth and Braintree, New Bedford, Hingham and Quiney Bridge—Railroads: Old Colony, South Shore—Expresses —Telegraph—Telephone—Financial Corporations— Banks: Weymouth National, National of South Wey- mouth—Savings Banks: Weymouth, South Weymouth, East Weymouth—Weymouth and Braintree Fire Insur- ance Company—Manufactures: Boots and Shoes—Wey- mouth Iron Company—Fish Company—Weymouth Commercial Company—Ice Companies—Bradley Fer- tilizer Company—Ship Building—Bay State Hammock Company—Howe & French—Fire-Works—Mitten-Fac- tory—Miscellaneous	600
CHAPTER LIV.	
WEYMOUTH—(<i>Continued</i>)	605

	PAGE
CHAPTER LV.	
WRENTHAM	622
CHAPTER LVI.	
FOXBOROUGH.	
Incorporation of Town—Early History—The First Settler —Jacob Shepard—List of Early Settlers—Early Votes— The Pioneer Schools—The First Town Clerk—Church History—Early Votes—Manufactures, etc.	673
CHAPTER LVII.	
FOXBOROUGH—(<i>Continued</i>).	
<i>Military Record</i> .—The Heroes of Three Wars—War of the Revolution—1812—War of the Rebellion—List of Soldiers, 1861-65—Patriots of 1776—Soldiers of 1812— Roll of Honor, 1861-65—Veterans of the War—Militia, 1796	683
CHAPTER LVIII.	
FOXBOROUGH—(<i>Continued</i>).	
<i>Ecclesiastical History</i> .—Congregational Church—Baptist Church—Universalist Church—Roman Catholic Chapels —Civil History—Delegates to Constitutional Convention —State Senators—Commission of Insolvency—Represent- atives—Justices of the Peace—Selectmen—Town Clerks —Town House—Memorial Hall—The Howe Monument— Change in Boundaries—Masonic—Historical Items—The Press—The Centennial Celebration—Population—Sta- tistical	697
CHAPTER LIX.	
WALPOLE.	
Pioneer History—The Dedham Covenant—Indian Pro- prieters—Primitive Condition of the Country—Early Settlements—The Cedar Swamp—Petition for Precinct— Incorporation of Town—The French and Indian War— Capt. Bacon's Company from Walpole—Slavery in Wal- pole—Deacon Robbins' Slave "Jack"—War of the Rev- olution—Resolutions of the Town—List of Revolutionary Soldiers—War of 1812—Capt. Samuel Fales' Company of Light Infantry	708
CHAPTER LX.	
WALPOLE—(<i>Continued</i>).	
<i>Ecclesiastical History</i> .—First Congregational Society—Or- thodox Congregational Church—Congregational Church, East Walpole—Methodist Episcopal Church—Methodist Episcopal Church, South Walpole	712
CHAPTER LXI.	
WALPOLE—(<i>Continued</i>).	
The Press—The Walpole Standard—The Walpole Enter- prise—The Norfolk County Tribune—The Walpole Star —Manufacturing Interests—Civil History—The Town Hall—Military History—Number of Men Furnished —Amount of Money Expended—Roll of Honor—Memo- rial Tablets	718
CHAPTER LXII.	
MILTON.	
Pioneer History—The First Settlements—Stoughton, Glover, and Hutchinson—Grant of the Territory to Dorchester—Release of Indian Title—Cutshamoquin— Location of First Settlements—King Philip's War—	

	PAGE
Prominent Early Settlers—Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens—Robert Vose, Robert Tucker, Benjamin Wadsworth, Joseph Belcher, Oxenbridge Thatcher, John Swift, Peter Thatcher, Dr. Miller, Samuel Miller, Governor Belcher, William Foye, Col. Gooch, Governor Hutchinson, James Smith, Oxenbridge Thatcher, Jr., Samuel Swift, Nathaniel Tucker, Seth Adams, William Foye, Jr., Joseph Gooch, Benjamin Pratt, Col. Joseph Vose, Job Sumner, John Miller, Benjamin Wadsworth, W. S. Hutchinson, Josiah Badcock, Samuel Henshaw, Edward H. Robbins, Rufus Tucker, Thomas Thatcher, Jesse Tucker, J. S. Boies, Nathaniel J. Robbins, John M. Forbes, Solomon Vose, Roger Vose, Charles P. Sumner, etc.	730
CHAPTER LXIII.	
MILTON.	
War of the Revolution	745
CHAPTER LXIV.	
MILTON—(Continued).	
<i>Ecclesiastical History.</i> —The First Congregational Society—The First Evangelical Society—The Second Evangelical Society—Lower Mills Baptist Church	749
CHAPTER LXV.	
MILTON—(Continued).	
The Crehore Estate—The Sumners—The Wadsworths—The Vose Place—The Robert Tucker Place—The Oldest House in Milton—The Tucker House—The Billings House—The Blue Hills—The Foye House—The Hutchinson House—The Robbins House—The Governor Belcher Place—Milton Cemetery—Detailed History—Different Purchasers—Ancient Inscriptions—Tombs	757
CHAPTER LXVI.	
MILTON—(Continued).	
Civil and Military—Representatives—Town Clerks—Town Treasurers—War of the Rebellion—List of Soldiers, etc.	770
CHAPTER LXVII.	
MILTON—(Continued)	772
CHAPTER LXVIII.	
MILTON—(Continued).	
Town Hall—The Blue Hill National Bank—The Milton News—Post-Office	774
CHAPTER LXIX.	
BROOKLINE	783
CHAPTER LXX.	
HYDE PARK	895

	PAGE
CHAPTER LXXI.	
CANTON.	
Indian Name of the Town, Punkapaog—John Eliot—Organization of Precinct, 1715—List of Precinct Officers—Incorporation of Stoughton, 1726—Roger Sherman—War of the Revolution—Various Votes—The Suffolk Resolves—The First Troops from Stoughton—Capt. James Endicott's Company—Other Companies—Committee of Correspondence and Inspection—Documentary History—Incorporation of Town—Names of Petitioners—First Town Officers—War of 1812—Extracts from Town Records—The First School-House	919
CHAPTER LXXII.	
CANTON—(Continued).	
<i>Ecclesiastical History.</i> —First Congregational Church—Organization—The Covenant of 1717—The First Pastor, Rev. Joseph Morse—The First Celebration of the Lord's Supper—The First Deacons—Extracts from the Early Records—List of those who joined the Church during Mr. Morse's Ministry—Death of Mr. Morse—Inventory of his Estate—Rev. Samuel Dunbar—Rev. Z. Howard—Rev. William Richey—Rev. Benjamin Huntoon—Succeeding Pastors—Church Buildings—Evangelical Congregational Church—Baptist Church—Universalist Church—Roman Catholic Church	931
CHAPTER LXXIII.	
CANTON—(Continued).	
<i>The Press, Manufactures, Banks, etc.</i> —The Canton Journal—Early Manufactures—The First Cotton-Factory—Present Manufactures—Memorial Hall—Military Record—Number of Men Furnished—Amount of Money Raised—Various Votes in Relation to Bounties, etc.—Roll of Honor—Revere Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic—The Neponset National Bank—Canton Institution for Savings—Representatives from 1876 to Present Time	944
CHAPTER LXXIV.	
NORFOLK.	
North Parish of Wrentham—Early Settlements—Residents in 1795—North Society—First Meeting-House—Incorporation of Town—Act of Incorporation—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—List of Selectmen—Town Clerks—Representatives—Town House—Present Valuation—Industrial Pursuits—Churches—Schools	973
APPENDIX	978
ERRATA	1001

BIOGRAPHICAL.

	PAGE		PAGE
Adams, Thomas.....	375	Gridley, Jeremiah.....	886
Alden, Ebenezer.....	208	Griggs, Thomas.....	871
Ames, Ellis.....	972	Grover, Edwin.....	894
Ames, William.....	111	Hewins Family (The).....	470
Aspinwall, Thomas.....	889	Hodges, Alfred.....	708
Aspinwall, William.....	894	Hodges, Benjamin.....	706
Aspinwall, William.....	891	Hodges Family (The).....	705
Atherton, James.....	415	Hodges, Leonard.....	418
Atherton, Samuel.....	417	Hodges, Sewall.....	706
Atwood, Shadrach.....	186	Hodges, William A.....	386
Babcock, S. B.....	93	Holbrook, Amos II.....	158
Bacon, Joseph T.....	670	Holbrook, E. N.....	437
Bird, Francis W.....	729	Hollingsworth, E. A.....	132
Barrows, Thomas.....	93	Holmes, Warren M.....	173
Baxter, Daniel.....	388	Howe, Appleton.....	611
Beak, E. S.....	618	Kimball, Daniel.....	540
Blake, George B.....	883	Kingman, Bradford.....	883
Bleakie, Robert.....	916	Lamson, Alvan.....	99
Bullard, John.....	92	Lincoln, James D.....	670
Burgess, Ebenezer.....	95	Lyon, E. A.....	539
Candage, R. G. F.....	887	McDonnell, Patrick.....	384
Capen, Nahum.....	957	Manfield, William.....	963
Carpenter, E.....	703	Mann, George H.....	470
Chapman, O. S.....	962	Martin, N. C.....	782
Churchill, Amos.....	380	Monk, Elisha C.....	422
Churchill, C. C.....	109	Morrison Family (The).....	133
Clapp, Lucius.....	424	Morse, Elijah A.....	965
Clark, Joseph W.....	102	Morse, Luther.....	473
Cleveland, Ira.....	101	Morse, Otis.....	516
Colburn, Waldo.....	12	Noyes, Samuel B.....	22
Cook, Horace L.....	672	Orr, Galen.....	538
Cook, Nathan A.....	159	Parsons, Thomas.....	880
Crocker, L. O.....	142	Paul, Ebenezer.....	108
Curtis, Daniel D.....	452	Peirce, Henry.....	879
Davis Family (The).....	881	Pierce, Edward L.....	777
Deane, Francis W.....	971	Pierce Family (The).....	108
Dizer, M. C.....	616	Pierce, Henry L.....	410
Draper, James.....	967	Pierce, Jesse.....	108
Du Bois, A. E.....	215	Porter, Robert.....	425
Everett, George.....	514	Ray, James P.....	184
Faxon, Henry H.....	376	Ray, Joseph G.....	185
Field, William.....	381	Richards, Moses.....	472
Fisk, Emory.....	488	Richardson, Stephen W.....	187
Fiske, Isaac.....	453	Sanford, M. H.....	555
Fiske, Josiah J.....	668	Sargent, James H.....	560
Fiske, J. N.....	669	Shaw, Nathaniel.....	613
Fisher, Jabez.....	672	Sheldon, Rhodes.....	671
Fisher, M. M.....	557	Shepard, James S.....	964
Flagg, Solomon.....	489	Sherburne, William.....	671
Fogg, John S.....	615	Sherman, Job.....	707
Fogg, David S.....	515	Slafter, Carlos.....	107
Frederick, Eleazer.....	382	Smith, Isaac.....	702
French, Charles H.....	960	Smith, Lyman.....	513
Gaston, William.....	21	Southgate, George A.....	109
Gay, J. W.....	110	Southworth, Amasa.....	421

	PAGE		PAGE
Southworth, Asahel.....	419	Wales, Nathaniel.....	412
Southworth, Consider.....	419	Ware, Josiah.....	976
Southworth, Col. Consider.....	420	Warner, Samuel.....	21
Spaulding, Corodon.....	970	Washburn, Andrew.....	917
Stetson, Caleb.....	131	Wason, Elbridge.....	878
Stetson, Everett.....	727	Wentworth Family (The).....	968
Stetson, J. A.....	376	Whitaker, E. K.....	535
Stone, Ebenezer.....	727	White, Judge George.....	492
Stone, Eliphalet.....	107	White, N. L.....	139
Stuart, William J.....	917	White, Thomas.....	438
Taft, Ezra W.....	106	Whiting, Edwin.....	110
Talbot, Warren.....	473	Wild, Charles.....	874
Thayer, David.....	136	Wild, Edward A.....	876
Tinker, Francis.....	515	Wolcott, H. F.....	779
Tirrell, James.....	613	Wood, Henry.....	490
Torrey, James.....	620	Worthington, Erastus.....	25
Wales, Martin.....	414		

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Adams, John.....	facing 320	Draper, James.....	facing 967
Adams, John Quincy.....	354	Du Bois, A. E.....	215
Adams, Thomas.....	375	Everett, George.....	514
Alden, Ebenezer.....	208	Faxon, Henry H.....	377
Ames, William.....	111	Field, William.....	381
Atherton, James.....	415	Fisher, M. M.....	557
Atherton, Samuel.....	417	Fisk, Emery.....	488
Atwood, Shadrach.....	156	Fiske, Isaac.....	455
Babcock, S. B.....	93	Fiske, J. N.....	669
Bacon, Joseph T.....	670	Flagg, Solomon.....	489
Baxter, Daniel.....	388	Fogg, David S.....	513
Barrows, Thomas.....	between 92, 93	Fogg, John S.....	615
Beals, E. S.....	facing 618	Frederick, Eleazer.....	382
Bird, Francis W.....	729	French, Charles H.....	296
Blake, George B.....	883	Gaston, William.....	21
Bleakie, Robert.....	916	Gay, J. W.....	between 110, 111
"Boylston Place," Residence of Henry Lee.....	860	Griggs, Thomas.....	facing 871
Burgess, Ebenezer.....	95	Hewins, Whiting.....	471
Bullard, John.....	92	Hodges, Alfred.....	708
Candage, R. G. F.....	887	Hodges, Benjamin.....	765
Canton Memorial Hall.....	951	Hodges, Leonard.....	418
Capen, Nahum.....	957	Hodges, Sewall.....	705
Carpenter, J. E.....	703	Hodges, William A.....	386
Chapman, O. S.....	962	Holbrook, Amos H.....	158
Churchill, Amos.....	380	Holbrook, E. N.....	437
Churchill, C. C.....	between 108, 109	Hollingsworth, E. A.....	132
Clapp, Lucius.....	facing 424	Holmes, Warren M.....	173
Clark, Joseph W.....	102	Hunnewell, H. H., Residence and Views of Grounds.....	478-480
Cleveland, Ira.....	101	Howe, Appleton.....	facing 612
Colburn, Waldo.....	12	Lamson, Alvan.....	39
Cook, Horace L.....	672	Lawrence, A. A., Residence of.....	839
Cook, Nathan A.....	159	Lincoln, James D.....	between 670, 671
Crocker, L. O.....	142	Lyon, E. A.....	facing 539
Curtis, Daniel D.....	452	Mann, George H.....	470
Davis, Robert S.....	882	Mansfield, William.....	965
Deane, Francis W.....	971	McDonnell, Patrick.....	384
Dizer, M. C.....	616	Monk, Elisha C.....	422

	PAGE		PAGE
Morrison, A.....	facing 134	Stone, Ebenezer.....	facing 728
Morrison, A. S.....	135	Stone, Eliphalet.....	" 108
Morrison, B. L.....	136	Stuart, William J.....	" 917
Morse, Elijah A.....	" 965	Taft, Ezra W.....	" 106
Morse, Otis.....	" 516	Talbot, Warren.....	between 472, 473
Noyes, Samuel B.....	" 22	Thayer, David.....	facing 137
Orr, Galen.....	" 538	Tinker, Francis.....	between 514, 515
Parsons, Thomas.....	" 881	Tirrell, James.....	" 612, 613
Paul, Ebenezer.....	" 109	Tirrell, Minot.....	" 612, 613
Peirce, Henry.....	" 880	Torrey, James.....	facing 620
Pierce, Edward L.....	" 777	Wales, Martin.....	" 414
Pierce, Henry L.....	" 110	Wales, Nathaniel.....	" 412
Pierce, Jesse.....	" 408	Ware, Josiah.....	" 976
Porter, Robert.....	" 425	Warner, Samuel.....	" 20
Ray, James P.....	" 184	Washburn, Andrew.....	" 918
Ray, Joseph G.....	" 185	Wason, Elbridge.....	" 878
Richards, Moses.....	" 472	Wellesley College.....	482
Richardson, Stephen W.....	" 187	Wellesley College, East Lodge.....	483
Sanford, M. H.....	" 555	Wellesley College, Library.....	485
Sargent, James H.....	" 560	Wellesley College of Music.....	487
Shaw, Nathaniel.....	" 613	Wellesley College, Stone Hall.....	486
Sheldon, Rhodes.....	" 671	Wellesley Town Hall and Library.....	facing 477
Shepard, James S.....	" 964	Wentworth, Edwin.....	" 969
Sherburne, William.....	between 670, 671	Wentworth, Nathaniel.....	" 968
Sherman, Job.....	facing 707	Whitaker, E. K.....	" 536
Slatter, Carlos.....	" 107	White, Judge George.....	" 492
Smith, Isaac.....	" 702	White, N. L.....	" 139
Smith, Lyman.....	" 513	White, Thomas.....	" 438
Southworth, Amasa.....	" 421	Whiting, Edwin.....	between 110, 111
Southworth, Consider.....	" 419	Wild, Charles.....	facing 874
Southgate, George A.....	" 109	Wild, Edward A.....	" 876
Spaulding, Corodon.....	" 970	Wood, Henry.....	" 490
Stetson, Caleb.....	" 131	Wolcott, H. F.....	" 779
Stetson, Everett.....	" 727	Worthington, Erastus.....	" 25
Stetson, J. A.....	" 376		



MAP OF
**NORFOLK
COUNTY**
MASS.

Engraved Expressly for this Work.

INTRODUCTION.

BY NAHUM CAPEN, LL.D.

THAT divisions and subdivisions of extended territory, of increasing population and the multiplying wants of society are necessary for safe and economic efficiency, are truths almost too obvious to require elucidation. In these are to be found the outlines of republican strength necessary to a permanent union. Their importance was fully exemplified in the reign of Alfred the Great of England.¹ The Puritans and the Pilgrims had no choice but to adopt such a system that they might hold their possessions as they acquired them by purchase or otherwise, and preserve their authority as they had means to establish it with an increasing population. No individual nor family was recognized as a part of their community without a registered permit. The terms first adopted were modified from time to time, according to their growing importance. Under the monarchy of Great Britain the American continent was divided into provinces, or colonies, and these were subdivided into towns and counties.

Before Massachusetts was nominally divided into counties, in 1643, it appears to have had such divisions, designated by the term regiments. Under the date of Oct. 7, 1641, in General Court records is the following passage: "The proposition of choosing deputies for a yeare, and transacting and preparing all

things for the General Court amongst the three Regiments, is to be carried by the deputies to the freemen of every towne, and their answer returned to the next session of this Court." *Winthrop's Journal* of May 16, 1639, says, "two Regiments in the Bay mustered at Boston." Evidently the phrase "in the bay" "then excluded soldiers who belonged to what was afterwards called Essex County. Hence regiment at these dates denoted an equal number of general and territorial divisions in the colony."²

The following statistics of Norfolk County represent the towns as they stood from 1793 to 1868, when Hyde Park was taken from Dorchester, Dedham, and Milton, and incorporated April 22, 1868. Norfolk was taken from Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Walpole, and incorporated Feb. 23, 1870. Norwood was taken from Dedham and Walpole, and incorporated Feb. 23, 1872. Holbrook was taken from Randolph, and incorporated Feb. 29, 1872. Wellesley was taken from Needham, and incorporated April 6, 1881.

Norfolk County was taken from Suffolk County, March 26, 1793. It was bounded northeast by Boston harbor, north by Suffolk County, west by southeast part of Worcester County, south by the northeast part of Rhode Island, and southeast and east by the counties of Bristol and Plymouth.³

Number of square miles, 445.

Population: 1790, 23,878; 1800, 27,216; 1810, 31,245; 1820, 36,471; 1830, 41,901; 1840, 53,140; 1850, 78,892; 1860, 109,950; 1870, 51,286; 1880, 70,922.⁴

County town, Dedham. Number of towns, 27, less Dorchester and Roxbury, annexed to Boston, viz.: Bellingham, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, *Dorchester*, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Holbrook, Hyde Park, Medfield, Medway, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Quincy, Randolph, *Roxbury*, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Weymouth, Wrentham.

¹ "After Alfred had subdued and had settled or expelled the Danes, he found the kingdom in the most wretched condition; desolated by the ravages of those barbarians and thrown into disorders which were calculated to perpetuate its misery.

"These were the evils for which it was necessary that the vigilance and activity of Alfred should provide a remedy.

"That he might render the execution of justice strict and regular, he divided all England into counties; these counties he subdivided into hundreds, and the hundreds into tithings. Every householder was answerable for the behaviour of his family and slaves, and even of his guests if they lived above three days in his house. Ten neighboring householders were formed into one corporation, who, under the name of a tithing, decennary, or fribourge, were answerable for each other's conduct, and over whom one person, called a tithing-man, headbourge, or borsholder, was appointed to preside. Every man was punished as an outlaw who did not register himself in some tithing. And no man could change his habitation without a warrant or certificate from the borsholder of the tithing to which he formerly belonged."—*Hume*, vol. i. pp. 70, 71.

² Mass. State Records, vol. i. p. 26. Edited by Nahum Capen.

³ Mass. State Record, 1847, vol. i. p. 26.

⁴ These figures will be varied by the annexation of Roxbury, West Roxbury, and Dorchester to Boston.

Bellingham was set off from Dedham and incorporated as a town in 1719. It lies eighteen miles southwest from Dedham, seventeen north by west from Providence, R. I., and twenty-eight southwest from Boston.

Braintree formerly included Quincy and Randolph, and was at first called Mount Wollaston, the first settlement of which was in 1625. Braintree was incorporated in 1640. It lies ten miles south by east from Boston, and twelve east by south from Dorchester.

Brookline, before its incorporation in 1705, belonged to Boston. It is four miles southwest from Boston, and five miles north-northeast from Dedham.

Canton was originally the south precinct of Dorchester, the first parish of Stoughton, called Dorchester Village. It was incorporated in 1797. It is fourteen miles south by west from Boston, and six miles southeast from Dedham.

Cohasset was originally a part of Hingham. It was incorporated in 1770.

The settlement of Dedham commenced in 1635. Dedham is the shire-town of the county, and lies ten miles southwest from Boston, thirty-five east from Worcester, thirty-five northwest from Plymouth, twenty-six north by west from Taunton, and thirty north-northeast from Providence.¹

Dorchester was incorporated in 1630, annexed to Boston at different periods, and now makes a part of Suffolk County.

Dover was originally a part of Dedham. It was incorporated as a precinct in 1748, and as a town in 1784. It is five miles west from Dedham, and fourteen southwest from Boston.

Foxborough was settled previous to 1700, and was formerly a part of Wrentham, Walpole, and Stoughton.

Franklin was set off from Wrentham in 1737 as a distinct parish, and incorporated as a town, and named in honor of Dr. Franklin, in 1778.²

¹ See History of Dedham, by Erastus Worthington, Esq.

² "The name was selected in honor of Benjamin Franklin, LL.D. While Dr. Franklin was in France, a friend of his in Boston wrote to him that a town in the vicinity of Boston had chosen his name, by which to be known in the world, and he presumed, as it had no bell with which to summon the people to meeting on the Sabbath, a present of such an instrument from him would be very acceptable, especially as they were about erecting a new meeting-house. The doctor wrote, in reply, that he presumed the people in Franklin were *more fond of sense than of sound*; and accordingly presented them with a handsome donation of books for the use of the parish."—*Smalley's Centennial Sermon*.

Centre Village, twenty-seven miles southwest from Boston, and seventeen southwest from Dedham.

Medfield was originally a part of Dedham. It was incorporated in 1650. It lies eight miles southwest from Dedham, and seventeen southwest from Boston.

Medway was originally a part of Medfield. It was incorporated in 1713. It lies twenty-four miles southwest from Boston, and fourteen southwest from Dedham.

The Indian name of Milton was said to have been *Uncataquisset*. The town of Dorchester in 1662 voted that *Unquety* should be a township, and it was incorporated in 1662. It lies seven miles from Boston, and six east from Dedham.

Needham was originally a part of Dedham. It was incorporated in 1711. It lies five miles northwest from Dedham, and by Worcester Railroad thirteen miles southwest from Boston.

Quincy was originally the first parish in Braintree. It was first settled in 1625. It lies eight miles south by east from Boston, and ten east from Dedham.

Randolph was originally a part of Braintree. It was incorporated in 1793. It was named in honor of Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, the first president of the American Congress. It lies fourteen miles south from Boston, and twelve southeast from Dedham.

Roxbury was incorporated in 1630. Roxbury and West Roxbury now make a part of Boston and Suffolk County.

Sharon was originally the second parish of Stoughton. It was incorporated in 1765. It was first named Stoughtonham, but it was soon changed to Sharon. It is seventeen miles by railroad southwest from Boston, and nine south from Dedham.

Stoughton was originally a part of Dorchester, and embraced within its limits the towns of Canton, Sharon, and Foxborough. It was incorporated in 1726. It lies eighteen miles south from Boston, and ten southeast from Dedham.

Walpole was originally a part of Dedham. It was incorporated in 1724. South Village is three miles from the East Village, and the East is nine miles south by west from Dedham, and nineteen southwest from Boston.

Weymouth, the Wessagussett of the Indians, is the oldest settlement in Massachusetts except Plymouth. It lies eleven miles south by east from Boston, and fourteen southeast from Dedham.

Wrentham was originally a part of Dedham. It was set off in 1661, and incorporated as a town in 1673. It lies twenty-seven miles south-southwest from Boston, and seventeen south-southwest from Dedham.

It is a beneficent provision of Providence that society is divided and subdivided into circles, whether of a political, industrial, moral, domestic, social, or religious nature.¹ Each circle has its centre, from which emanate its own peculiar influences, and which are reflected back from its circumference. This is true of the county, although the political organization of a county affords but few opportunities to its inhabitants to distinguish themselves either officially or as citizens. Still, it is alive to its own interests, extent, and character. And yet, if we turn to history, we find numerous examples of remarkable events within the smaller circles leading to great results in the larger. This truth was fully exemplified in the action of committees, town-meetings, and county conventions in the earlier days of the American Revolution. Such action was natural, easy, convenient, and practicable, party-men acting together in the same neighborhood, town, or county. Some of the most important measures of the Revolution originated in the committee, the town-meeting, or in the county convention.² Several of the counties of Massachusetts held conventions, and some of the most spirited and patriotic resolutions were passed. The Provincial Congress was recommended by these county conventions and the Continental Congress boldly sustained.

At this critical and alarming period no county distinguished itself for intelligence and patriotism more than the inhabitants of Norfolk County.

"At a meeting of the Delegates of every Town and District of the County of *Suffolk* [which embraced the towns now Norfolk County], on *Tuesday*, the 6th of *September*, 1774, at the house of *Mr. Richard Woodward*, of *Dedham*; and by adjournment at the house of *Mr. Vose*, of *Milton*, on *Friday*, the 9th of *September*.

"*Joseph Palmer*, Esquire, being chosen *Moderator*, and *William Thompson*, Esq., *Clerk*."

"A Committee was chosen to bring in a Report to the Con-

vention; and the following being several times read, and put, paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously voted."³

The committee reported nineteen resolutions, reciting the grievances of the colonies and recommending uncompromising action, and boldly appealed to the people to defend their constitutional rights.⁴

"At a Meeting of Delegates from several Towns and Districts in the county of *Suffolk*, held at *Milton*, on *Friday*, the 9th of *September*, 1774.

"*Voted*, that *Dr. Joseph Warren* and *Dr. Benjamin Church*, of *Boston*; *Deacon Joseph Palmer*, *Germantown*; *Captain Lemuel Robinson*, *Dorchester*; *Colonel Ebenezer Thayer*, *Braintree*; *Captain William Heath*, *Roxbury*; *William Holden*, Esq., *Dorchester*; *Colonel William Taylor*, *Milton*; *Captain John Homans*, *Dorchester*; *Isaac Gardner*, Esq., *Brookline*; *Mr. Richard Woodward*, *Dedham*; *Captain Benjamin White*, *Brookline*; *Doctor Samuel Gardner*, *Milton*; *Nathaniel Sumner*, Esq., *Dedham*; and *Captain Thomas Aspinwall*, *Brookline*, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor, to inform him that the people of this county are alarmed at the fortifications making on *Boston Neck*, and to remonstrate against the same; and the repeated insults offered by the soldiery to persons passing and repassing into that town, and to confer with him upon these subjects.

"Attest, *WILLIAM THOMPSON*, *Clerk*."

The committee prepared a communication to Governor Gage, and he replied to it, but his reply was deemed unsatisfactory, and it was voted to insert the correspondence in the public papers.⁵

In August, 1774, the grand jurors of this county and the petit jurors unanimously refused to be sworn because of the late tyrannical acts of the British Parliament, and publicly gave their reasons. Of the twenty-two in number, six were from Boston, and sixteen were from the towns, now Norfolk County, viz.:

Ebenezer Hancock, *Boston*; *Samuel Hobart*, *Hingham*; *Peter Boyer*, *Boston*; *Joseph Pool*, *Weymouth*; *Joseph Hall*, *Boston*; *William Bullard*, *Dedham*; *Thomas Craft, Jr.*, *Boston*; *Jonathan Day*, *Needham*; *James Ivers*, *Boston*; *Abijah Upham*, *Stoughton*; *Paul Revere*, *Boston*; *Moses Richardson*, *Medway*; *Robert Williams*, *Roxbury*; *Henry Plympton*, *Medfield*; *William Thompson*, *Brookline*; *Lemuel Hallock*, *Wrentham*; *Abraham Wheeler*, *Dorchester*; *Joseph Willet*, *Walpole*; *Joseph Jones*, *Milton*; *Thomas Pratt*, *Chelsea*; *Nathaniel Belcher*, *Braintree*; *Nicholas Book*, *Bellingham*.

The names of the petit jurors are given, but not the towns from which they came.⁶

The county is an important part of the common-

¹ The Puritans did not allow the people to plead *distance* as an excuse for non-attendance at church. The following item is taken from the town records of Ipswich, Mass.: "1661. As an inhabitant of Ipswich, living at a distance, absented himself with his wife from public worship, the General Court empower the 'Seven men' (the town authorities) to sell his farm, so that they may live nearer the sanctuary, and be able more conveniently to attend on its religious services."

² In his letter to the Abbé De Mably, John Adams says,—

"The consequences of these institutions have been, that the inhabitants having acquired from their infancy the habit of discussing, of deliberating, and of judging of public affairs, it was in these assemblies of towns or districts that the sentiments of the people were formed in the first place, and there resolutions were taken from the beginning to the end of the disputes and the war with Great Britain."—*John Adams*, vol. v. p. 495.

³ American Archives, vol. i. p. 776.

⁴ These resolutions are too long to be copied. They may be found in American Archives, vol. i. p. 776.

⁵ See American Archives, vol. i. pp. 779-782.

⁶ See *ibid.*, pp. 747-49.

wealth, and the ambition of its officials is to make reports of the people not only favorable to themselves, but creditable by comparison with other counties. It has a natural ambition and a commendable pride in its courts and institutions to see that justice is promptly administered, the criminal secured, the wicked reformed, the weak defended against the strong, the widow wisely advised, the orphan protected. Its authority adjusts the highways from town to town, builds the bridges, and decides upon the convenience and interests of the people who have occasion to travel within its boundaries. The farmers and the learned professions associate within county limits to perfect themselves, each class in its own way, by making common stock of individual experience, and by discussing doubtful questions. The fruits of such associations in due time are extended to the commonwealth and to the nation, either by the press or conventions.

Norfolk County can boast of one organization, such as cannot be found in New England, viz., "*The Stoughton Musical Society*." It was organized by leading men of Norfolk County, Nov. 7, 1786, and it is said to be, of the kind, the oldest in the United States.

It adopted a constitution of nine articles, denominated "Regulations."

The following extracts "indicate the moral and artistic character of the association:"

"Every member shall behave with Decency, Politeness, and Dignity; and whosoever behaves disorderly shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, as the society shall order.

"There shall be a Committee chosen, who shall examine all persons who shall wish to join the Society, and no one shall be admitted without their approbation."

To these regulations the following names were subscribed:

Elijah Dunbar, Esq., Enoch Leonard, Capt. Samuel Talbot, Samuel Capen (2d), Nathan Crane, Thomas Crane, Elijah Crane, James Capen, Joseph Smith (4th), Uriah Leonard, Samuel Dunbar, Jonathan Capen, Andrew Capen, Isaac Horton, Thomas Capen, Samuel Tolman (deacon), Joseph Richards, Jr., George Wadsworth, David Wadsworth, John D. Dunbar, Peter Crane, Lemuel Fisher, Jonathan Billings, Jesse Billings, Atherton Wales.

At a meeting, Nov. 22, 1786, the following were chosen officers of the society:

Elijah Dunbar, Esq., president; Lieut. Samuel Capen, register (or secretary); Capt. Samuel Talbot, vice-president; Joseph Smith (4th), first treasurer; Andrew Capen, second treasurer.

Committee of Examination: Elijah Dunbar, Esq., Capt. Samuel Talbot, Lieut. Samuel Capen, Capt. Joseph Richards, Jr., Andrew Capen, Jonathan Capen, Enoch Leonard.

At this meeting it was voted to purchase the "Worcester Collection," a book which had been recently published by Isaiah Thomas,—the first type music published in America. The society issued its first publication in 1829, "*The Stoughton Collection*," from the press of Marsh & Capen, Boston, which passed through several editions, and was the text-book for practice by the society for many years.¹ The second publication of the society was "*The Centennial Collection*," published by Oliver Ditson in 1878.

Esquire Dunbar, as he was universally called by way of honorable distinction, remained president of the society until 1808, and was succeeded by Capt. Talbot, who held the office until 1818.

In 1787 a new constitution was adopted. In the preamble the value of the cultivation of vocal music by man, "who is of that elevated rank of beings capable of sounding forth the praise of God," was asserted, declaring it a recognized duty "to study to promote that harmony which is pleasing to our Maker, and so delightful to ourselves."

In 1801 another constitution was adopted, in which the members pledged themselves anew to the duty of the study and practice of vocal music as a "Divine institution, promotive of friendship and sociability."

The constitution was again revised in 1872. Since 1825 the annual meeting has been held the 25th December, Christmas afternoon and evening; dinner at five o'clock, and a grand concert in the evening with a selected programme from ancient and modern authors.

The society now numbers about five hundred members, resident chiefly in Stoughton, Canton, Sharon, Randolph, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton, Abington, Brockton, Easton, and Quincy. The attendance of members at these annual meetings is often above three hundred, "joyously uniting their voices," to quote the language of President Battles, "in the swelling strains of the precise tunes, words, and notes which were sung by their predecessors nearly a hundred years ago."

The present government of the society (1884) is as follows:

Winslow Battles (Randolph), president; T. H.

¹ Its preface and introduction were prepared by Nahum Capen.

Dearing, M.D. (Braintree), Hon. David W. Tucker (Milton), Elijah G. Capen (Stoughton), George N. Spear (Holbrook), Charles F. Porter (Brockton), vice-presidents; Daniel H. Huxford (Randolph), secretary; Alfred W. Witcomb (Randolph), treasurer; Prof. Hiram Wilde (Boston), conductor; George N. Spear (Holbrook), vice-conductor; Lucius H. Packard (Stoughton), George R. Whitney (Brockton), George N. Spear (Holbrook), executive committee; Herman L. West (Holbrook), pianist.

Not to notice such a society in this introduction would be an unpardonable omission. Some of its leading members, from its organization to the present time, are numbered as among the most distinguished citizens of Norfolk County.

As natives or residents of this county may be mentioned the illustrious names of John Hancock, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams, Gen. Joseph Warren, James Bowdoin, William Eustis, Edmund Quincy, Josiah Quincy, Capt. Roger Clapp, John Capen (the first in the colony to contribute money to public schools), Roger Sherman,¹ Rev. Dr. Emmons, Fisher Ames, Horace Mann, Erastus Worthington, Marshall P. Wilder, Dr. Jonathan Wales, Rev. T. M. Harris, Samuel D. Bradford, Edward Everett, A. H. Everett, John Everett, Edward H. Robbins, Daniel Fisher, John Wells, etc. We write the names as they occur to us and without order as to date, but to include all would too much extend the list for this place.

To all the sources of gratification which are to be found in society, it may be added that the people of a county, whether by birth, residence, or association, become attached to one another, and have a common pride in all that is done within its limits,

¹ Roger Sherman lived in Canton before he removed to Connecticut.

and in the honorable success of its citizens, however and wherever engaged. This is natural. Beginning with the family, what mother could find children superior to her own, a medical adviser more skillful than her physician, or a religious teacher more attractive and eloquent than the minister of her own parish?

Enter what circle we please, all is centred in what we have, in what we think, and in what we do, and in the place where we live.

This is as it should be. It is in the constitution of things. If we do not care for our own, or our surroundings, who could be found to care for us? But, in boasting of what is personal, selfish, or local, let us not narrow the habits of the mind. Let us not forget that we are capable of expanding our sense of duty, our affections and generous considerations, from the smaller to the larger circles, from the town to the county, from the county to the commonwealth, and from the commonwealth to the great republic, the American Union.² To this broad and commendable pride is to be attributed the production of the following pages, giving to the world a just estimate of the character and distinction of some of the men who have lived to honor Norfolk County.

² In speaking of the American Continent, in 1776, in his article published under the title of "Common Sense," Paine says,—

"'Tis not the affair of a city, a county, a province, or a kingdom, but of a continent,—of at least one-eighth part of the habitable globe."

"In this extensive quarter of the globe we forget the narrow limits of three hundred and sixty miles (the extent of England) and carry our friendship on a larger scale; we claim brotherhood with every European Christian, and triumph in the generosity of the sentiment.

"It is pleasant to observe by what regular gradations we surmount local prejudices as we enlarge our acquaintance with the world."—*Common Sense*, pp. 33, 35.

CHAPTER I.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

BY ERASTUS WORTHINGTON.

THE county of Norfolk was incorporated by an act of the General Court which passed March 26, 1793, and took effect June 20, 1793. All the territory of the county of Suffolk, not comprehended within the towns of Boston and Chelsea, was then erected into an entire and distinct county, with Dedham as its shire-town. The towns of Hingham and

Hull were excepted by another act passed at the same session, and a few years after, those towns were annexed to Plymouth County. The territory of the new county extended from the line between Boston and Roxbury, southwesterly to the Rhode Island line, and from Middlesex on the north, to the Old Colony line, excepting Hingham on the south. It was composed chiefly of towns with farming communities, having but few compact villages, except in the lower parts of Dorchester and Roxbury, which were immediately contiguous to the large town of Boston. The formation of a new county had been the subject of petitions to the General Court from the towns for

several years, based upon the obvious grounds of convenience to the people in transacting the public business. Dedham was selected as the shire-town on account of its central position, and perhaps because it was the parent town, which once included all the northerly and westerly towns of the county. Medfield had been proposed, with the idea of uniting several towns of Middlesex. At this time Dedham had a population of about two thousand people, mostly farmers, with a small central village.

As there was no court-house, the records of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1794 to 1796 continued to be kept in Boston, and the records for 1797 and 1798 are imperfect. The first term of the Court of Common Pleas, then a county court, was held in the meeting-house in Dedham, Sept. 24, 1793, and the first case was committed to a jury at the April term, 1794. At the same term the number of actions entered was one hundred and sixty-six. The first term of the Supreme Judicial Court was held in August, 1794. A court-house and jail were ordered to be built in 1794, but they were not finished until 1795. Both structures were of wood and have long since disappeared.

Fisher Ames, in a letter to Thomas Dwight, dated Sept. 11, 1794, writing of Dedham, says, "Our city is soon to be adorned with a jail and court-house, provided a committee of the Sessions can be persuaded to hasten their snail's gallop. I think I have mentioned in a former letter, that the Honorable Supreme Court was to sit here in August. They did sit, and in tolerable good humor. Two days and a piece finished the business. The jurors could not but feel relief from the former burden of attending fifteen, sometimes thirty days in Boston." The allusion to the humor of the judges is made more emphatic in a letter written several years later, where he speaks of Judge *Ursa Major*, R. T. Paine, and of whom, after an uncomfortable scene in court, Mr. Ames once said, with reference to his deafness, that "no man could get on there unless he came with a club in one hand and a speaking-trumpet in the other."

At the beginning of the separate existence of Norfolk County, the number of lawyers practising in the towns must have been very few. There were not a dozen lawyers in the town of Boston. Fisher Ames and Samuel Haven of Dedham, Horatio Townsend of Medfield, Thomas Williams of Roxbury, Edward Hutchinson Robbins of Dorchester Lower Mills, Asaph Churchill of Milton, were the only attorneys practising in the courts at this period. Members of the bar in Suffolk, Middlesex, Worcester, and Bristol then and for some years afterwards were in the habit

of attending the courts of Norfolk County, and of course had a considerable share of the practice. The profession was then regarded with much jealousy and suspicion, which found expression in the records of the towns of that period. Among the instructions given to the representative from Dedham in 1786 occurs the following:

"THE ORDER OF LAWYERS.—We are not inattentive to the almost universally prevailing complaints against the practice of the order of lawyers, and many of us too sensibly feel the effects of their unreasonable and extravagant exactions; we think their practices pernicious and their mode unconstitutional. You will therefore endeavor that such regulations be introduced into our courts of law that such restraints be laid on the order of lawyers as that we may have recourse to the laws and find our security and not our ruin in them. If, upon a fair discussion and mature deliberation, such a measure should appear impracticable, you are to endeavor that the order of lawyers be totally abolished, an alternative preferable to their continuing in their present mode."

Among the reasons urged for the division of the county was the belief that if the court was held in a country town "the wheels of law and justice would move on without the clogs and embarrassments of a numerous train of lawyers. The scenes of gayety and amusement which are now prevalent at Boston we expect would so allure them as that we should be rid of their perplexing officiousness." With such a distrust existing in the country towns, the number of lawyers was no doubt kept conveniently small.

The first meeting of the members of the bar for the county of Norfolk was held at the office of Samuel Haven, in Dedham, Sept. 28, 1797. There were present at this meeting Fisher Ames, who presided, Samuel Haven, who acted as secretary, Thomas Williams, Horatio Townsend, and Asaph Churchill of the county, and Seth Hastings from Worcester, Laban Wheaton from Bristol, and Artemas Ward from Middlesex. The only business done at this meeting was to establish a schedule of prices for writs. No other meeting was held until 1802, when the additional names appear of William P. Whiting, Henry M. Lisle, Jairus Ware, John S. Williams, James Richardson, and Gideon L. Thayer of Norfolk County, with others from Bristol and Plymouth. It would seem from the attendance at this meeting, that the number of lawyers was rapidly increasing. In 1803, the bar adopted an elaborate code of regulations relating to the practice of law in the courts. From this time forward, excepting intervals of a few years, the bar of Norfolk County held its stated annual meetings down to 1853. These meetings were held generally for passing upon the qualifications of candidates for admission as attorneys to the different courts and of counsellors to the Supreme Judicial

Court, the law then requiring separate admissions as attorneys and counsellors to the respective courts. The recommendation of the bar was then a prerequisite for admission. In a few instances they administered discipline upon members who had brought disgrace upon the body by their intemperance or evil practices. There were also many resolutions passed at these meetings to provide against the infringement of the rights of one of the brethren by another in encroaching upon his field of practice.

A very curious and suggestive record, illustrative of their scrupulous care upon this matter, was entered at the meeting held September, 1805, which shows in a striking manner how this practice of having offices in two places was then viewed.

"Voted, unanimously, that the bar discountenance and will by no means sanction any gentleman of the profession having more than one office at any time in the same or different towns; and understanding that Perez Morton, Esq., now has an office in Boston, and another in Dedham, further voted that the secretary of the bar furnish Mr. Morton with a copy of this vote, thereby requesting him to immediately relinquish and discontinue, both directly or indirectly, either one or the other of said offices. The secretary is desired, if the above request to Mr. Morton is not complied with, to make a communication on the subject to the Suffolk bar."

There is a tradition in the county, that one of the justices of the County Court of Common Pleas once overruled a motion made by a Suffolk lawyer on the ground that he was an interloper. The records of bar meetings show, that a careful scrutiny was made not only into the qualifications and time spent in the study of law of the candidates, but also into the personal and professional conduct of each member of the bar in his profession and practice.

At this time there was but one court of general common law jurisdiction in the commonwealth, which was the Supreme Judicial Court, established July 3, 1782. There was also a county court called the Court of Common Pleas, also established July 3, 1782, whose powers and jurisdiction and number of justices were afterwards changed by several acts of the General Court. Its original jurisdiction was confined to cases where the *ad damnum* was over £4. By statute 1798, chapter 24, the court was made to consist of a chief justice and three other justices. In 1803 the powers and duties of the Court of General Sessions and of the Peace were transferred to the Court of Common Pleas, except as to jails and county buildings, accounts of county, county taxes, licenses, and highways. In 1811 the commonwealth was divided into six circuits, and Circuit Courts were established, to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices. This court was known as the Circuit Court of Com-

mon Pleas, and it continued until 1820, when the Court of Common Pleas for the commonwealth was established, and which existed until 1859, when the Superior Court was created.

There was also another county court called the Court of Sessions of the Peace, which was established in 1782. This court consisted of the justices of the county, and determined all matters relative to the preservation of the peace and punishment of offences cognizable by them. In 1803 the powers and duties of this court were transferred to the County Court of Common Pleas, except those relating to jails and county buildings, allowing and settling county accounts, estimating, apportioning, and issuing warrants for county taxes, granting licenses, and highways. In 1807, this court was made to consist of one chief justice and four associate justices in this county. By another act of the same year, the name of this court was changed to the Court of Sessions, and in 1809 this court was abolished, and its powers and duties transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. In 1811 the Court of Sessions was restored, and again in 1813 it was abolished, and its powers and duties transferred to the Circuit Court of Common Pleas. This last act was repealed in 1818, and the Court of Sessions again established. After some further legislation in 1819 and 1821, finally in 1827 the Court of Sessions was abolished, and the Court of County Commissioners established.

These changes effected in the courts are remarkable and perplexing, and can only be understood with the explanation that they were made as one political party or another had the control of the Legislature. In 1807, Dr. Nathaniel Ames, the clerk, records that after passing sundry accounts, "an eternal adjournment of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace is made according to law." But the Court of Sessions was afterwards twice restored and twice abolished.

The Probate Court has remained unchanged since 1784, except that in 1858 it was consolidated with the Court of Insolvency.

Fisher Ames died July 4, 1808. Although he spent the last fifteen years of his life upon his estate in Dedham, and had a law-office near the court-house, yet the state of his health was such during much of the time as to prevent his engaging in constant practice, but he tried many causes before the jury, and was retained in some important causes in other counties. His fame as a statesman, orator, and political writer completely overshadowed his reputation as a lawyer. His name does not appear upon the bar records after 1804. He had for his law partner James Richardson, one of the first members of the bar, admitted

after the formation of the county. He studied law with Mr. Ames, and was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court in 1803. He always lived in Dedham, where he practised his profession until the infirmities of age withdrew him from active life. He at one period engaged in manufacturing business, which somewhat interfered with his practice. He was a man of excellent attainments in law and letters, and on Feb. 25, 1837, he delivered an address before the members of the Norfolk bar, at their request, on the "antiquity and importance" of the legal profession, its "duties, and responsibilities; the evils to which its members are exposed," and its "consolations and rewards," which was printed. He was president of the bar for many years, and died in 1858.

Probably no member of the Norfolk bar ever exercised a stronger influence in elevating its professional standard and in making it a body deserving of respect and confidence, than Theron Metcalf. He came to Dedham in 1809, having had unusual advantages for the time, in pursuing his preparatory studies at the law-school in Litchfield, Conn., then justly celebrated for the eminence of its teachers. He remained in practice at Dedham until 1839, a period of thirty years. While nearly all his contemporaries in practice at Dedham embarked in manufacturing enterprises or adopted other callings, Mr. Metcalf steadily devoted himself to the study and practice of his profession, although at this time it was not very remunerative. At the time of his appointment as reporter of judicial decisions, in 1839, the bar association adopted a resolution expressing their estimation of his learning, integrity, and professional character; and while they regretted "his loss to their fraternity, they had reason to rejoice that he had been called to exercise his pre-eminent talents and distinguished learning in a sphere more extended in usefulness, where the profession might be equally benefited."

Among the earlier members of the Norfolk bar who were contemporaneous with Mr. Richardson and Mr. Metcalf, may be mentioned Asaph Churchill, of Milton; Thomas Boylston Adams, the third son of President John Adams; Gideon L. Thayer and Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy; Daniel Adams, of Medfield; William Dunbar, of Canton; Jabez Chickering, Erastus Worthington, and John B. Derby, of Dedham; Thomas Williams, John S. Williams, Samuel J. Gardner, and David A. Simmons, of Roxbury; Samuel P. Loud and Abel Cushing, of Dorchester; Josiah J. Fiske and Meletiah Everett, of Wrentham; John King, of Randolph; and Christo-

pher Webb, of Weymouth. All these had been admitted as attorneys to one of the courts prior to 1820. Ashur Ware, afterwards judge of the United States District Court in Maine, had an office in Milton, where he lived from 1815 to 1824. At a later period, John W. Ames and Jonathan H. Cobb began practice at Dedham, Aaron Prescott at Randolph, Warren Lovering at Medway, and Jonathan P. Bishop at Medfield. In 1827, Horace Mann began practice at Dedham, and in 1826 John J. Clarke began practice in Roxbury. In 1834, Ira Cleveland began practice in Dedham, occupying the office recently vacated by Horace Mann. Ezra W. Sampson had an office in Braintree for twelve years, until 1836. Ezra Wilkinson came to Dedham about 1835, and occupied the office with Mr. Metcalf, which was formerly that of Fisher Ames, opposite the court-house.

The court-house, which forms the south wing of the present building, was finished and occupied for the first time in February, 1827, the full bench being present at the term of the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Parker made some complimentary remarks concerning the new building, and the bar gave a dinner to the justices of the Supreme Court, reporter, attorney-general, solicitor-general, and the architect, Solomon Willard. The new court-house was a Grecian building, with porticoes at both ends, like that on the south wing at present. It was considered a fine structure for the time, and there were other court-houses in the commonwealth, designed by the same architect, which bore a resemblance to it in its architecture. The extensive enlargements of the court-house on the northerly end were completed in 1861.

The county in 1835, had been established upwards of forty years, during which period it had grown in wealth and population, and by the introduction of manufactures had ceased in some degree to be an exclusively agricultural county, as at its beginning. Some of the original members of the bar had dropped from the ranks, either into other callings or into retirement, or had removed or died. The trial of cases in court was about to pass into the hands of another generation of lawyers. In important causes in the Supreme Court eminent counsel from other counties,—among whom were Pliny Merriek of Worcester, Rufus Choate and Franklin Dexter of Boston—were sometimes retained, but it was not many years before a large majority of the cases were tried by Mr. Wilkinson on one side, and Mr. Clarke on the other. For more than twenty years they were the leaders of the Norfolk bar. Mr. Wilkinson had acquired the

reputation of being an able, upright, and learned lawyer, and thoroughly devoted to his profession. Mr. Clarke also stood deservedly high in his profession, and was especially successful in the trial of cases before the jury, and had a large practice. The influence of both these gentlemen upon the character of the members of the bar during their professional career was marked and exemplary. Mr. Wilkinson retired upon his appointment as a justice of the Supreme Court in 1859, and Mr. Clarke a few years later left practice in Norfolk County,—Roxbury having been annexed to Boston in January, 1868. Besides these leaders, there were other good triers of causes at the bar. Among these were David A. Simmons, Ellis Ames, Francis Hilliard, and Asaph Churchill, the younger of that name.

The successors to the leadership of the bar, after the retirement of Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Clarke, were William Gaston, of Roxbury, and Waldo Colburn, of Dedham. Mr. Gaston was not admitted to practice in this county, but he studied law with Mr. Clarke, and practised in this county for many years, and considered himself a Norfolk lawyer. He was an eloquent and successful advocate and had an excellent practice. He had removed to Boston prior to the annexation of Roxbury. Mr. Colburn always practised in Dedham until he was appointed an associate justice of the Superior Court in 1875. He attained a high position in his profession as a wise counsellor, an able trier of causes, and a lawyer in whose hands the interests of his clients were always safe.

In the decade from 1865 to 1875 the course of legislation and events had tended to diminish the legal business of the county by transferring it to the county of Suffolk. A statute passed in 1854, which allowed actions to be brought in the county where either party had a place of business, had encouraged the members of the bar in all the towns near Boston, to open offices there, and therefore to bring many of their actions in Suffolk County. There were many clients who had places of business in Boston, but who were residents of this county, and gradually the choice which this statute gave as to the place where actions might be brought, was made in favor of Suffolk County. Boston was becoming at this period what it has since actually become, a place of legal exchange for the surrounding country within a circuit of twenty miles. In addition to these incidental causes, for several years the project of annexing the city of Roxbury to Boston had been agitated, and petitions presented to the Legislature until, by the act which took effect in January, 1868, the union of the two cities was effected. The loss of Roxbury was a serious one in many ways

to the county, and in nowise was the loss more seriously felt than in the removal of some of its best practitioners at the bar and the consequent withdrawal of their business. Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gaston, and Mr. John W. May, all having a good practice in Norfolk County, in course of time ceased to practise here altogether. In 1870 the old town of Dorchester, one of the best towns in the county, and in 1874 West Roxbury were both annexed to Boston and taken from the county. The inevitable results of the removal of such a large proportion of the territory, valuation and business of the county, were to materially diminish the business of the courts, and to deprive the bar of many of its best members.

The last recorded meeting of the bar but one, was held Oct. 15, 1852, when resolutions were passed with reference to the decease of Daniel Webster, requesting the court to adjourn, and that the bar attend the funeral in a body, and that John J. Clarke officiate as marshal, and that the sheriff be requested to suitably drape the court-room in mourning. The last meeting was held in February, 1853, and was a business meeting relating to the purchase of books for the library. This is the last recorded meeting of the Norfolk bar as an organized fraternity. An attempt was made to reorganize it some years afterwards, but without success.

In 1815 there was formed a Law Library Association, which continued in existence until 1845. An attempt was made to reorganize it in 1860.

In speaking of the Norfolk bar as it now exists, reference could be made only to those members resident within the county and who practise in it. The number of such gentlemen is not larger than it was fifty years ago, although the number of attorneys who reside elsewhere and practise in the county is much greater. The profession has everywhere changed in its character during the last half-century. The fraternal feeling, the jealous watchfulness that no unworthy applicant should be admitted to the profession, the old-time distinctions as to leadership have all passed away, and nowhere is this change more clearly to be seen than in Norfolk County. In former times members who had offices in Boston and in the town of their residence, were censured by their brethren at bar meetings in formal votes. At the present time there is scarcely a member of the bar who has not two offices, one in Boston and another in the county. The old organization with all its traditions has passed into history, but beyond this it has ceased to have any influence upon the present time. Of the new era in the profession, of the character of its members, of its methods in the conduct of causes, of its emoluments,

and of the rapid increase of its members, the time has not yet come to speak as matters of history.

Justices of the Judicial Courts.—**Theron Metcalf** was the son of Hanun and Mary Metcalf, and was born in Franklin, Oct. 16, 1784. He and his ancestors for five generations belonged to the county of Norfolk. At the age of seventeen years he entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1805. After graduating, he studied law with Mr. Bacon, of Canterbury, Conn., and in April, 1806, he entered the law-school at Litchfield, then a celebrated institution, and the only law-school in the United States. Here he remained until October, 1807, when he was admitted to the bar in Connecticut. After studying a year with Hon. Seth Hastings, of Mendon, he was admitted as an attorney of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in this county at the September term, 1808, and as counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court at the October term, 1811. He practised law for a year in Franklin, and removed to Dedham in 1809.

In 1817 he became county attorney, and continued to hold that office for twelve years, until the office was abolished by the statute establishing the office of district attorney. He was representative to the General Court from Dedham in 1831, 1833, and 1834, and a senator from the county in 1835.

In October, 1828, he opened a law-school, and began a course of lectures upon legal subjects in Dedham. He had many students, among whom were the late Hon. John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, and the Hon. Seth Ames, the son of Fisher Ames, and afterwards a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. The series of papers published in the *American Jurist* and afterwards embodied in his work on the "Principles of the Law of Contracts as applied by the Courts of Law," were originally prepared for his students.

In December, 1839, he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, and removed from Dedham to Boston. He held this office until Feb. 25, 1848, when he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He remained upon the bench until Aug. 31, 1865, when he resigned after over seventeen years of service. He died in Boston, Nov. 13, 1875, at the age of ninety-one years.

Although Judge Metcalf had removed from the county, and was in no way identified with it during the last forty-six years of his life, yet the thirty years during which he had resided and practised in Dedham comprehended nearly the whole of his professional career. During this period he edited a number of

law books, among which were "Yelverton's Reports," "Starkie on Evidence," "Russell on Crimes," "Maule and Selwyn's Reports," "Digest of Massachusetts Reports," and with Horace Mann supervised the publication of the Revised Statutes of 1836, the index to which was made by him.

Of his reputation and influence while at the bar some mention has been made. There were probably few lawyers in the commonwealth of his time who had such a full and accurate knowledge of the principles of the common law as Judge Metcalf. His reputation as a writer upon legal subjects is well established. His volumes of the Massachusetts Reports, it has been said, are the "model and despair of his successors." His opinions as a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court are remarkable for their precision of statement and their familiarity with the decisions, both English and American, as well as with the principle and maxims, of the common law, of which he was master. He never concealed his distrust of the changes effected in the administration of the law by legislation, especially the statute giving full equity jurisdiction to the Supreme Judicial Court.

He was an accurate scholar, and occasionally wrote articles for the reviews on other than legal subjects. He was in person below the average height, and of great gravity of demeanor, although he had a quaint humor. He was a keen and intelligent critic upon many subjects, and his pithy sayings will be long remembered and quoted by those who knew him.

He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University in 1844, and from Harvard College in 1848.

SETH AMES was the youngest child of Fisher Ames, and was born in Dedham, April 19, 1805, and was but three years of age when his father died. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1825, and studied law with Theron Metcalf in Dedham, and was admitted as an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas at the September term, 1828, being the same term at which Ezra Wilkinson was admitted. He never practised law in this county, but removed to Lowell, where he practised law for twenty years. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the courts for the county of Middlesex. In 1859 he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court, then established, and in 1867 was appointed chief justice of that court. In 1869 he was made an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which office he resigned Jan. 15, 1881. He died at his residence in Brookline, in this county, Aug. 15, 1881.

Although Judge Ames had no connection with

Norfolk County during his professional career, yet as he was born and pursued his professional studies in Dedham, and was admitted to practice in the court held for this county, and often presided as justice of the courts here, he may be claimed as a son of Norfolk County. He well sustained the illustrious name he bore. Of great simplicity and modesty of character, he possessed an admirable judicial mind, and was the master of a pure and concise style as a writer, qualities which make his legal opinions worthy of imitation. In the language of Chief Justice Gray, "he was a diligent student, a good lawyer, a safe counsellor, a faithful and useful public servant, a Christian gentleman."

EZRA WILKINSON.—He was born in Attleborough, Feb. 14, 1801, and was graduated at Brown University in 1824. He began his professional studies with Hon. Peter Pratt, of Providence, R. I., where he remained about a year, and he completed them in the office of Josiah J. Fiske, in Wrentham. He was admitted as an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, at Dedham, at the September term, 1828. He was admitted as a counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Taunton, at the October term, 1832. He began practice at Freetown, and subsequently removed to Seekonk, in Bristol County. In 1835 he removed to Dedham, and had an office in the same building formerly occupied by Fisher Ames, and then by Theron Metcalf. He was employed to collate and complete the records of the court, which had fallen into some confusion through the prolonged illness of Judge Ware, the clerk, who had then recently deceased. In 1843 he was appointed by Governor Morton as district attorney for the district then composed of Worcester and Norfolk Counties. He held this office until 1855. In 1859, upon the establishment of the Superior Court, he was appointed one of the associate justices, being then nearly sixty years of age, and he held the office until his death, Feb. 6, 1882, being more than twenty-two years. He had been in active practice for thirty-one years, so that his professional and judicial career covered a period of fifty-three years. He faithfully and promptly met all the requirements of his judicial position without any interruption by illness, or asking any time for relaxation. Within a month before his death he held a term of court at Salem, and rendered decisions which commanded respect and confidence. In person he was very tall and erect, even to the last days of his life. He was scrupulously neat in his attire, and bore himself with dignity without affectation. He was not easy or fluent in speech, but he was concise and accurate in his use of language.

He was always a Democrat in politics. He was representative to the General Court from Dedham for three sessions, and was the candidate of his party against John Quincy Adams for Congress. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

He died in Dedham, but his remains were interred in Wrentham. At his funeral in St. Paul's Church, Dedham, a large number of members of the bar from Boston and elsewhere were in attendance. Resolutions of respect for his memory were presented in the Superior Court at Salem, and in Boston, shortly after his decease. At the April term of the Superior Court in Norfolk County, 1882, Associate Justices Colburn and Staples being upon the bench, the following resolutions, adopted by the members of the bar practising in Norfolk County, were presented to the court, and entered upon its records. These resolutions, with the remarks by Mr. Justice Colburn, embody the high estimation and profound respect felt by the bench and bar for Judge Wilkinson's character and attainments.

They were presented by Asa French, Esq., district attorney, and addresses followed from Ellis Ames, John Daggett, Asaph Churchill, Nathaniel F. Safford, Samuel B. Noyes, Frederick D. Ely, and Erastus Worthington. The following are the resolutions:

"WHEREAS, On the sixth day of February last the Hon. Ezra Wilkinson, a justice of the Superior Court, departed this life at the age of eighty-one years, the members of the bar practising in the county of Norfolk, where he was born, and for twenty-five years was a leading practitioner, at the first term of that court held for civil business since his decease, would express their high appreciation of his character and services as a counsellor, as a prosecuting officer, and a judge, in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we hold in grateful memory the high sense of professional duty and obligations, and the thorough devotion to the study of jurisprudence, which characterized Judge Wilkinson from the beginning to the end of his long career; that we would recognize his accurate and ample learning both in the common and statute law, his unswerving integrity, which tolerated no suggestion of any indirect or questionable method in advancing his client's cause, his power of clear statement and convincing argument to the jury upon which he relied, rather than upon appeals to passion or prejudice, and his constant desire to maintain the honor and dignity of his profession.

"That as a district attorney from 1843 to 1855 for the district of which the county of Norfolk formed a part, he acquired a deserved reputation of strict fidelity to the duties of that responsible office, and for learning and skill in criminal pleading and practice, and for his performance of the highest duties of a prosecuting officer in ten capital trials from 1843 to 1849, that being the period during which the office of attorney-general was abolished in this Commonwealth.

"That as a judge of the Superior Court during a period of more than twenty-two years—1859 to 1881—we recall his judicial patience in the trial of causes, his readiness and aptness in applying legal principles to the facts of the case, and in which

he rarely erred, and his capacity to discern the real points in issue, which enabled him to bring to the minds of the jury the exact questions they were called upon to decide.

"That by his death has been removed one of the few survivors of the latest generation of lawyers who were trained in the school of the common law before its essential modification by the statutes, and we regard Judge Wilkinson as a remarkable example of a jurist who kept himself fully informed of the decisions and statutes made and passed during half a century, and at the age of more than fourscore years, and scarcely more than a month prior to his death, was able to preside at the term of his court in the county of Essex, and to render decisions which commanded the respect and confidence of those before him."

Mr. Justice Colburn responded to the resolutions as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Bar,—The life of Judge Wilkinson extended over nearly the entire portion of the nineteenth century which has passed. Born in this county, with the exception of a few years spent in the adjoining county of Bristol, he continued a resident of this county until his death. Leading a single life, unaverted by family ties and cares, from inclination or gradually contracted habit, going but little into society, he early learned 'to scorn delights and live laborious days,' not from a desire for fame or fortune, but from a pure love of knowing all that could be learned upon all subjects which excited his interest or would qualify him for the adequate discharge of the duties of his chosen profession. From his admission to the bar to his appointment to the bench he had an extensive and varied practice. For twelve years he held the office of district attorney, and during the first half of this time, there being no attorney-general, he had the sole management of all capital trials and the argument of all exceptions in criminal cases in his district. As soon as appointed he began to especially qualify himself for his new duties; he went to the fountain-head; he acquired all the English criminal reports and leading treatises and books of precedents, and became one of the most accomplished criminal lawyers and an unsurpassed criminal pleader.

"Upon the formation of the Superior Court, in 1859, Judge Wilkinson was appointed to that bench, and continued uninterruptedly, ably, and acceptably to discharge his judicial duties during the remainder of his life. For the adequate performance of these duties his legal acquirements and extended civil and criminal practice qualified him in an unusual degree. His independence of his surroundings rendered absence from home at long terms of the court in distant counties less irksome to him than to other men. He seemed always to have some subject which occupied his mind and furnished him with all the recreation he required, exempting him from that feeling of impatience which sometimes results from protracted labor away from home and friends. His stores of learning, his knowledge of unfamiliar matters of practice and procedure, the results of wide studies and long experience, were always at the service of his brethren of the bench, and the starting of an inquiry, which he could not readily answer, would lead him to an investigation for the assistance of an associate with as much interest and patience as if it had become important in the discharge of his own duties.

"Though not possessed of what are considered brilliant talents, he had a soundness of judgment, an independence in reaching his conclusions after duly weighing all arguments, a power of application, and a willingness to give his entire time and attention to any subject he had in charge, which more than compensated for the most brilliant talents without these qualities. He had read appreciatively all the leading authors in English literature, some of whom he especially admired, as

those well acquainted with him knew, and as his notes in the volumes of his extensive library and various memoranda show.

"Though always deeply interested in public and political affairs, he was never a politician or desirous of political advancement, his political services having been limited to three sessions of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He thoroughly despised all hypocrisy, cant, and insincerity, and never hesitated to express his convictions on all proper occasions, but never obtrusively, however much they might conflict with the prevailing sentiment of the times. All kinds of dishonesty, oppression, and injustice excited his indignation, and as prosecuting officer, though pursuing offenders he believed to be guilty with all his strength, he has been known to withdraw a case from the jury when the evidence appeared to be leading to certain conviction, having become satisfied from his previous conferences that his witnesses, through excessive zeal or pride or opinion or some worse motive, were testifying more strongly against the defendant than their actual knowledge would warrant, and fearing that injustice might be done. And I have heard him say that, in sentencing defendants, he had never imposed more than the one day of solitary imprisonment absolutely required in certain cases; that nothing but a positive statute provision could induce him to add what he regarded as a kind of torture to a term of confinement to hard labor.

"Descended from a long line of New England yeomanry, he derived from them many of the best characteristics of that branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, which has so largely influenced the destiny of the Western world, had a fund of anecdote illustrating their early struggles and peculiarities, and an unusual knowledge of their local and municipal histories. As age advanced his fondness for rural quiet and retirement increased; he acquired large tracts of land, and delighted to spend his summer leisure among their rocks and woods, brooks and fountains, which had been familiar to him in youth and early manhood. Though he appeared to those who did not know him well reserved and unsocial, this was not his natural disposition, but resulted from circumstances and his self-reliance, which induced habits of life not readily changed. He was at times a most instructive and entertaining companion. No man who has lived eighty-one years can be said to die untimely; but the strength which extended his years so far beyond the allotted term appeared so free from the predicted labor and sorrow that we failed to realize how much our senior he really was. A learned lawyer, an upright judge, a high-minded, honorable man, in the maturity of years and the full vigor of his powers, has passed away, leaving the burdens he bore so long and well to be taken up and carried by younger men, until they in their turn shall be called upon by the great Disposer of the destinies of men to lay them down, to be again assumed by others.

"In accordance of the request of the bar their resolutions, with a memorandum of these proceedings, will be entered upon the records of the court."

HON. WALDO COLBURN, son of Thatcher and Hattie Cleveland Colburn, was born in Dedham, Mass., Nov. 13, 1824. He traces his ancestry in this country to Nathaniel Colburn, who emigrated from England, and Aug. 11, 1637, received a grant of land in the town of Dedham. He remained here until his death, May 14, 1691. The line of descent is as follows: Samuel, born Jan. 25, 1654; Ephraim, born Nov. 5, 1687; Ephraim, born Dec. 31, 1716; Ichabod, born Feb. 26, 1754; Thatcher, born Feb.



Walter Colburn

20, 1787, and united in marriage with Hattie Cleveland in June, 1823.

The subject of our sketch received the rudiments of his education at the common schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen entered Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he graduated in 1842, in the "English Department and Teachers' Seminary," which at that time was entirely distinct from the classical course. In the following year (1843) he entered the classical department, where he remained until the summer of 1845, when he left the academy, and for two years following engaged in various pursuits, chiefly, however, civil engineering and surveying.

May 13, 1847, he entered the law-office of Ira Cleveland, Esq., at Dedham, where he pursued his studies with diligence and attention, and May 3, 1850, was admitted to the bar. In the mean time, however, he had spent some time in the Harvard Law-School. He at once commenced the practice of law in his native town, and very soon took a leading position at the bar. He continued practice here until May 27, 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Gaston one of the justices of the Superior Court, a position virtually thrust upon him, as he knew nothing of the intention of Governor Gaston to appoint him until the day his name was proposed to the Council, and he was promptly confirmed. Nov. 10, 1882, he was commissioned by Governor Long as a justice of the Supreme Court, a position which he occupies at the present time. In speaking of his appointment by Governor Gaston, a writer says, "The comprehensive knowledge of affairs, the wisdom, tact, and ability, the legal culture and judicial grasp of mind displayed by Judge Colburn, clothe his appointment to the bench of the Superior Court with special fitness and propriety, and make it one of the salutary acts of Governor Gaston's administration." One of the leaders of the Suffolk bar, in speaking of Judge Colburn, says, "He is one of the ablest, most successful, and popular judges in the commonwealth."

Judge Colburn, although never having been an active politician, has always labored to advance the interests of his native town, and has filled many positions of trust and responsibility within the gift of his townsmen. He was a member of the Legislature in 1853, serving as chairman of the Committee on Parishes, Religious Societies, etc. He was returned to the Legislature the following year, and served as chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals. During these years he earnestly opposed loaning the State's credit to the Hoosac Tunnel scheme.

In 1870 he represented the Second Norfolk District

in the State Senate, and served on the Judiciary Committee, and had charge of drafting the well-known corporation act. Judge Colburn was also for several years the candidate of the Democratic party for attorney-general. He was chairman of the board of selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor of Dedham for nine successive years, beginning in 1855. He is also president of the Dedham Institution for Savings, and a director in the Dedham National Bank.

Politically, Judge Colburn was a member of the old Whig party, but upon the death of that organization he became a member of the Democratic party, with which he has since affiliated. He is a kind and beneficent neighbor and friend, a learned and upright judge, and one of Massachusetts' most honored citizens.

Nov. 21, 1852, he united in marriage with Miss Mary Ellis Gay, daughter of Bunker Gay, of Dedham. She died Oct. 22, 1859, leaving two daughters,—Mary and Anna F.,—who are still living. Aug. '5, 1861, he married Elizabeth C. Sampson, daughter of Ezra W. Sampson, a lawyer, and for thirty years clerk of the courts of Norfolk County. There was one son by this marriage, who died in childhood.

ELLIS AMES (see history of Canton).

Judges of Probate.¹—WILLIAM HEATH was born in Roxbury, March 2, 1737, on the estate settled by his ancestor in 1636, and was bred a farmer. His fondness for military exercises led him, in 1754, to join the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which he commanded in 1770, having previously been made a captain in the Suffolk regiment, of which he became colonel in 1774. In 1770 he wrote sundry essays in a Boston newspaper, signed "A Military Countryman," on the importance of military discipline and skill in the use of arms. He was a member of the General Court in 1761 and in 1771-74, engaged with zeal in the Revolutionary contest, was a delegate to the Provincial Congresses of 1774-75, and was a member of the Committees of Correspondence and of Safety. Appointed a Massachusetts brigadier-general Dec. 8, 1774; major-general, June 20, 1775; brigadier-general (Continental army), June 22, 1775; major-general, Aug. 9, 1776. He rendered great service in the pursuit of the British troops from Concord, April 19, 1775, and in organizing the rude and undisciplined army around Boston, and with his brigade was stationed at Roxbury during the siege of Boston. After its evacuation he accompanied the army to New York,

¹ The following notices of the judges of the Probate Court are taken from the "Norfolk Court Manual," prepared and published by Henry O. Hildreth, Esq., in 1876, with the kind permission of the author.

opposed the evacuation of that city, and near the close of the year 1776 was ordered to take command of the posts in the Highlands.

In 1777 he was intrusted with the command of the eastern department, and had charge of the Saratoga (convention) prisoners. In June, 1779, he was ordered to the command on the Hudson, where he was stationed till the close of the war. Returning to his farm, he became a delegate to the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788, State senator in 1791-92, and in 1806 was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, but declined the office. July 2, 1793, he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the new county of Norfolk, and the same day was appointed first Judge of Probate for the county. He died Jan. 24, 1814, aged seventy-seven years.

EDWARD HUTCHINSON ROBBINS was born in Milton, Feb. 19, 1758, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1775. He studied law with Oakes Angier, of Bridgewater, and commenced practice in his native town. He was chosen a Representative from Milton in 1781, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1793, which office he held for nine successive years. In 1802 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, and held the office until 1807. In 1793 he was appointed Special Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Norfolk County, and in 1799 was appointed Chief Justice of the same court. In 1808 and 1809 he was a member of the Executive Council. He also held many other positions of trust and responsibility. On the decease of Gen. Heath, in 1814, he was appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, which office he held until his death, which occurred Dec. 29, 1829.¹

SHERMAN LELAND was born in Grafton, March 29, 1793, and remained on his father's farm until he was more than twenty years of age. During the two or three years following he attended school most of the time, and in October, 1805, commenced the study of the law, employing the winter months of that and the three succeeding years in teaching. He was admitted to the bar at Worcester in December, 1809, and commenced practice at Eastport, Me., January, 1810. Oct. 11, 1811, he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county of Washington. He represented Eastport in the Massachusetts Legis-

lature of 1812, and in December of that year was appointed first lieutenant, and served under that appointment in the army of the United States upon the eastern frontier until April, 1813, when he received the appointment of captain in the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Infantry in the United States army, and served until June 5, 1814, when he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of his profession. In July he removed to Roxbury, Mass., and in the year 1815 opened an office in Boston, and commenced practice in both the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. He was a Representative from Roxbury in the Massachusetts Legislature for the years 1818, '19, '20, and '21. He was also a delegate from Roxbury in the Constitutional Convention of 1820. He was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts from the county of Norfolk for the years 1823 and 1824, and, during the temporary absence of the president, was elected president *pro tem*. He was again a member of the House of Representatives in the year 1825, and was chairman of the committee on the judiciary. In 1824 he was a candidate for Representative in Congress for the Norfolk District, but, after several trials, his competitor, Hon. John Bailey, was elected by a small majority. He was again elected a member of the Senate from Norfolk County for the years 1828 and 1829, and was president of the Senate for the year 1828, and chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary for 1829. On the 26th of January, 1830, he was appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, in place of Judge Robbins, deceased, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, which he continued to perform until his death, which occurred Nov. 19, 1853, at the age of seventy years.

WILLIAM SHERMAN LELAND was born in Roxbury, Oct. 12, 1824. After leaving the public schools in his native town, he entered the law-office of his father, Hon. Sherman Leland, then Judge of Probate of the county of Norfolk. On the death of his father, in November, 1853, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, which position he continued to occupy until 1858, when, under the administration of Governor Banks, the law concerning Courts of Probate and Insolvency was changed, and he failed to receive the appointment as judge of the new court. He resumed the general practice of law, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was for many years one of the directors of the People's Bank of Roxbury, and was at one time its active president. He was one of the projectors of the Elliot Five Cent Savings-Bank, and was chosen its president, which office he continued to hold until his death, which

¹ Judge Robbins was a man of fine personal presence, of genial manners, and great kindness of heart. He was emphatically the friend of the widow and orphan, and his death was regarded as a great public loss. He lived and died on the fine estate on Brush Hill, now the residence of his son, Hon. James Murray Robbins.

took place July 26, 1869, at the age of forty-four years.

GEORGE WHITE was born in Quincy. He was fitted for college under the instruction of William M. Cornell, LL.D., and at the Phillips Academy, in Exeter, N. H. He was graduated at Yale College in 1848, and began his professional studies in the Dane Law-School at Cambridge, and received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard College in 1850. He completed his studies with Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., and upon his admission to the Suffolk bar, in 1851, he became a partner with Mr. Rantoul, having an office in Boston. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention from Quincy in 1853. He was appointed Judge of Probate and Insolvency in 1858, and he has held the office since that time. He now resides in Wellesley, having an office in Boston. (See notice of Judge White in history of Wellesley.)

The Bar.—**FISHER AMES.**—He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk in 1781. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1774, and studied law with William Tudor in Boston. He had an office in Boston for a short time, but he removed to Dedham about the time of the incorporation of the county. He built an office and began practice, although he was a member of Congress until 1797. His health, however, failed in 1795, and while he continued to practise in the courts to some extent, he gradually withdrew towards the close of his life. Mr. Ames evidently found the trial of ordinary cases very irksome, and his time and attention were taken up by his farm and politics. His fame as a lawyer was completely overshadowed by his eminence as a statesman and political writer. An account of his life and character will be found in the history of Dedham in this volume.

HORATIO TOWNSEND was born in Medfield, March 29, 1763, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1783; studied law with Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport, and began practice in Medfield. In 1799 he was appointed special justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and about the same time was appointed clerk of the courts, which office he held until 1811, when he was removed by Governor Gerry. He was reappointed the following year, and continued in office until his death, which occurred at Dedham, July 9, 1826, at the age of sixty-three years.

SAMUEL HAVEN.—Admitted to the Suffolk bar before the incorporation of the county of Norfolk. He was the son of Rev. Jason Haven, the minister of Dedham, and was born April 5, 1771. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1789, and studied law with Fisher Ames and his cousin, Samuel Dex-

ter, of Boston. He was the first Register of Probate of this county. In 1802 he was commissioned a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1804 was appointed Chief Justice, and continued in that office until the court was abolished, in 1811. He was in the office of Register of Deeds until 1833, a period of forty years, and almost wholly retired from the practice of law. He then removed to Roxbury, where he continued to reside until his death, Sept. 4, 1847, at the age of seventy-six years.

The mother of Judge Haven was the sister of Samuel Dexter, Sr., and daughter of Rev. Samuel Dexter, minister of Dedham. He built the fine house near the court-house, on the corner of Court and Ames Street, about 1795. His office stood upon his grounds, and was the first office occupied by Waldo Colburn, who began practice in 1850, but it is now removed. It was in this office probably the first meeting of the bar was held. He was interested in theological questions, and wrote an elaborate pamphlet upon the case of the Dedham Church in 1818. He was the father of Samuel F. Haven, of Worcester.

THOMAS GREENLEAF.—He was a member of the bar before the incorporation of the county. He was born in Boston, May 15, 1767, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1784. He removed to Quincy early in the present century. He was a representative to the General Court from 1808 to 1820. He was a member of the Executive Council from 1820 to 1822. In 1806 he was appointed a special justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Norfolk. He died Jan. 5, 1854, aged eighty six years and seven months.

ASAPH CHURCHILL, of Milton, was a member of the bar at the formation of the county. He was born in Middleborough, May 5, 1765, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1789, having a disputation with Nahum Mitchell, of Bridgewater, as his part for commencement. He studied law with John Davis, Esq., of Plymouth, and was admitted to practice in Boston in 1795. He was one of few attorneys, probably less than twelve, at that time practising law in Boston. Having continued his office in Boston for several years, he removed to Milton, where he purchased an estate on Milton Hill of Edward H. Robbins. He had a large practice in Norfolk County. He died in Milton, June 30, 1841, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a descendant of John Churchill, who came to this country in 1640.

JOHN SHIRLEY WILLIAMS.—Attorney of Supreme Judicial Court, 1803. He was born in Roxbury, May 3, 1772, and was graduated at Harvard College in

1797. He practised law at Roxbury and at Dedham. In 1811 he was appointed Clerk of the Courts by Governor Gerry, but was removed the next year by Governor Strong. He was also County Attorney. He died at Ware, Mass., while on a journey for his health, in May, 1843, aged seventy-one years.

HENRY MAURICE LISLE.—Attorney of Supreme Judicial Court, 1802. He was an Englishman who practised law in Milton. He was a man of ability, but little is known concerning him. There is a tradition that he went to the West Indies.

JAMES RICHARDSON.—Attorney of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1803. He was born in Medfield, Oct. 12, 1771, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1797. He studied law in the office of Fisher Ames in Dedham, and was afterwards his partner in business until the death of Mr. Ames. He was a learned lawyer, and had a taste for literature. He was a senator from the county in the session of 1813-14, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820. He was one of the Presidential electors in 1832. He was president of the Bar Association of the county for many years. He was at one time engaged in manufacturing business, and towards the close of his life withdrew from active practice. He continued to be president of the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company until his death, which occurred in May, 1858.

JAIRUS WARE.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, March, 1808. He was born in Wrentham, Jan. 22, 1772, and was graduated at Brown University in 1797. He practised law in Wrentham. He was Representative to the General Court from 1809 to 1816, and also 1818-23; member of the Executive Council, 1825-26; in 1811 Justice of Circuit Court of Common Pleas; and in 1819 Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions. He was appointed Clerk of the Courts Sept. 1, 1826, and held the office until his death, which occurred at Dedham, Jan. 18, 1836, at the age of sixty-four years.

THOMAS B. ADAMS.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, March, 1808. He was the third son of President John Adams, and was born in Quincy, then Braintree, Sept. 15, 1772; was graduated at Harvard College in 1790; was admitted to the bar in the State of Pennsylvania, and returned to the commonwealth after the incorporation of the county. He was chief justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in 1811, Representative to General Court from Quincy in 1805, and in 1811 was a member of the Executive Council. He died March 12, 1832, at the age of fifty-nine years and six months. Mr. Adams took an interest in the bar meetings for a time, and his name frequently appears in these proceedings.

GIDEON L. THAYER.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1808. He was the son of Hon. Ebenezer Thayer, and was born in Braintree, Sept. 24, 1777. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1798, and studied law with Benjamin Whitman, of Plymouth County, and also with Judge Crauch. He practised in that part of Braintree which is now Quincy, and also in the easterly part of the town near Weymouth Landing. He had a high standing in his profession. He died July 17, 1829, at the age of fifty-two years.

WILLIAM DUNBAR.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1809. He was born in Stoughton, now Canton, Aug. 15, 1780, and never received a collegiate education. He practised law in Canton for a time, and then went West or South, and was gone many years. He returned to Canton a few years before his death, which took place May 6, 1848, and did some office work.

DANIEL ADAMS.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1809. He was born in Watertown, March 26, 1779; was graduated at Harvard College in 1799, and commenced the practice of law at Medfield. He was a Representative to the General Court from 1812 to 1820, excepting one year, and again in 1841. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Sessions of Norfolk County in 1822, and upon the retirement of Judge Ware, in 1826, was made Chief Justice. He died Sept. 2, 1852, at the age of seventy-three years.

JABEZ CHICKERING.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1809. He was the son of the Rev. Jabez Chickering, of Dedham (South Parish), where he was born Aug. 28, 1782. He began practice in Dedham and continued it for many years. He subsequently engaged in manufactures, and was cashier of the Dedham Bank. He removed in 1823 to Monroe, Mich., where he died Oct. 20, 1826.

JOSEPH HARRINGTON.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1809. He had an office in Roxbury, where he practised many years.

DAVID ALLEN SIMMONS.—Attorney of Circuit Court of Common Pleas, September, 1812. He was born in Boston, Nov. 7, 1785, and was educated at Chesterfield Academy in New Hampshire, whither he removed in his childhood. He returned to Boston in 1806, and studied law with Thomas Williams, of Roxbury. He had an office in Boston, and was partner with George Gay, who was admitted at the same time, for many years, and afterwards with James M. Keith and Harvey Jewell. He always lived at Roxbury, and had a good practice in Norfolk County. He was a man of remarkable energy, and conducted his cases with zeal and ability. He died in Roxbury, Nov. 20, 1859, at the age of seventy-two years. He

had received the honorary degree of Bachelor of Laws from Dartmouth College.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.—Counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1815. (See history of Wrentham.)

JOHN KING.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1811. He had an office in Randolph, where he practised many years.

SAMUEL P. LOUD.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1811. He was born in Weymouth, March, 1783; was graduated at Brown University in 1805; studied law in the office of John Quincy Adams, and began the practice of law in Dorchester. He was a representative from Dorchester and senator from Norfolk County for many years; was a member of the Executive Council in 1841 and 1842, and represented the town in the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was for six years a justice of the Court of Sessions for the county, and from 1828 to 1853, a period of twenty-five years of continuous service, he was chairman of the county commissioners. He died at Dorchester, July 11, 1875, at the age of ninety-two years and four months.

CHRISTOPHER WEBB.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1813. He was graduated at Brown University in 1803 and resided in Weymouth, and was a representative to the General Court from that town for many years, and was also a senator from the county from 1827 to 1834. He was county attorney for the county, and in 1826 was commissioner of highways. He died in Baltimore in February, 1848, aged sixty-seven years.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1813. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., Oct. 8, 1779, and was graduated at Williams College in 1804. After his graduation he was employed for a time in teaching, and then began the study of law, which he completed in the office of John Heard, Esq., of Boston. He was first admitted in Suffolk, but came to Dedham in 1809. Here he continued to practise until about the year 1825, when, having been active in the formation of the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company, he became its first secretary, and held this office until 1840, when he resigned it on account of ill health. He was Representative from Dedham to the General Court in 1814 and 1815. He wrote and published "An Essay on the Establishment of a Chancery Jurisdiction in Massachusetts," which is believed upon competent authority to have been the first argument published in favor of an equity jurisdiction in the commonwealth. In 1827 he wrote and published a "History of Dedham from its Settlement in 1635 to May, 1827." He died June 27, 1842.

EBENEZER F. THAYER.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1813. He was a brother of Gideon L. Thayer, and was born in Braintree, June 12, 1784. He studied law with H. M. Lisle, of Milton, with James Sullivan and Gideon L. Thayer. In company with Samuel K. Williams, he practised in Boston some six or eight years, and afterwards in Braintree. He died Feb. 15, 1824, at about forty years of age.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, JR.—Counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1814. He was a son of Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy; was graduated at Harvard College in 1806, and died in 1817.

CYRUS ALDEN.—Counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1815. He was born at Bridgewater, Mass., and was graduated at Brown University in 1807, and studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and with William Baylies, at West Bridgewater. He was admitted to the bar first at Plymouth. He began the practice of the law at Wrentham, where he remained for six years and then removed to Fall River, from which town he was Representative to the General Court in 1837. In 1819 he published a work entitled, "An Abridgement of Law, with Practical Forms." He was a worthy man and had a good reputation in his profession. He died in 1855.

SAMUEL J. GARDNER.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1814. He was born in Brookline, July 9, 1788. He entered Harvard College in 1803, being the youngest member of his class. He left college a few days before the close of his senior year, being engaged with his class in a rebellion. Gardner was invited to return and take the valedictory part at commencement, but he declined. Some years after, he received an honorary degree from the college. He studied law with Judge Fay, of Cambridge, and attended lectures at Philadelphia. He began practice in Roxbury in 1810. His office was on Boston Neck, and was a well-known landmark for twenty years. He acquired considerable property in his practice, and retired from active practice after a time. He was active in public affairs, being secretary and treasurer of the Roxbury Grammar School, and manager of the Roxbury Benevolent Society. He was a Representative to the General Court, president of the Norfolk County Temperance Society, and Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Massachusetts.

He subsequently lost much of his property, and in 1838 he removed to Newark, N. J., where he engaged in literary pursuits and in the education of his children. In 1844 he removed to New York. He was for eleven years editor of the *Newark Daily Ad-*

vertiser. He was an accomplished scholar and able writer, and under his editorial administration his paper held a high position among the leading journals of the country. In the discussions preceding the war of the Rebellion he was a vigorous supporter of the party of the Union. He retired from this post at the age of seventy-two in 1861. He died in the White Mountains, July 14, 1864, at the age of seventy-six years. After his death a selection of his writings, written for the columns of his newspaper, appeared under the name of "Autumn Leaves," and in these the wit and humor which made his conversation delightful found expression.

ABNER LORING.—Attorney of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1813. He was born in Hingham, July 21, 1786, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1807. He studied law with Ebenezer Gay. He began practice at Dorchester, and was well read in his profession, devoted to business, and of unexceptionable character. He died, deeply lamented, July 18, 1814, at the age of twenty-eight years.

THOMAS TOLMAN.—Counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1820. He was born in Stoughton, Feb. 20, 1791, and was graduated at Brown University in 1811. He practised law in Canton until 1837, and then removed to Boston and had an office there. He was a Representative to the General Court from Canton in 1828 and 1836. He was afterwards a member of the Executive Council. He died in Boston in 1869.

JOHN B. DERBY.—Counsellor-at-Law of Supreme Judicial Court, 1821. He practised law in Dedham for some years, and afterwards removed to Boston, where he died. He was the father of Lieut. Derby, well known as a humorous writer under the *nom de plume* of "John Phoenix."

LEWIS WHITING FISHER.—Attorney of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, September term, 1819. He was born in Franklin, Dec. 29, 1792, was graduated at Brown University in 1816, and studied law with Josiah J. Fiske, at Wrentham. He afterwards opened an office at Wrentham, where he lived until his death, April 20, 1827.

JOHN W. AMES.—Attorney of Supreme Judicial Court, 1820. He was the eldest son of Fisher Ames, and was born Oct. 22, 1793. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1813, and studied law with Theron Metcalf. He had an office in Boston for a short time, but soon removed to Dedham. He was Representative to the General Court from Dedham in 1822, and was president of the Dedham Bank from June 16, 1829, to his death, Oct. 31, 1833. He was never married, but always lived with his mother. He

was much interested in the building of the court-house in 1827.

ABEL CUSHING.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1818. He was graduated at Brown University in 1810, studied with Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham, and practised law in this county for a number of years, having an office in Dorchester. He was afterwards appointed a justice of the Justices' Court in Boston, which office he held until his resignation, shortly before his death, in 1866. He was a Representative to the General Court from Dorchester for three years, and also a Senator from Norfolk County.

MELETIAH EVERETT.—Counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1820. He was born in Wrentham, June 24, 1777. He was graduated at Brown University in 1802. He studied law with Hon. Laban Wheaton, of Norton, and began practice in Foxborough, where he resided until about the year 1832, when he removed to Wrentham. He was a Representative to the General Court from Foxborough in 1831, and was a Senator from the county in 1841 and 1842. He was a safe and prudent counsellor. He died in Wrentham in 1858. The Hon. Horace Everett, of Vermont, was his brother.

EZRA WESTON SAMPSON.—He was probably admitted to the bar in the county of Plymouth. He was born in Duxbury, Dec. 1, 1797, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1816. He had an office in Braintree, where he practised law about twelve years. Upon the decease of Judge Ware, he was appointed in 1836 Clerk of the Courts for the county, and held the office until January, 1867. During the last year of his life he was unable to perform the duties of his office by reason of illness. He died in Dedham, Jan. 15, 1867, at the age of sixty-nine years.

WARREN LOVERING.—Counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court, October term, 1825. He was graduated at Brown University in 1817. He had an office in Medway for many years, and at one time had an extensive practice. He was a Representative to the General Court from Medway in 1827 and 1828. He held several important offices, and was a prominent member of the Whig party. The last years of his life were spent in poverty and obscurity. He died in 1876.

JONATHAN PARKER BISHOP was born in Killingly, Conn., April 10, 1792. He was the son of Jonathan Parker Bishop, a well-known physician, and Hannah (Torrey) Bishop. He commenced the practice of law in Medfield about the year 1818, having been admitted to the bar in another county, and was prominently identified with the affairs of the

town during his life. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1848 and 1851, and was actively interested in the election of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate, which first took place in the latter year. He was largely instrumental in the building of the Charles River Railroad, which was opened through the town in 1861. He died July 10, 1865.

AARON PRESCOTT.—Attorney of Supreme Judicial Court, 1820. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1814. He practised law for many years in the county, and had an office in Randolph. He died in 1851.

JONATHAN H. COBB.—Counsellor of Supreme Judicial Court, 1824. He was born in Sharon, July 8, 1799, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1817. He began the study of law in the office of William Dunbar, of Canton, where he remained until Oct. 9, 1818, when he went to Charleston, S. C., and opened a classical school. In 1819 he returned to Massachusetts, and completed his legal studies in the office of Jabez Chickering, of Dedham. He was editor of the *Village Register*, in Dedham, and had an office in Boston. In 1831 he was active in the formation of the Dedham Institution for Savings, of which he was the first treasurer. In 1831 the Legislature requested the Governor to procure the compilation of a manual on the mulberry-tree and the manufacture of silk, which was prepared by Mr. Cobb, of which several editions were published, and afterwards republished by order of Congress. In 1837 he established a manufactory of sewing-silk in Dedham, of which he was superintendent and principal proprietor, but which was burned in 1845. In 1833 he was appointed register of probate for Norfolk County, which office he held until 1879. He was for thirty consecutive years the town clerk of Dedham, declining re-election in 1875. He was deacon of the First Church for more than forty years, and for the same period an active magistrate of the county. He died March 12, 1882.

GEORGE C. WILDE.—Attorney of the Supreme Judicial Court, October term, 1826. He was the son of the Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. His professional life was a brief one, but he practised law in Wrentham until about the year 1835, when he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Suffolk, an office which he held for about forty years.

IRA CLEVELAND.—Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 5, 1827.

HORACE MANN.—Attorney of Court of Common Pleas, 1826; Supreme Judicial Court, 1827. He was the son of Thomas and Mary Mann, and was

born in Franklin, May 4, 1796. He was graduated at Brown University in 1819. He entered the office of Josiah J. Fiske, at Wrentham, but soon after became a tutor at Brown University for two years. He then studied a year in the law-school at Litchfield, Conn., and completed his studies with James Richardson, at Dedham. He opened an office in Dedham, being the same lately occupied by Jabez Chickering, on the corner of Court and Church Streets. He was a Representative to the General Court from Dedham for four years, 1827–31. In 1833 he removed to Boston, and entered into a partnership with Edward G. Loring. He was a member of the Senate from Suffolk four years, and in 1837 was president of that body. He was chairman of the committee for the revision of the statutes of 1836, and prepared the marginal notes and citations of cases, as editor with Theron Metcalf. He was appointed secretary of the Board of Education upon its organization, June 29, 1837. Of the great distinction and influence to which he attained in this office it is unnecessary to speak in this notice, or of his career as a member of Congress from 1848–52, which though brief was memorable. He died while president of Antioch College, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1859.

The brief period of practice in his profession at Dedham is naturally overlooked by reason of his having become so widely known as an educator and philanthropist, yet he was remembered by his contemporaries who knew him as a lawyer as a man of brilliant parts, and was a successful advocate. He was fond of controversy, and wielded an extremely caustic pen. He had many admirers in Norfolk County, and years after his removal from Dedham, when he was an independent candidate for Congress, the popularity and influence gained while at the bar, aided materially in his election.

JOHN JONES CLARKE.—Counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court, Nov. 5, 1830. He was born Feb. 24, 1803; was the son of Rev. Pitt Clarke (H. C. 1790), of Norton, Mass., and Rebecca (Jones) Clarke, of Hopkinton. He was at school at the Norton Academy, and was fitted for college partly at the Framingham and Andover Academies and partly by his father, who was, for his time, a distinguished scholar and teacher.

He entered Harvard College in 1819, with a class in which, at the end of the course of four years, a famous rebellion occurred, on account of which a large majority of the class were refused their degrees, and it was not until 1841 that Mr. Clarke received from the college the degrees of A.B. and A.M.

Upon leaving college, Mr. Clarke pursued the

study of law in the office of Hon. Laban Wheaton, of Norton, for a year; he then entered the office of James Richardson, Esq., at Dedham, where he remained two years; he was then, in 1826, admitted to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards, in 1830, to the bar of the Supreme Court.

In 1826, Mr. Clarke commenced the practice of law in Roxbury, where he has ever since resided, having an office on Washington Street, nearly opposite Eustis. Here his business gradually increased, and in 1830 he married Miss Rebecca Cordis Haswell, a daughter of Capt. Robert Haswell, formerly in the navy, and afterwards in the mercantile service, and step-daughter of John Lemist, Esq., a prominent citizen of Roxbury, a union which has been eminently happy, the fiftieth anniversary of which was celebrated by a large circle of their friends in 1880.

Mr. Clarke early became one of the leaders of the bar of Norfolk County, and he was frequently retained in important cases in Plymouth and Bristol Counties.

On the acceptance in 1848 of a seat on the bench by Hon. George T. Bigelow, Mr. Clarke formed a partnership with his brother, Mr. Manlius S. Clarke, who had to that time been Judge Bigelow's partner. The principal office of the firm was in Boston, but Mr. Clarke retained his office in Roxbury for some years after this, and continued to attend to business in Norfolk County, in addition to attending to a portion of the large business of the firm of J. J. & M. S. Clarke in Suffolk County and elsewhere.

This partnership was ended by the death of Mr. M. S. Clarke in 1853, and for a few months Mr. Elias Merwin was associated with Mr. Clarke, and aided in winding up the unfinished business of the old firm. In April, 1854, he took as a partner Mr. Lemuel Shaw, Jr., who had been a student in his office. This partnership continued until 1863, when in consequence of the increasing personal responsibilities of both partners it was dissolved, and from the same cause Mr. Clark gradually withdrew from active practice.

Mr. Clarke early joined the First Church in Roxbury, and has been an active and useful member of that church and congregation.

He was a member of the House of Representatives for Roxbury in 1836 and 1837, and of the Senate for Norfolk County in 1853, and when Roxbury was incorporated in 1846 he was chosen its first mayor, and rendered efficient service in organizing the new city government, but declined to hold the office for more than one year.

Mr. Clarke was at one time president of the Win-

throp Bank of Roxbury, was one of the founders and the first president of the Roxbury Gas Company, and in the early history of the Metropolitan Railroad was one of its directors, and in every relation in life has always commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Clarke was in early life a zealous member of the Whig party, but since the dissolution of that party he has not taken an active part in politics, though always doing his duty as a good citizen in voting at every election. He has always taken a great interest in the suppression of intemperance, and has for many years been a total abstainer from all intoxicating agents.

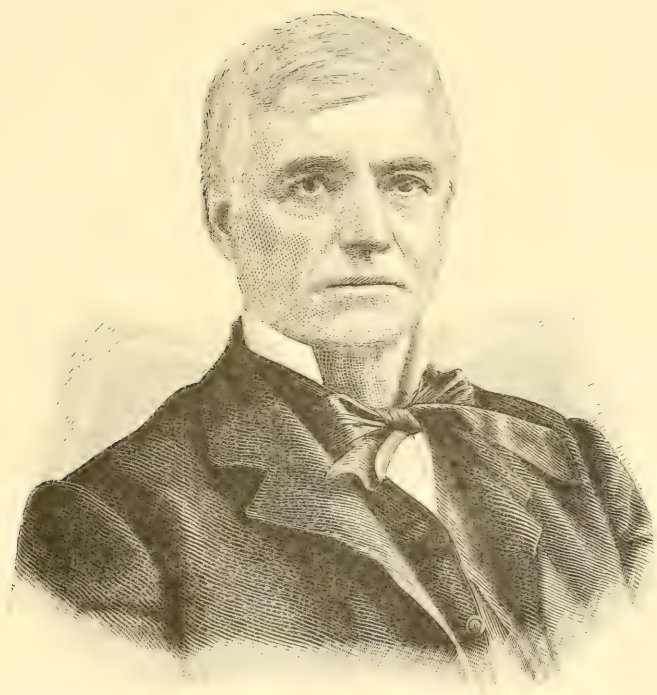
Mr. Clarke continues to occupy an office at 27 State Street, Boston, where he has been in practice since 1848, but of late years his time has been devoted principally to the care of estates of which he is trustee.

JOHN MARK GOURGAS.—Attorney of the Supreme Judicial Court, November term, 1830. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1824. He practised law in this county during his life, having an office in Quincy. He died in 1862, and was never married. He was a careful and accurate lawyer.

NATHANIEL FOSTER SAFFORD was born in Salem in 1815, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. He studied law with Asabel Huntington, of Salem, where he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Dorchester in 1839, where he acted as magistrate, and also as a master in chancery in the period of jurisdiction under the insolvent laws. He was Representative to the General Court from Dorchester in 1850 and 1851. In 1853 he was nominated by the Whig party to succeed Samuel P. Loude, who had declined further service as county commissioner, but there having been no choice by the people after two trials, he was appointed by Governor Clifford to fill the vacancy. He was elected chairman of the board, a position which he continued to fill by successive re-elections until Jan. 1, 1868. He was again elected county commissioner in 1872, and from Jan. 1, 1873, to January, 1879, he was chairman of the board. He now resides in Milton, but has an office in Boston.

WILLIAM S. MORTON practised law at Quincy for many years, but he was not admitted in this county. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1831, and died at Quincy in 1871. He was a trial justice for some years.

NAAMAN L. WHITE.—He was graduated at Harvard College in 1835. He has had an office in Braintree for many years, where he now resides. He was



Saml. Wadsworth



Wm. G. Foster

admitted to the bar elsewhere, and is not now in active practice.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY was a native of Norfolk County, and practised many years at Weymouth. He died many years ago. He acted as magistrate in Weymouth. He was admitted as counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1831.

ASAPH CHURCHILL, JR.—Attorney and counsellor, September term, Court of Common Pleas, 1834. He was born in Milton, April 20, 1814. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1831; studied law with his father at Milton, and in the Harvard Law-School. He was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years of age, and had an office at the Lower Mills, in Dorchester, and Milton until 1857, when he took an office in Boston, where he has since continued to practise, having had for his partner, from 1857 to 1870, Edward L. Pierce, and since that time his son, Joseph R. Churchill. He was a Senator from Norfolk County in 1857; was a director and president of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, afterwards the Blue Hill Bank, for more than twenty-five years. He was also president of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He has resided in Dorchester, and has had a large practice, to which at this date (1883) he is fully devoted.

ABNER L. CUSHING.—He was born in Dorchester, and was the son of Abel Cushing. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1838. He edited the *Boston Republic* a few years, and studied law with his father. He began practice in Boston, and subsequently removed to Randolph, where he had an extensive practice in this county for many years. In 1863 he removed to New York, where he is now engaged in the practice of law.

SAMUEL WARNER.—Attorney and counsellor, Court of Common Pleas, September term, 1841. He was born in Providence, R. I., and was fitted for college at Day's Academy, in Wrentham. He was graduated at Brown University in 1838. He began practice in Wrentham, where he has continued to reside and practise law ever since. He was Representative to the General Court from Wrentham in 1843, 1848, and 1882. He was Senator from the county in 1851, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. He was land agent of the commonwealth from 1851 to 1854, and has been a trial justice since 1858.

ELLIS WORTHINGTON.—Attorney and counsellor, September term, Court of Common Pleas, 1842. He was born in Dedham, Feb. 11, 1816, and was the son of Erastus Worthington. He was fitted for college at Day's Academy, in Wrentham, and entered

Brown University, but did not complete his college course. He studied law in the Dane Law-School at Cambridge, and in the office of Ezra Wilkinson at Dedham. He had an office in Dedham for a short time after his admission to the bar. He afterwards removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., and thence to Milwaukee, Wis., where he continued to practise law. He was afterwards the general agent of the *Ætna* Insurance Company of Hartford at Springfield, Ill., and was subsequently the vice-president of the Putnam Insurance Company of Hartford. He died in Palmyra, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1871.

JOHN KING.—Attorney and counsellor, April term, Court of Common Pleas, 1843. He is the son of John King, of Randolph, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1839, and studied law with Ezra Wilkinson. He had an office in Dedham for a time, but he afterwards removed to the West, and now resides in Iowa.

HON. WILLIAM GASTON.—The subject of this sketch traces his ancestry to a family of France who were zealous adherents of the Huguenot cause. The direct ancestor of his branch of the family, driven from his native land, sought refuge in Scotland, from which place, between the years 1662 and 1668, his sons, being in great peril because of their firm adherence to the Protestant faith, fled to the north of Ireland for safety.

The forefather of Governor Gaston, with a younger brother, arrived in this country about 1730. He located in Connecticut, where his family remained for more than a century. Not only has Governor Gaston honored the family name and connected his name inseparably with the history of the old commonwealth, but North Carolina as well claims among her distinguished citizens one of the same name and family, William Gaston, an eminent jurist and statesman, judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Governor William Gaston, son of Alexander and Keziah Arnold Gaston, was born in Killingley, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820. His father was a well-known merchant of Connecticut, and a man of sterling integrity and strong force of character. The family removed from Killingley to Boston in 1838. Mr. Gaston was prepared for college at Brooklyn and Plainfield Academies, and at the early age of fifteen entered Brown University, where he maintained a high rank in his class and was graduated with honor in 1840. Having decided upon the legal profession as a life-study, he entered the office of Judge Hilliard, of Roxbury, where he remained for a time, and continued his legal studies with C. P. and B. R. Curtis, of Boston, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar in

1844. In 1846 he opened a law-office in Roxbury, and very soon took a leading position at the bar. He continued his practice here with marked success until 1865, when, in company with Hawley Jewell and Walbridge A. Field, he formed a copartnership in Boston, under the firm-name of Jewell, Gaston & Field, which continued until Mr. Gaston's elevation to the gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts in 1874.

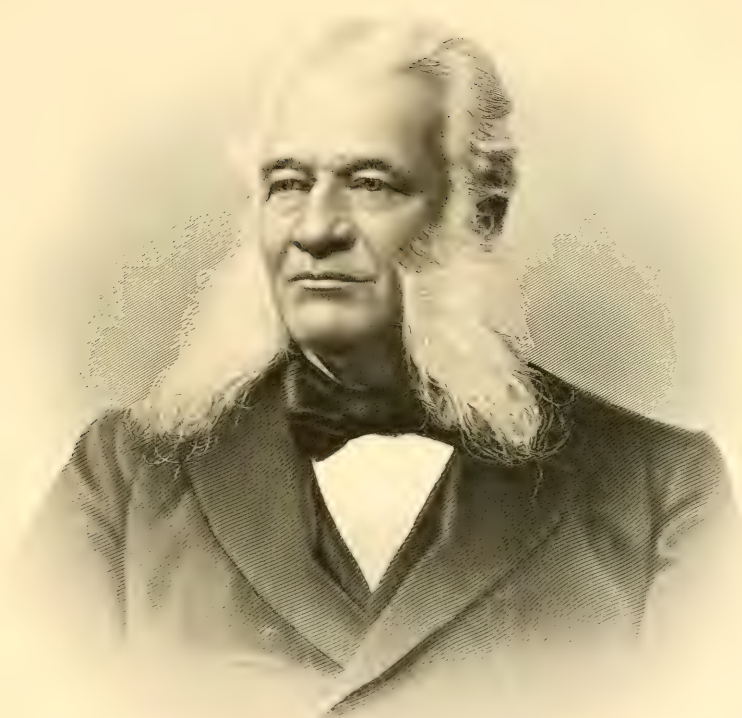
Governor Gaston is a Democrat in politics, and, although not an active politician, he has had many positions of trust and responsibility virtually thrust upon him, and his career in many respects has been as remarkable as it was brilliant. In 1853 and 1854 he was elected to the House of Representatives as a Whig, and in 1856 was re-elected by a fusion of Whigs and Democrats against the Know-Nothing candidate. He was elected to the Senate in 1868, although his district was strongly Republican. He was also for a long time city solicitor of Roxbury, and mayor of Roxbury, 1861-62. In 1870 he was his party's candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1870, after the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, he was elected mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1871. In this year a spirited contest ensued for the mayoralty, Mr. Gaston being the Democratic candidate and Hon. Henry L. Pierce the nominee of the Republicans. At first it was announced that Mr. Gaston was elected, but upon a recount of votes Mr. Pierce was declared mayor by a plurality of seventy-nine votes. Mr. Gaston's popularity and strength was significantly shown in this contest, for only one month previously Gen. Grant had carried the city by five thousand five hundred majority.

In the fall of 1874 Mr. Gaston received the nomination for Governor, and entered the canvass in opposition to Hon. Thomas Talbot, at that time acting Governor of the commonwealth, and one of the strongest men in the Republican party. The result astonished and electrified the country. Mr. Gaston was elected by seven thousand plurality. He entered upon his high office with a determination to discharge its duties solely for the benefit of the commonwealth as a whole, and nobly was this duty performed. He brought to the gubernatorial chair not only a superior legal mind, but that executive ability which a successful administration of the office demands. Not a bitter partisan, he was guided by a conservative policy which was commended alike by both parties. He declined the nomination for Governor in 1876, although a large majority of the convention was in his favor, and he also declined in the same year the congressional nomination from the Fourth District.

In 1875 he received the degree of LL.D. from

Harvard, and also from his Alma Mater, Brown University. In 1852 he united in marriage with Louisa A., daughter of Laban S. Beecher, of Roxbury. Scholarly, with social attainments of a high character, and a legal mind that has placed him among the leaders of the Suffolk bar, he is justly esteemed as one of Boston's most honored citizens.

SAMUEL BRADLEY NOYES, eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Morrill) Noyes, was born in Dedham, April 9, 1817. On his father's side he is of the Noyes family of Choulderton, Wiltshire, England, and his ancestor, Nicholas Noyes, with his brother, James, a clergyman, came to New England in 1634, to Newbury in 1635, five years after Winthrop's settlement of Boston. On his mother's side his grandfather, Eliakim Morrill, was a highly respectable citizen of Dedham, and his great-grandfather, the Rev. Isaac Morrill (H. U. 1737), was a solemn Puritan divine, who died (1793) in office as pastor at Wilmington. It will thus be perceived that Mr. Noyes is of a very old New England stock, and of that Puritan clerical strain which Dr. Holmes so felicitously calls "the Brahmin caste" in society. Mr. Noyes himself has always been interested in church and parochial affairs, and has enjoyed a wide acquaintance with the clergy of his faith. He attended the public schools, and for one year a private school in Dedham under the tuition of Hon. Francis W. Bird (B. U. 1832). He entered Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1836, and remained there till the summer of 1840, when he left to join his class at Cambridge (H. U. 1844). Of his student life at Phillips Academy Mr. Noyes has always retained a most tender regard; and in 1875 the Philomathean Society in the academy, in which Mr. Noyes played a prominent part during his student days at Andover, held its semi-centennial anniversary and he was chosen the orator of the day, his address being subsequently printed, together with the other literary exercises of the day, in an illustrated pamphlet of permanent interest and value. On leaving college he studied law with the Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester (B. U. 1822), afterwards with Hon. Ezra Wilkinson, of Dedham (B. U. 1824), and Hon. Ellis Ames, of Canton (B. U. 1830). He was admitted to the Norfolk County bar, April, 1847, and began practice in his adopted town of Canton, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of two years which he spent in Florida. He married, in January, 1850, Miss Georgiana, daughter of James and Abigail (Gookin) Beaumont. Her father came to New England from Derby, England, in 1800, and built the first mill erected for the manufacture of cotton by machinery in Massachusetts in 1802. Her mother



Samuel B. Hayes

was the daughter of Edmund Gookin, a lineal descendant from Daniel Gookin, who in 1650 was magistrate of all the Indians in Massachusetts, and who accompanied the Apostle John Eliot in his visits to the various tribes, and whose history of the Indians is published in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. They have four children and two grandchildren.

His public offices have been justice of the peace (1849), trial justice (1850), commissioner of insolvency (1853), special county commissioner for Norfolk County (1856), trial justice again (1857). From 1849 to 1871 he was a member of the school committee of Canton, superintendent of public schools, 1857-58, 1861-64, 1867-71, and he has always been an interested worker in the cause of popular education even beyond the borders of his own town.

In 1864 he was appointed by Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, a special agent of the department, and acting collector of customs at Fernandina, Florida. In this post, on the frontiers of a rebellion not then subdued, he had a rare chance to study the undercurrents of the great war among the Southern people, and his private journal would no doubt show quaint and suggestive incidents of the popular temper and conduct in Florida and Southern Georgia at that exciting time. After two years' service here he returned North, leaving behind him many warm friends, whose memory he cherishes as among the most valued treasures of his busy life. On his return to Massachusetts, in May, 1867, he was appointed by Hon. Salmon P. Chase, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a register in bankruptcy for the Second Congressional District in Massachusetts, an office which he still holds, although the acts of Congress of 1878 so far modified its duties that Mr. Noyes has had leisure to return to some extent to the practice of his favorite profession of the law. As a lawyer Mr. Noyes has naturally been interested in politics,—State and national,—giving much time and attention to questions of public policy and administration, and since its organization has been a consistent and useful member of the Republican party.

In politics results are generally reached through carefully-arranged and judiciously-executed details, projected and planned away from public observation and in a wise adjustment of means to ends, in the absence of which political movements are like the moves in a game of chance. As an adviser as to what to do and how to do it, and a worker in the execution of well-laid plans, he has lent a ready and serviceable hand to party movements and party successes.

Mr. Noyes has always maintained an extensive acquaintance with political leaders, hence his influence has been much sought and not withheld when it could be used in the furtherance of justice or the promotion of the right, etc., in helping to shape party action and legislation, so to secure these desirable ends.

In private life Mr. Noyes is known to be a man of taste and culture, a reliable friend, and never more so than when friendship is needed, a genial companion and an accomplished entertainer in private hospitalities. The classics of his school and college life have been to him life-long companions and friends. He has from his youth devoted himself to music with an absorbing enthusiasm. While in college he was leader of the college choir and of the Harvard Glee Club.

It is quite safe to assume, that had he given himself to the study and practice of the fine art of music as the leading object of his life, the natural qualities of his voice, so finely attuned, combined with a power of passionate musical expression, born of genius, would have given him distinguished rank among the great tenors of the age. As an amateur he has been always heard with favor at the musical festivals, parish churches, and society meetings in the county, and whenever he consents to take the "baton" and assume the conductor's rôle, as he does sometimes in the old "Stoughton Musical Society," he discovers the ability to impress large bodies of performers with his own enthusiasm, and to lead them to fine musical results.

He has also been a very industrious writer for the public press, and his historical and local essays have often a picturesqueness and vivacity which are charming. He is fond of ancient lore, and of gathering and reading out-of-the-way literature of the personal and archaic kind, from which he gathers rare sayings and incidents to adorn his contributions to the press. His special taste is towards the old English writers of the age of Addison and of Johnson, while his knowledge of Shakespeare, and of the famous actors who have represented him for the last forty years on the American stage, is extensive. He is a member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, of the New England Agricultural Society, of the Massachusetts Press Association, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and of the Stoughton Musical Society, of which latter he is a member of the committee of arrangements for the centennial celebration of its anniversary in 1886.

Socially, Mr. Noyes is a hale and hearty friend, with nothing negative in his make-up, but abounding

in positive points of a warm and strong personality. Of Puritan stock, he has not a shade of Puritan austerity, but rather the reverse, and his good fellowship is a Boston proverb. He is Saxon rather than Norman in temperament, and his friends find in him a certain mellowness, as of an older civilization than our own, which makes him well met with the agreeable and those who make merry.

In the affairs of a busy and exacting profession he has retained and developed his taste for literature and history, and while a New Englander by birth and education, his temperament has always led him to that wider society of mankind, where

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

NEHEMIAH C. BERRY.—Attorney and counsellor, Court of Common Pleas, Dec. 24, 1846. He had an office for some years at Randolph, and practised in this county, but he many years since removed to Roxbury, and took an office in Boston, where he continues to practise in his profession.

ELIJAH FOX HALL.—Attorney and counsellor, Court of Common Pleas, September term, 1847. He began practice as a partner with Jonathan P. Bishop, of Medfield. He afterwards was a partner with Fisher A. Kingsbury at Weymouth, where he continued to practise until his death in 1867. He acted as a magistrate in Weymouth.

JAMES HUMPHREY was born in Weymouth, Jan. 20, 1819. He was educated at the Phillips Academy in Andover, where he was graduated with the first honors of his class in 1839. He was a teacher until 1852, when he entered the office of D. W. Gooch, in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1855. He held the office of selectman in Weymouth for twenty years, and during a large part of the time was chairman of the board. He was Representative to the General Court in 1852 and 1869, and was a Senator from the Norfolk and Plymouth District in 1872. He was elected a county commissioner in 1874, and held the office until November, 1882, being chairman of that board during a great portion of his term of service. In November, 1882, he was appointed justice of the District Court of East Norfolk, which office he now holds. He resides at Weymouth.

EDWARD AVERY was born in Marblehead, March 12, 1828. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and afterwards in the classical school of Mr. Brooks, in Boston. He studied law in the office of F. W. Choate in Boston, and at the Dane Law-School in Cambridge. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1849, and began practice in Barre, in the

county of Worcester, where he remained until the winter of 1850-51. He then removed to Boston, and has since had an office there. On the 1st of October, 1858, he became associated in business with George M. Hobbs, a copartnership which still continues. Mr. Avery has for many years been a leading practitioner in all the courts of Suffolk and other counties, and the firm has up to the present time always had an extensive practice. Mr. Avery has given especial attention to cases arising under the insolvent laws of Massachusetts and under the United States Bankrupt Law, and in this branch of the law he has been eminently successful, although he has always attended to general practice. Mr. Avery, since he has had an office in Boston, has always been a resident in Norfolk County. For some time he resided at Quincy, but for many years past he has lived at Braintree. He has been employed as counsel in the trial of many important causes in this county, and has thus been identified with the Norfolk bar. In 1866 he was a Representative to the General Court from Braintree, and in 1867 was re-elected to the House, and also to the Senate from the Norfolk and Plymouth District.

EDWARD LILLIE PIERCE.—Admitted at the February term of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1853. He was born March 29, 1829, and is a son of Col. Jesse Pierce, of Stoughton. He was graduated at Brown University in 1850. During his college course he distinguished himself in several prize essays and in articles which appeared in the *Democratic Review*. He entered the Law-School at Cambridge, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1852. He was the author of the successful prize essay offered to his class upon the "Consideration of a Contract," which was printed. He afterwards wrote an essay upon "Secret Suffrage," which attracted attention in England, and was there reprinted. He was afterwards in the law-office of Salmon P. Chase, at Cincinnati. In 1857 he published the first edition of his work on "American Railroad Law." He took an active part in politics in 1857 as a member of the Republican party, advocating the most liberal treatment of foreigners against the proscriptive policy which then was popular in Massachusetts.

He continued to practise in his profession, having an office in Boston, as a partner of Asaph Churchill. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Third Massachusetts Regiment. He afterwards, in 1862, by appointment of Secretary Chase, had the charge of the freedmen and plantations of the Sea Islands, and his official reports of this trust were widely read. He was on duty at Morris Island



Ernest Worthington

in August, 1863, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Third District of Massachusetts, which office he held for three years.

He was appointed by Governor Bullock, in 1866, to the office of district attorney of the Southeastern District, to which office he was elected by the people in 1866, and again in 1868. In October, 1869, he was appointed secretary of the Board of State Charities, and held that office until 1874, when he resigned it.

In 1875 and 1876 he was Representative from Milton in the General Court, and in the latter session was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He is the author of the "Act to Limit Municipal Indebtedness." He was appointed by President Hayes in December, 1878, assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, but he declined the appointment.

Mr. Pierce has been one of the lecturers at the Boston Law-School since its foundation. In 1881 he published a new edition of his work on "American Railroad Law," much enlarged and enriched by copious notes and citations. In 1874 he prepared an elaborate "Index of the Special Railroad Laws of Massachusetts."

Mr. Pierce was one of the literary executors of Charles Sumner, and was the author of the memoir of Mr. Sumner, published in 1877, an elaborate and excellent biography. He has also been the author of many articles contributed to the reviews and newspapers, of official reports, and public addresses upon a variety of social and political topics, all of which are marked by such ability, breadth, and exhaustiveness of treatment of their respective subjects as to entitle them to hold a permanent place in the current discussions of vital questions. Mr. Pierce has made several journeys to Europe, one in 1873, to inspect European prisons, reformatories, and asylums, the result of which was given in his report for 1873 as secretary of the Board of State Charities.

Mr. Pierce received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University in 1882. He resides at Milton, and has an office in Boston.

ASA FRENCH was born on the 21st of October, 1829, in Braintree, where his ancestors have lived since the town's earliest settlement.

He received his early education in the public schools, was prepared for college at the Leicester Academy, Worcester County, Mass., and was graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1851. Upon leaving college, he began the study of law at the Albany Law-School, and afterwards entered the Harvard Law-School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1853. He subsequently pursued the study of his profession in the

office of David A. Simmons and Harvey Jewell, in Boston.

Mr. French was first admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, at Albany, in 1853, and afterwards at Boston. He has always had an office in Boston; but has made Braintree his home, and has been identified with the Norfolk County bar.

He represented Braintree in the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1866. In 1870 he was appointed by Governor Claflin district attorney for the Southeastern District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Edward L. Pierce, and held this office by successive re-elections until October, 1882, when he resigned.

In 1882 he was tendered the appointment of justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, but declined it. He has been one of the commissioners on inland fisheries for the State of Massachusetts since 1873.

He is president of the board of trustees of the Thayer Academy and of the Thayer Public Library, both in Braintree, and both founded and endowed by the late Gen. Sylvanus Thayer.

In 1883 he was placed by President Arthur upon the annual Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy.

Mr. French was appointed judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims in Washington, under the act re-establishing that court, approved June 5, 1882.

ERASTUS WORTHINGTON.—Attorney and counsellor, February term, Supreme Judicial Court, 1854. He is the son of Erastus Worthington, of Dedham, where he was born Nov. 25, 1828. He was graduated at Brown University in 1850. After residing nearly a year in Wisconsin, he entered the Dane Law-School, at Cambridge, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1853. He completed his professional studies in the office of Ezra Wilkinson, at Dedham. He began practice in Boston, and was for some time a partner with David A. Simmons, of Roxbury. In 1856 he was elected register of insolvency, which office he held until July, 1858, when he resumed practice in Dedham. He was trial justice from 1857 to 1867. In 1866 he was elected clerk of the courts for Norfolk County, and entered upon the duties of that office in January, 1867, and has since been elected for three terms of five years each. He continues to hold the office, and resides in Dedham.

CHARLES ENDICOTT.—Attorney and counsellor, April term, Court of Common Pleas, 1857. He was born in Canton, Oct. 28, 1822. He was for several years town clerk, selectman, and held many town

offices. He was a deputy sheriff of the county from 1846 to 1853, and commissioner of insolvency from 1855 to 1857. Upon his admission to the bar he began practice in Canton, where he continues to reside. He was a Representative to the General Court in 1851, 1857, and 1858, and a Senator from Norfolk County in 1866 and 1867, and a member of the Executive Council in 1868 and 1869. He was county commissioner from 1859 to 1865. He was State Auditor from 1870 to 1875, and Treasurer and Receiver-General for the Commonwealth from 1876 to 1881, when he became ineligible for re-election by reason of the constitutional limitation in the term of that office. He now holds the office of tax commissioner. He resides in Canton.

JOSEPH MCKEAN CHURCHILL is the son of Asaph Churchill, and was born in Milton, April 29, 1821. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1840, and pursued his professional studies in the Dane Law-School, Cambridge, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1845. He began and continued the practice of law in Boston for many years. He was Representative to the General Court from Milton in 1858, and a member of the Executive Council in 1859 and 1860. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and for twelve years was an overseer of Harvard College. He was a captain in the Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry in the war of the Rebellion. He was a county commissioner from Jan. 1, 1868, until April, 1871, and chairman of the board during two of those years. He was then appointed a justice of the Municipal Court of Boston, which office he continues to hold. He resides in Milton.

JAMES E. TIRRELL was born in Weymouth, March 28, 1833. He was educated in the schools of Weymouth, and studied law with Fisher A. Kingsbury and Elijah F. Hall, in Weymouth. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk, July 16, 1856. He now resides and has an office at Quincy.

JOHN L. ELDRIDGE was born in Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 25, 1842. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College. He pursued his legal studies at the Dane Law-School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1866. He also studied in the office of Joseph Nickerson, in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk in November, 1867. He resides at Quincy, but has an office in Boston.

EVERETT C. BUMPUS was born in Plympton, Nov. 28, 1844. His parents subsequently removed to Braintree, and he left the Braintree High School in April, 1861, to go into the military service of the

United States during the civil war. He served with some intervals until the war ended, both as private and officer. He pursued his studies while in the army, and at the close of the war he entered the office of Edward Avery, and was admitted to the bar in Suffolk, May 10, 1867. He was a trial justice at Weymouth from 1868 to 1872, when he was appointed Justice of the District Court of East Norfolk, which office he resigned Oct. 1, 1882. He was then nominated and elected the district attorney for the South-eastern District, to succeed Asa French. He was re-elected in 1883 for the term of three years, and now holds that office. His residence is in Quincy, but he has an office in Boston.

FREDERICK D. ELY.—Attorney and counsellor, Superior Court, Oct. 8, 1862. He was born in Wrentham, Sept. 24, 1838, was fitted for college at Day's Academy, in Wrentham, and was graduated at Brown University in 1859. He studied law in the office of Waldo Colburn, in Dedham. He has been a trial justice from 1867 to the present time. He was Representative to the General Court from Dedham in 1873, and Senator in 1878 and 1879. He resides in Dedham, but has an office in Boston.

JOHN D. COBB.—Attorney and counsellor, Superior Court, April 23, 1867. He was born in Dedham, April 28, 1840, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1861. He studied law in the Dane Law-School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1866. He also was in the office of Waldo Colburn, at Dedham. He entered the military service of the United States Aug. 16, 1862, and served until the end of the war as sergeant, and was promoted to be lieutenant and acting adjutant of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry. He was Representative to the General Court from Dedham in 1876 and 1877. He was appointed assistant register of probate Jan. 1, 1879, which office he has since held. He resides in Dedham.

EDMUND DAVIS.—Attorney and counsellor, Superior Court, Oct. 1, 1867. He was born in Canton, Dec. 12, 1839, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1861. He entered the military service of the United States Aug. 16, 1862, and was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, by reason of which he was discharged from service Sept. 16, 1862. He studied law in the office of Waldo Colburn, at Dedham. He began practice in Franklin, and was a trial justice for some time. He then removed to Hyde Park, where he now resides and has an office.

THOMAS E. GROVER was born in Mansfield, Feb. 9, 1844. He studied law principally in the office of Ellis Ames, in Canton, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 7, 1867. Mr. Grover has held the office of trial

justice for many years. He resides in Canton, and has offices both in Canton and Boston.

JAMES E. COTTER was born in Ireland in 1848. He came to this country in 1856, and resided in Marlborough until his admission to the bar. He was educated in the public schools, and at the State Normal School at Bridgewater. He studied law with William B. Gale, of Marlborough, and was admitted to the bar in Middlesex, Jan. 2, 1874. He removed to Hyde Park, where he now resides. He has an office in Hyde Park and in Boston.

GEORGE WINSLOW WIGGIN.—Attorney and counsellor, Superior Court, Oct. 17, 1871. He was born in Sandwich, N. H., March 10, 1841. He was educated in the course for four years at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H. He was afterwards a teacher in the Friends' Boarding-School at Providence, R. I., and principal of the Wrentham High School for four years. He studied law in the office of Samuel Warner, of Wrentham. He began practice in Franklin in 1872, where he has since resided and practised law. He has been a trial justice since 1872, and was elected a county commissioner in 1878, and was re-elected in 1881. He has been chairman of the board during the past year. He has also an office in Boston.

JAMES HEWINS was born in Medfield, April 27, 1846. He was educated in the Medfield and Walpole High Schools, and entered Amherst College. He studied law with Robert R. Bishop and at the Dane Law-School, in Cambridge. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk, Feb. 26, 1868. He has been a trial justice, and is Representative to the General Court in 1884. He resides in Medfield, but has an office in Boston.

OSCAR A. MARDEN was born in Palermo, Me., Aug. 20, 1853. He was educated at the Westbrook Seminary, in Deering, Me. He studied law in the Boston University Law-School, where he was graduated in 1876. He also studied in the office of S. K. Hamilton, in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk, Oct. 8, 1876. He has been a trial justice for several years, and resides in Stoughton, but has an office in Boston.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the bar in Norfolk County, and are now practicing attorneys in the county:

Asa Wellington, Quincy, admitted April, 1852.

Charles J. Randall, Wrentham, admitted Jan. 3, 1859.

Henry B. Terry, Hyde Park, admitted April 4, 1871.

Don Gleason Hill, Dedham, admitted Oct. 18, 1871.

Charles Amory Williams, Brookline, admitted Oct. 1, 1873.

Zenas S. Arnold, Boston, admitted Jan. 20, 1874.
Charles A. Mackintosh, Dedham, admitted Oct. 4, 1875.

Frank Rockwood Hall, Brookline, admitted Jan. 8, 1878.

William G. A. Pattee, Quincy, admitted May 14, 1879.

John Everett, Canton, admitted May 14, 1879.

Nathan Hyde Pratt, Weymouth, admitted Jan. 1, 1880.

James J. Malone, Quincy, admitted May 18, 1881.

Charles Francis Jenney, Hyde Park, admitted Oct. 4, 1882.

Albert Everett Avery, Braintree, admitted Jan. 23, 1883.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the bar elsewhere, but are now practicing attorneys in the county:

Charles H. Drew, Brookline. Office in Boston.

Moses Williams, Brookline. Office in Boston.

Bradford Kingman, Brookline. Office in Boston.

Thomas L. Wakefield, Dedham. Office in Boston.

Alonzo B. Wentworth, Dedham. Office in Boston.

John R. Bullard, Dedham. Office in Boston.

Horace E. Ware, Milton. Office in Boston.

Henry F. Buswell, Canton. Office in Boston.

Jonathan Wales, Randolph. Office in Boston.

John V. Beal, Randolph. Office in Boston.

Charles H. Deans, West Medway.

Emery Grover, Needham. Office in Boston.

E. Granville Pratt, Quincy. Office in Boston.

George Fred. Williams, Dedham. Office in Boston.

Orin T. Gray, Hyde Park. Office in Boston.

W. H. H. Andrews, Hyde Park. Office in Boston.

Artemas W. Gates, Dedham. Office in Boston.

Robert W. Carpenter, Foxborough.

Fred. H. Williams, Foxborough.

Edward Bicknell, Weymouth. Office in Boston.

Fred. J. Stimson, Dedham. Office in Boston.

Charles E. Perkins, Brookline. Office in Boston.

John C. Lane, Norwood. Office in Boston.

Sheriffs.¹—Hon. Ebenezer Thayer, of Braintree, the first sheriff of Norfolk County, was the son of Hon. Ebenezer Thayer, also of Braintree, and was born Aug. 21, 1746. His father was for many years a prominent citizen of the town, having served in the office of Representative eighteen years, and was chosen Representative to the General Court seventeen years

¹ The following sketches of the sheriffs and county treasurers of the county are mainly taken from the "Norfolk County Manual," by Henry O. Hildreth, Esq., by the permission of the author.

successively, and in 1776 was a member of the Executive Council. His mother was Susanna, daughter of Rev. Samuel Niles, of Braintree. Mr. Thayer served the town many years as selectman, town clerk, and treasurer; was Representative to the General Court in 1796, 1800, and 1801, a member of the Senate in 1795, '96, '97, '98, '99, and a member of the Executive Council in 1793 and 1794. He was also a brigadier-general in the militia. On the organization of the county, in 1793, he was appointed Sheriff, but owing to ill health, resigned early in the following year. He died May 30, 1809, aged sixty-three years.

Atherton Thayer, half-brother to the preceding, was born in Braintree, Feb. 9, 1766. His mother was Rebecca Miller, of Milton, who was the second wife of Hon. Ebenezer Thayer, Sr. On the resignation of the office of sheriff by his brother, in 1794, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and continued in the office until his death, July 4, 1798, aged thirty-two years.

Benjamin Clarke Cutler, of Roxbury, was born in Boston, Sept. 15, 1756, and was for many years a merchant, removing afterwards to Jamaica Plain. He was appointed sheriff July 31, 1798, and held the office until his death. He died very suddenly at his residence on Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, April, 1810, aged fifty-four years.

Elijah Crane was born in Milton, Aug. 29, 1754, and was the son of Thomas Crane, for many years a prominent citizen of that part of Stoughton, now Canton. He early removed to Canton, where his regular business was that of a farmer, in which he met with marked success, although much of his time was devoted to public life. He was a man of large and erect stature, well-developed form, and graceful carriage, and was noted for his splendid horsemanship. He early took a deep interest in military matters, rising by successive appointments to the rank of brigadier-general of the Second Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to which he was promoted Aug. 1, 1803, and promoted and commissioned major-general of the First Division June 16, 1809, which position he continued to hold until his discharge, June 8, 1827, a period of service in the highest military office of the State without a parallel in Massachusetts. He also attained high rank as a Mason, being successively Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1820 and 1821, Senior Grand Warden in 1822, and Grand Master in 1832. On the death of Sheriff Cutler, in 1810, he was appointed sheriff, and continued in office until 1811, when he was removed for

political reasons by Governor Gerry. The following year he was reappointed, and continued in office by successive reappointments until his death, the longest term of service as sheriff ever held in the county. He died Feb. 21, 1834, aged eighty years.

William Brewer, of Roxbury, was for many years a prominent citizen of the town, having been chairman of the Board of Selectmen for several years, and was Representative to the General Court from 1801 to 1811, inclusive, and again from 1814 to 1817, inclusive. In 1811 he was appointed sheriff of Norfolk County by Governor Gerry, which position he held for one year. He died Aug. 2, 1817, aged fifty-nine years.

John Baker (2d) was born in Dorchester, Feb. 27, 1780. He learned the trade of a wheelwright in Roxbury, and soon removed to Dedham, where for some time he carried on the same business. He was a coroner, and for several years a deputy sheriff of the county. On the death of Gen. Crane, in 1834, Mr. Baker was appointed sheriff, and held the office until his death, which occurred Jan. 1, 1843, at the age of sixty-three years.

Jerauld Newland Ezra Mann was born in Medfield, June 26, 1796. He learned the trade of a carriage-painter, serving his time with the Messrs. Bird, of Walpole. In 1823 he went to Easton, where he remained but a short time, removing the year following to Taunton, where he remained five years, at the end of which time he went to Wrentham, and thence to Dedham, where he took the place of his brother-in-law, Maj. T. P. Whitney, as deputy sheriff and jailer. On the death of Sheriff Baker, Mr. Mann was, Feb. 8, 1843, appointed sheriff for the term of five years, at the expiration of which he declined a reappointment, but continued to act as deputy sheriff and jailer until July, 1855, when failing health compelled his resignation. He soon after removed to Vernon, Conn., the residence of his youngest daughter, where he died April 15, 1857, aged sixty years and ten months.

Thomas Adams was born in Quincy, April 20, 1804. In early life he was engaged in business with his father as a butcher, and afterwards was proprietor of different stage-lines, and an extensive dealer in horses. He then went to Roxbury, where he continued to reside until his death. He was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Mann, and in 1848 succeeded that officer as sheriff of the county. He was removed from office for political reasons in 1852, but was reappointed the following year, and continued in office until Jan. 1, 1857. After Roxbury became a city he was for two or three years city marshal. He

died suddenly of apoplexy Jan. 2, 1869, aged sixty-five years.

John W. Thomas was born in Weymouth, April 1, 1815. Learned the trade of a shoemaker, and afterwards went into business as a manufacturer; was a Representative to the General Court in 1852, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1853, and a lieutenant-colonel in the militia. May 13, 1852, he was commissioned sheriff of Norfolk County by Governor Boutwell, but was removed the following year for political reasons. In 1856 he was elected sheriff by the Republican and American parties, and assumed the position Jan. 1, 1857. He soon after removed to Dedham, where he continues to reside. He was the first sheriff elected by the people in the county, and at each successive election was chosen by a large majority of the popular vote. He held the office until January, 1878, when he declined a re-election.

Rufus C. Wood was born in Palmer, May 30, 1818. His parents removed to Dudley, where he learned the trade of a machinist, and lived until he was twenty years of age. He previously had attended the public schools and the Nichols Academy in Dudley. He removed to Canton in November, 1836, and worked at his trade for eleven years in the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company's works. He was appointed a deputy sheriff by Sheriff Adams in 1853, and he held that office until his election as sheriff, in 1877. During President Lincoln's administration he was appointed postmaster at Canton, which office he held for sixteen years, and resigned at the time of his election as sheriff. In 1877 he was elected sheriff of the county, has been twice re-elected, the last time, in 1883, by the nomination and vote of both political parties. Since his election as sheriff he has resided in Dedham, and is master of the House of Correction in connection with his office.

County Treasurers.—Isaac Bullard, the first treasurer of the county, was born in Dedham, July 10, 1744, and was a lineal descendant from William Bullard, one of the first settlers of the town. He was for many years in public life, having been town clerk for three years, selectman five years, and Representative to the General Court from 1794 to 1801, and again in 1806 and 1807. He was chosen deacon of the First Church, May 28, 1780, which office he continued to hold until his death. On the organization of the county, in 1793, he was chosen county treasurer, to which position he was annually elected until his decease, which occurred June 18, 1808, at the age of sixty-four years.

John Bullard, son of the preceding, was born in

Dedham, Jan. 9, 1773. He was also much in public life, having been twenty years a selectman and one year town clerk. On the death of his father, in 1808, he was chosen county treasurer, which position he occupied by successive elections until his death, Feb. 25, 1852, a period of forty-four years. He was seventy-nine years of age. (See history of Dedham.)

George Ellis was born in Medfield, Sept. 2, 1793, and early removed to Dedham, where for several years he carried on business as a trader. He was captain of one of the Dedham militia companies, for several years a deputy sheriff of the county, and for fourteen years one of the selectmen of the town. He was secretary and treasurer of the Dedham Institution for Savings from May, 1845, to June, 1855, when, owing to ill health, he resigned. On the death of John Bullard, in 1852, he was appointed by the county commissioners county treasurer, and the two following years was elected by the people, failing of a re-election in 1855. He died June 24, 1855, aged sixty-two years and ten months.

Chauncey C. Churchill. (See history of Dedham.)

CHAPTER II.

NORFOLK DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BY A. E. SPROUL.

INCLUDED in the Massachusetts Medical Society are several subordinate organizations, "wherein the communication of cases and experiments may be made, and the diffusion of knowledge in medicine and surgery may be encouraged and promoted." One of these is the Norfolk District Medical Society. It is subject to the regulations of the general society in all matters wherein the latter is concerned. It was organized in 1850, and consists of Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society residing in those portions of Boston formerly known as Roxbury, Dorchester, and West Roxbury, and in the towns within the present boundaries of Norfolk County. The "district" corresponds to the old county lines, which were changed by the annexation of Roxbury and Dorchester to Boston. The officers are as follows: President, Dr. J. H. Streeter, Roxbury; Vice-President, Dr. A. R. Holmes, Canton; Secretary and Librarian, Dr. G. D. Townshend, Roxbury; Treasurer, Dr. E. G. Morse, Roxbury. Following is a

list of present members, brought down to Feb. 1, 1884:

1835.¹—Alexander, Andrew, Dorchester.
 1866.—Allen, George Otis, West Roxbury.
 1866.—Amory, Robert, Brookline.
 1873.—Bemis, Charles Albert, West Medway.
 1882.—Blanchard, Benjamin Seaver, Brookline.
 1840.—Blanchard, Henry, Dorchester.
 1871.—Blodgett, Frank Marcellus, Roxbury.
 1871.—Bolles, William Palmer, Dorchester.
 1868.—Bowditch, Henry Pickering, West Roxbury.
 1871.—Bragdon, George Abbott, Dorchester.
 1878.—Broughton, Henry White, Jamaica Plain.
 1879.—Brown, Roscoe Ellsworth, East Weymouth.
 1873.—Call, Norman, Roxbury.
 1865.—Campbell, William Henry, Roxbury.
 1878.—Channing, Walter, Brookline.
 1868.—Chase, John Winslow, Dedham.
 1882.—Cheever, Clarence Alonzo, Mattapan.
 1874.—Clement, George Wilmot, Roxbury.
 1837.—Cotting, Benjamin Eddy, Roxbury.
 1849.—Cushing, Benjamin, Dorchester.
 1874.—Cushman, Thaddeus Thompson, Randolph.
 1878.—Daniels, Edwin Alfred, Medway.
 1862.—Dearing, Thomas Haven, Braintree.
 1847.—Dickerman, Lemuel, Foxborough.
 1880.—Donovan, Samuel Magner, Quincy.
 1883.—Drake, William Abram, North Weymouth.
 1879.—Dunbar, Eugene Fillmore, Roxbury.
 1867.—Edson, Ptolemy O'Meara, Roxbury.
 1868.—Edwards, Charles Lawrence, Hyde Park.
 1870.—Emery, William Henry, Roxbury.
 1881.—Ernst, Harold Clarence, Jamaica Plain.
 1865.—Everett, Willard Shepard, Hyde Park.
 1874.—Farr, Edwin Lawson, Roxbury.
 1848.—Faulkner, George, Jamaica Plain.
 1866.—Fay, George Wyman, East Weymouth.
 1858.—Fifield, William Cranch Bond, Dorchester.
 1875.—Finn, James Anthony, Roxbury.
 1847.—Flint, John Sydenham, Roxbury.
 1847.—Fogg, David Sylvester, Norwood.
 1880.—Fogg, Irving Sylvester, Norwood.
 1856.—Forsaith, Francis Flint, Weymouth.
 1848.—Francis, Tappan Eustis, Brookline.
 1880.—Fraser, John Chisholm, East Weymouth.
 1877.—French, Justus Crosby, Dedham.
 1882.—Galligan, Eugene Thomas, Roxbury.
 1882.—Garceau, Alexander Emmanuel, Hyde Park.
 1863.—Garceau, Tremé, Roxbury.
 1875.—Gerry, Edwin Peabody, Jamaica Plain.
 1854.—Gifford, Silas Swift, East Stoughton.
 1869.—Gilbert, Daniel Dudley, Dorchester.
 1854.—Gilbert, John Henry, Quincy.
 1871.—Gordon, John Alexander, Quincy.
 1869.—Goss, Francis Webster, Roxbury.
 1878.—Gould, Lawrence Mervin, Hyde Park.
 1882.—Granger, Frank Clark, Randolph.
 1863.—Greene, James Sumner, Dorchester.
 1871.—Hall, Josiah Little, Brookline.
 1847.—Harlow, James Frederick, Quincy Point.
 1867.—Hayes, Charles Cogswell, Hyde Park.
 1869.—Hazelton, Isaac Hills, Grantville.

1853.—Hitchcock, Joseph Green Stevens, Foxborough.
 1862.—Holbrook, Silas Pinckney, West Medway.
 1854.—Holmes, Alexander Reed, Canton.
 1880.—Jaques, Henry Percy, Milton.
 1833.—Jarvis, Edward, Dorchester.
 1877.—Kenneally, John Henry, Roxbury.
 1877.—Kilby, Henry Sherman, Wrentham.
 1848.—King, George, Franklin.
 1875.—Kingsbury, Albert Dexter, Needham.
 1869.—Mansfield, Henry Tucker, Needham.
 1883.—Martin, Francis Coffin, Roxbury.
 1846.—Martin, Henry Austin, Roxbury.
 1874.—Martin, Stephen Crosby, Roxbury.
 1849.—Maynard, John Parker, Dedham.
 1872.—McNulty, Frederick Joseph, Roxbury.
 1875.—Mecuen, George Edward, Roxbury.
 1872.—Moran, John Brennan, Roxbury.
 1870.—Morse, Edward Gilead, Roxbury.
 1843.—Morse, Horatio Gilead, Roxbury.
 1880.—Mullen, Francis Henry, Dorchester.
 1870.—Nichols, Arthur Howard, Roxbury.
 1871.—Otis, Robert Mendum, Roslindale.
 1878.—Page, Frank Wilfred, Jamaica Plain.
 1870.—Perry, Joseph Franklin, Dorchester.
 1882.—Pierce, Matthew Vassar, Milton.
 1867.—Pratt, Gustavus Percival, Cohasset.
 1881.—Prior, Charles Edwin, Holbrook.
 1867.—Quincy, Henry Parker, Dedham.
 1877.—Read, George Mumford, Dorchester.
 1856.—Richardson, John Henry, Medfield.
 1858.—Robinson, Albert Brown, Roxbury.
 1873.—Rogers, Orville Forrest, Dorchester.
 1873.—Sabine, George Krans, Brookline.
 1854.—Seaverns, Joel, Roxbury.
 1881.—Sherman, Warren Hobart, Quincy.
 1852.—Shurtleff, Augustine, Brookline.
 1863.—Skinner, Edward Manning, Jamaica Plain.
 1871.—Smithwick, John, Sharon.
 1855.—Stedman, Charles Ellery, Dorchester.
 1864.—Stedman, Joseph, Jamaica Plain.
 1861.—Stone, Silas Emlyn, Walpole.
 1847.—Streeter, Joseph Herman, Roxbury.
 1882.—Thurlow, John Howard, Roxbury.
 1872.—Tinbham, Granville Wilson, Weymouth.
 1862.—Tower, Charles Carroll, South Weymouth.
 1877.—Towle, Henry Charles, Dorchester.
 1877.—Townshend, George Drew, Roxbury.
 1868.—Trull, Washington Benson, Brookline.
 1876.—Van Slyck, David Bernard, Brookline.
 1872.—Vogel, Frederick William, Roxbury.
 1854.—Waldock, James, Roxbury.
 1838.—Wales, Bradford Leonard, Randolph.
 1880.—Welch, John Frederick, Quincy.
 1874.—Wescott, William Henry, Dorchester.
 1880.—West, Edward Graeff, Roxbury.
 1882.—White, Herbert Warren, Roxbury.
 1878.—Wells, Frank, Brookline.
 1872.—Williams, Edward Tufts, Roxbury.
 1831.—Wing, Benjamin Franklin, Jamaica Plain.
 1874.—Wing, Clifton Ellis, Jamaica Plain.
 1876.—Wingate, Uranus Owen Brackett, Wellesley.
 1867.—Winkler, Joseph Alexander, Jamaica Plain.
 1880.—Withington, Charles Francis, Roxbury.
 1882.—Wood, Henry Austin, Roxbury.
 1875.—Yale, Joseph Cummings, Franklin.
 1874.—Young, Charles Sayward, Stoughton.

¹ Date of admission.

CHAPTER III.

DEDHAM.

BY ERASTUS WORTHINGTON.¹

The Settlement—The Town Covenant—Names of the Signers—Organization of Town Government—Character of Settlers—Formation of the Church—The Rev. John Allin—Division of Lands—Burial-Ground—Training-Ground—Description of the Village in 1664.

On the third day of September, 1635, at the General Court held at Newtowne, afterwards Cambridge, it was thus ordered:

"There shall be a plantation settled about two miles above the falls of Charles River, on the north-east side thereof, to have ground lying to it on both sides the river, both upland and meadow, to be laid out hereafter as the court shall appoint."

The falls of Charles River here referred to, are the falls at Newton, and although the distance above the falls is understated in the record, yet the place designated can be none other than that now occupied by the village of Dedham. This order was the fiat which proclaimed the existence of the settlement of Dedham, and the record therefore properly stands at the beginning of its written history. It marks with certainty the time when the settlement had been definitely determined upon. Before this time, however, as the record clearly implies, the lands described, to some extent, must have been explored, and settlers were ready to undertake the new plantation. The settlement at Watertown, begun in 1630, had already become alarmed at the rapid increase of its inhabitants. The tide of emigration had then set strongly to the shores of Massachusetts Bay, and a new settlement had to be provided. In the preceding spring the General Court had given leave to the inhabitants of Watertown to remove themselves to any place they

should make choice of, provided they should continue under the government. The student of the early records of the colonial towns, and especially those of Watertown, will be surprised and interested to find how soon after the arrival of Winthrop, the insufficiency of land became an urgent and impelling reason for the advance of civilization into the interior. It is easy to imagine how eagerly the pioneers, in the search for an eligible location, ascended the river above the lands already granted to the Newtowne proprietors, lying above Watertown, to the broad meadows and wide plateau of the future town of Dedham. To the eye of the early settler, it must be remembered, meadows had an especial value, since they would furnish both water and forage for his cattle before the uplands could be cleared.

The removal from Watertown was gradually effected, and it is probable that the year 1635–36 was mainly spent in preparation for occupying the new settlement. The fact, however, that in the register of births and deaths in Dedham are recorded the births of two children in June and July of 1635, would seem sufficient to prove that the plantation was actually begun in that year. It is said that there were twelve of these pioneers who first planted their rude houses upon the plains of Dedham. Although the names of all these cannot now be ascertained, yet among those who were here as early as 1635 were doubtless Edward Alleyne, Philemon Dalton, Samuel Morse, John Dwight, Lambert Genere, Richard Evered, and Ralph Shepherd. Capt. Thomas Cakebread was the military man of the company, but he never came as a settler. Mr. Robert Feake was a prominent man at Watertown, and although his name was first subscribed to the covenant, and he had an allotment of land, he never removed here. Possibly Abraham Shaw was one of the number, as his house and goods at Watertown were burned about this time.

On the eighth day of September, 1636, upon the petition of nineteen settlers for a confirmation of the grant of the previous year, and to distinguish the town by the name of Contentment, the General Court ordered "that the plantation to be settled above the falls of Charles River shall have three years immunity from public charges, and the name of the plantation to be Dedham; to enjoy all that land on the southerly and easterly side of Charles River not formerly granted to any town or particular persons, and also to have five miles square on the other side of the river."

This is to be considered as the act incorporating the town, as it conferred the name by which it has

¹ In writing the following history of Dedham, I have taken the materials largely from my father's "History of Dedham," published in 1827; from the Centennial address of Samuel F. Haven, in 1836; from the historical discourses of the Rev. Dr. Lamson, and the other historical discourses by the pastors of other churches. The care and accuracy with which these were prepared render them authentic sources of history, and they have left little for the gleaner in the history of the first two centuries. I have also availed myself of the researches of others upon certain special subjects; but with these exceptions, I have sought original sources for historical facts. I only regret that in the limited time given for the preparation of this history, there has been no opportunity for giving citations of authorities, or for that careful revision of the text which every historical work should receive.—E. W.

DEDHAM, Feb. 1, 1884.

always been known. No definite reason can be assigned for the change made in the name selected by the petitioners; but it has been suggested that John Dwight, John Rogers, and John Page were emigrants from Dedham, in Suffolk, England, which may satisfactorily account for it.

The territory included in this grant to the Dedham proprietors was magnificent in its extent and somewhat indefinite in its boundaries. On the southerly and easterly side of the river, it included the present town of Dedham, with the portions that have been annexed to West Roxbury and Hyde Park, the towns of Norwood, Dover, a portion of Natick, Medfield, Walpole, Norfolk, Franklin, Wrentham, and the greater portion of Bellingham. On the northerly and westerly side of the river the grant of five miles square included Dedham Island, then a neck of land, Needham, Wellesley, the greater portion of Natick, three thousand four hundred acres in the town of Sherborn, and the town of Medway. Besides, three hundred acres had been purchased near the Roxbury line, by the proprietors, of Philemon Dalton, John Dwight, and Lambert Genere, who had bought of Samuel Dudley.

The easterly boundary of the territory then was not Neponset River, owing to grants to Israel Stoughton and others which intervened, but a century after, Neponset River became the boundary-line between Stoughton and Dedham. It required many committees and much negotiation subsequently to define the boundaries between Dedham and Roxbury and Dorchester.

This grant of the General Court in confirmation and enlargement of the grant of a plantation made in 1635 was made to the nineteen persons who were petitioners. They were the sole owners of the land until they should admit new associates. The names of these petitioners and proprietors were

Edward Alleyne,	Lambert Genere,
Abraham Shaw,	Nicholas Phillips,
Samuel Morse,	Ralph Shepherd,
Philemon Dalton,	John Gaye,
Ezekiel Holliman,	Thomas Bartlett,
John Kingsbury,	Francis Austen,
John Dwight,	John Rogers,
John Coolidge,	Joseph Shaw,
Richard Evered,	William Bearestow.
John Howard,	

While it is true that the nineteen men whose names are signed to the petition should be regarded as the nominal founders of the town, yet only a few of them were long identified with the plantation or had any permanent influence upon its future growth.

Edward Alleyne, who had come from Watertown the preceding year, was doubtless the principal man of the company. That he was a man of education, the records of the first two years, made by him, are ample evidence, and the covenant drawn by him shows that he was a man of excellent capacity. He afterwards obtained a grant of three hundred acres of land for a settlement at Bogastow (East Medway), but he died suddenly while attending the General Court in 1642, without having begun his new plantation. Abraham Shaw, having obtained leave to erect a corn-mill on Charles River, died in 1638, without beginning his enterprise, and Joseph Shaw, his son, removed to Weymouth. Ezekiel Holliman remained only a short time, and then removed to Salem, and became an adherent of Roger Williams. He subsequently went to Rhode Island, and, it is said, baptized Roger Williams at Providence. Philemon Dalton removed to Ipswich, Ralph Shepherd and Nicholas Phillips to Weymouth, William Bearestow to Scituate after a few years, and Francis Austen to Hampton. John Coolidge, Thomas Bartlett, and John Rogers probably never removed from Watertown. Of those who remained here as permanent settlers were Lambert Genere, John Gay, John Kingsbury, and John Howard. Richard Evered was the progenitor of the Dedham family bearing the name of Everett. John Dwight was for sixteen years a selectman, and died here in 1661. It was from him that Dwight's Brook took its name, and his house, which stood near the brook, on High Street, near the easterly abutment of the railroad bridge, was not removed until the construction of the railroad in 1849.

The settlement was now in the period of its "non-age," as it was aptly termed in the petition. Its affairs were guided and directed at first by those who had not yet removed from Watertown. But in the winter of 1636-37 there were some who had begun to live permanently in their new habitations. Of the motives and character of the settlers we have clear and indubitable assurance in the covenant which was drawn up before the act of incorporation. Its simplicity and brevity are admirable, while the spirit which pervades it shows that their earnest desire and prominent motive were for a loving and comfortable society.

"THE COVENANT."

"1. We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do, in the fear and reverence of Almighty God, mutually and severally promise amongst ourselves and each to other to profess and practise one truth according to that most perfect rule the foundation whereof is everlasting love.

"2. That we shall by all means labor to keep off from us all such as are contrary-minded, and receive only such unto us as

be such as may be probably of one heart with us, as that we either know or may well and truly be informed to walk in peaceable conversation, with all meekness of spirit, for the edification of each other, in the knowledge and faith of the Lord Jesus, and the mutual encouragement unto all temporal comforts in all things, seeking the good of each other out of all which may be derived true peace.

' 3. That if at any time difference shall arise between parties of our said town, that then such party and parties shall presently refer all such difference unto some two or three others of our said society, to be fully accorded and determined without any further delay, if it possibly may be.

"4. That every man that now or at any time hereafter shall have lots in our said town shall pay his share in all such rates of money and charges as shall be imposed upon him rateably in proportion with other men, as also become freely subject unto all such orders and constitutions as shall be necessarily had or made, now or at any time hereafter, from this day forward, as well for loving and comfortable society in our said town, as also for the prosperous and thriving condition of our said fellowship, especially respecting the fear of God, in which we desire to begin and continue whatsoever we shall by his loving favor take in hand.

"5. And for the better manifestation of our true resolution herein, every man so received to subscribe hereunto his name, thereby obliging both himself and his successors after him for ever, as we have done.

"Names subscribed to the covenant as followeth."

There is no date to this covenant to show when it was drawn up, but it must have been before the act of incorporation, for the petitioners state that they were at present under covenant. One hundred and twenty-five names are subscribed to this covenant, but it will be found upon examination that the list contains the names of some who were mere children when they came with their parents, and also of others who came years after the beginning of the settlement. In the fifth clause of the instrument the intention is clearly expressed that it should be signed by every man received into the society, both himself and his successors after him for ever.

In order that these names may be conveniently referred to, and that what is known concerning them may be given in a condensed form, the list has been prepared, with such additions as are furnished from authentic sources :

Robert Feake, Watertown. Freeman May 18, 1631; he never removed to Dedham, although he had an allotment of land.

Edward Alleyne, Watertown. Freeman March 13, 1638; representative four years, 1639-42; died suddenly while attending General Court, Sept. 8, 1642.

Samuel Morse, Watertown. Came in the "Increase" from London in 1635; freeman Oct. 8, 1640; died June 20, 1654.

Philemon Dalton, Watertown. A linen-weaver; came in the "Increase" in 1635; removed to Dedham in 1637, and from thence to Hampton or Ipswich in 1640; freeman March 3, 1636; died June 4, 1662.

John Dwight, Watertown. Removed in 1635 to Dedham; freeman March 13, 1638; died Jan. 24, 1661.

Lambert Genere, Watertown. Removed to Dedham in 1636; freeman May, 1645; died June 30, 1674.

Richard Evered, Watertown. Removed to Dedham in 1636; freeman May 6, 1646; died July 3, 1682.

Ralph Shepherd, Watertown. Came in the "Abigail" in 1635, and removed to Dedham the same year, and afterwards to Weymouth, where he died.

John Huggin, Watertown. He never lived in Dedham, but was afterwards at Hampton.

Mr. Ralph Wheelock, Watertown. Educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge University, England, where he took his degree in 1626 and 1631; he came to Dedham in 1638; freeman March 13, 1638; died Jan. 11, 1684, at Medfield.

Thomas Cakebread, Watertown. He never removed to Dedham, but had an allotment of land; freeman May 14, 1634; died at Sudbury Jan. 4, 1643.

Henry Phillips. Freeman March 13, 1638; member of artillery company, 1640; ensign of militia company, 1648; he removed to Boston; he was a butcher by trade.

Mr. Timothy Dalton. He was an elder brother of Philemon Dalton; freeman Sept. 7, 1637; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, England, where he took his degree in 1613; he had been in office in England, and was called to be teacher in the church at Hampton.

Mr. Thomas Carter came in the "Planter" in 1635 to Watertown. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree, 1629-33; he was called to the church at Woburn.

Abraham Shaw, Watertown. His house and goods were burned at Watertown in 1636, and he removed to Dedham; freeman March 9, 1637, and died in 1638.

John Coolidge, Watertown. Freeman May 25, 1636; he never removed to Dedham, but had an allotment of land.

Nicholas Phillips, Watertown. Freeman May 13, 1640; he was a brother of Henry Phillips; removed to Weymouth late in life, and died September, 1672.

John Goye, Watertown. Freeman May 6, 1635; removed to Dedham; died March 4, 1688.

John Kingsbury, Watertown. Freeman March 3, 1636, and removed the same year to Dedham; he was a representative in 1647; he died in 1659.

John Rogers, Watertown, 1636. He probably never removed to Dedham, but had an allotment of land.

Francis Austin. He was here but a short time, but removed to Hampton according to Savage; the note in Haven's Centennial address respecting him is doubtless an error, as will be seen by the reference to Winthrop's History there cited.

Ezekiel Holliman. Had an allotment of land in Dedham, but remained only a year or two; he removed to Salem, and thence to Providence, R. I.

John Batchelor, Watertown. Freeman May 16, 1635; he removed to Hampton.

Nathaniel Coaleborne. Freeman June 2, 1641; died May 14, 1691.

John Roper. Freeman June 2, 1641; he had an allotment of land in Dedham; he had one son in Capt. Lothrop's company killed by Indians at Bloody Brook, Sept. 18, 1675, and another who was in Capt. Turner's company in King Phillip's war, and whose wife was killed by Indians.

Martin Phillips. He was in Medfield in 1664.

Henry Smyth. Freeman May 13, 1640; he came from New Buckenham, Norfolk, in England; he had an allotment of land, and lived in that part of Dedham which became Medfield.

John Frayrye. Freeman March 13, 1638; he was one of the founders of the Dedham Church, and lived in that part of Dedham which became Medfield.

Thomas Hastings, Watertown. He probably never removed to Dedham.

Francis Chickering. Freeman in 1640; came in 1637 from the north part of Suffolk, England; member of artillery company in 1643; ensign and representative in 1644 and 1653.

Thomas Alcock. Freeman 1635; came in the fleet with Winthrop; he lived in Dedham till 1646, and afterwards removed to Boston.

William Bullard. Freeman May 13, 1640; he lived and died in Dedham in 1687.

Jonas Humphrey. He was a tanner and lived in Dorchester.

Edward Kempe. Freeman March 13, 1638; he probably removed to Wenham, and afterwards to Chelmsford.

John Hunting. Freeman March 13, 1638; one of the founders of the Dedham Church, and the first ruling elder; he died April 12, 1689.

Timothy Dwight. Freeman June 2, 1641; he was a brother of John Dwight; representative for Medfield, 1652, where he died in 1677.

Henry Dengayne, Watertown. He was a physician, and never came to Dedham.

Henry Brock. He came in 1642, and died in 1652.

James Herring. Freeman in 1654; he came in 1642.

Nathan Aldis. Freeman in 1640; joined the Dedham Church in 1640; one of the first deacons; he died March 15, 1676.

Edward Richards. Freeman June 16, 1641; he married a sister of John Hunting.

Michael Powell. Freeman June 2, 1641; he came in 1639; representative in 1641; he kept an ordinary in Dedham; removed to Boston in 1646, and was one of the original members of the Second Church there in 1650, and was called to act as teacher, but was not approved by the court.

John Elderkin. He came from Lynn in 1641; he removed to Reading in 1646, and thence to New London, Conn., and died June 23, 1687.

Michael Bacon. He came from Ireland in 1640; his descendants removed from Dedham.

Robert Onion. Freeman in 1646; came in the "Blessing" to Roxbury at the age of twenty-six, and removed to Dedham.

Samuel Mills. He came in 1642, and lived and died in Dedham.

Edward Colver. He came in 1640.

Joseph Shaw. Freeman May 22, 1639; he was a son of Abraham Shaw, and removed to Weymouth soon after his father's decease, in 1638.

William Bearstowe. He came in the "Truelove" in 1635; he was one of the petitioners for incorporation of the town, and afterwards removed to Scituate.

John Howard. Freeman May 14, 1634; he died in 1660.

Thomas Bartlett, Watertown. He never removed to Dedham.

Ferdinando Adams. Freeman May 13, 1640; he had an allotment of land, and was called a shoemaker; in August, 1651, he had leave to go to England, and afterwards went to St. Catherine's and sold his allotment to John Frayrye, Oct. 10, 1652.

Daniel Morse, Watertown. Freeman May 6, 1635; he was a son of Samuel Morse; he removed to Dedham, and afterwards to Medfield; he died in Sherborn in 1688.

Joseph Morse, Watertown. Freeman May 6, 1635; son of Samuel Morse; removed to Dedham; he died June 20, 1654.

John Ellice. Freeman 1641; he lived in Medfield, where he died April 2, 1697.

Jonathan Fayerbanke. He came from Yorkshire, England, with six children, before 1641; his name does not appear in the list of freemen; he died Dec. 5, 1668.

John Eaton, Watertown. Freeman May 25, 1636; removed to Dedham; died Nov. 17, 1638.

Michael Metcalfe. Freeman May 13, 1640; he was born in 1586, at Tatterford, in Norfolk, England, and was a dornock weaver at Norwich; he arrived, with his wife and nine children and a servant, about midsummer in 1637; he was admitted as a townsman July 14, 1637; joined the church in 1639, and was selectman in 1641; his name stands first on the committee chosen to "contrive the fabrick of a meeting-house;" he died Dec. 27, 1664.

John Morse. Freeman May 13, 1640; he was probably a son of Samuel Morse.

Mr. John Allin. Came over in 1637; freeman March 13, 1638; ordained as pastor or teacher of the church April 24, 1639, and continued in that office until his death, Aug. 26, 1671.

Anthony Fisher. Freeman May 3, 1645; born at Syleham, near Eye, in Suffolk, England, on the border of Norfolk; he came to Dedham in 1637; in his will he is called late of Dorchester; he died Feb. 13, 1670.

Thomas Wight. He came from the Isle of Wight to Dedham in 1637; he was of the Medfield incorporation in 1652, and died March 17, 1674.

Eleazer Lusher. Freeman March 13, 1638; he came to Dedham in 1637, and was one of the founders of the church; also one of the founders of the artillery company; representative in 1640 and for many years after; assistant in 1662 and to the time of his death; captain in 1644, and major of the regiment afterwards; he was town clerk twenty-three years and selectman twenty-nine years; he died Nov. 13, 1673.

Robert Hinsdale. Freeman March 13, 1638; one of the founders of the church Nov. 8, 1638; member of the artillery company in 1645; removed to Medfield, where he aided in founding the church; and thence to Hadley, where he resided for several years, and afterwards to Deerfield, "and there was gathering his harvest in the corn-fields when he was killed, with his three sons, when Capt. Lothrop, with the flower of Essex, fell at Bloody Brook." (Savage's Genealogical Dict.)

John Luson. Freeman March 13, 1638; he came to Dedham in 1637, and was one of the founders of the Dedham Church; he died in May, 1661.

John Fisher. It is impossible to identify him; his place in the order of names indicates that he came with John Luson and Thomas Fisher, and may have been a brother of the latter.

Thomas Fisher. Freeman March 4, 1634, and came to Dedham in 1637; he was in Cambridge in 1634.

Joseph Kingsbury. Freeman 1641.

George Bearstowe. He came from London in the "Truelove" in 1635; had an allotment of land in 1636, but probably did not come until 1642; member of the artillery company; he afterwards removed to Scituate; he was a brother of William Bearstowe; the family name is properly written Barstow.

John Bullard. Freeman May 13, 1640; came in 1638, and was either the eldest son or a brother of William Bullard.

Thomas Leader. He came to Dedham in 1640; removed to Boston in 1647, where he died Oct. 28, 1663.

Joseph Moyes. Nothing is known of him except that he removed to Salisbury, where his wife died in 1655.

Jeffrey Mingege. Freeman May 13, 1640, and afterwards removed to Hampton.

James Allin. Freeman in 1647; came to Dedham in 1639; he was a cousin of Rev. John Allin, and received a legacy in his will; he was received into the Medfield Church, Oct. 2, 1646, and died Sept. 27, 1676.

Richard Barber. Freeman May 13, 1640; died June 18, 1644; he gave his small estate, by his will, to the poor.

Thomas Jordan. He was probably of Dorchester, and never lived here; his daughter Hannah was probably married to Isaac Bullard.

Joshua Fisher. Freeman May 2, 1649; he lived in that part of Dedham which became Medfield; representative in 1653, and six years more, and died in 1674; he was a deacon of the church.

Christopher Smith. He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Fayerbanke, but there is no evidence that he ever lived in Dedham.

John Thurston. Freeman May 10, 1643; he came from Wrentham, in Suffolk, England, a carpenter, in the "Mary Ann," of Yarmouth, in 1637; his estate was partly in Medfield, set off in 1651.

Joseph Clarke. He came probably from Dorchester to Dedham, and removed to Medfield.

Thomas Eames. He was in Dedham in 1642; he afterwards lived in Cambridge, Sudbury, and Sherborn; on Feb. 1, 1676, he suffered by the Indians, who burned his buildings, killed his wife and some of his children, and carried away others captive.

Peter Woodward. Freeman May 18, 1642; he was representative in 1665, 1669, 1670; he died May 9, 1685.

Thwaits Strickland. He came to Dedham in 1643; he removed to the Narragansett Country.

John Guild. Freeman May 10, 1643; admitted to the church July 17, 1640; he died Oct. 4, 1682; he had lands in Wrentham and Medfield; he was the progenitor of the numerous family of the name in Dedham.

Samuel Bulleyne. Freeman June 2, 1641; he was deacon of the church, and died Jan. 16, 1692.

Robert Gowen. Freeman 1644.

Hugh Stacey. Came in the "Fortune" to Plymouth in 1621; he afterwards removed to Dedham, where his wife and daughters were admitted to the church in 1640; he removed soon after to Lynn or Salem, or may have returned to England.

George Barber. He came in 1643; member of the artillery company in 1646; freeman May 16, 1647; he removed to Medfield; was representative in 1668-69, and the chief militia officer.

James Jordan. He was the father of Thomas Jordan; he died in April or May, 1655, and in his will speaks of his age and infirmity.

Nathaniel Whiting. Freeman May 18, 1642; he came to Dedham in 1641; he married Hannah, eldest daughter of John Dwight; he is said to have lived in that part of Dedham which became Medfield.

Benjamin Smith. Freeman June 2, 1641.

Richard Ellice. He married a daughter of Lambert Genere, but his name does not appear upon the list of freemen.

Austen Kilham. Freeman June 2, 1641; he came from Salem; removed to Wenham, and afterwards to Chelmsford.

Robert Ware. Freeman May 26, 1647; he came in 1643; member of the artillery company in 1644; he married Margaret, daughter of John Hunting; his daughter married Rev. Samuel Mann, of Wrentham, and his son, Robert Ware, was one of the settlers of Wrentham.

Thomas Bayes. He is not on the list of freemen, and removed to Boston.

John Fayerbanke. He was probably the eldest son of Jonathan Fairbanks, who died Nov. 13, 1684.

Henry Glover. He died in Medfield, July 21, 1653.

Thomas Herring. Came to Dedham in 1642.

John Plympton. Freeman probably May 10, 1643; he came from Roxbury to Dedham in 1642; he removed to Deerfield and was sergeant; his son Jonathan was killed by the Indians, Sept. 18, 1675, at Bloody Brook, and two years after he was taken captive himself by the Indians and carried towards Canada, and,

according to tradition, burned at the stake; two of his sons, Joseph and John, settled in Medfield.

George Fayerbanke. He was the second son of Jonathan Fayerbanke, and removed to Medfield, and afterwards to Sherborn; he was not on the list of freemen; he died Jan. 10, 1683.

Timothy Dwight. He was the son of John Dwight, and came to Dedham with his father in 1635, when about five years of age; freeman in 1655; representative in 1678 and 1691, and perhaps later; town clerk ten years; selectman twenty-four years; he died Jan. 31, 1718.

Andrew Dewing. Freeman in 1646; member of artillery company in 1644.

Joseph Ellice. Freeman in 1663.

Ralph Freeman.

John Rice.

Daniel Pond. Freeman in 1690; he died in February, 1698; his sons, Ephraim and John, settled in Wrentham.

John Houghton. He probably came in the "Abigail" from London when quite young; he removed to Lancaster about 1652.

Jonathan Fayerbanke, Jr. He was the youngest son of Jonathan Fayerbanke, and came with his father when a child; freeman in 1690.

James Vales (properly Fales). Freeman in 1673; he lived in that part of Dedham which became Medfield.

Thomas Metcalf. Freeman in 1653; youngest son of Michael Metcalf; deacon of the church; representative in 1691; died Nov. 16, 1702.

Thomas Fuller. Freeman in 1672; he came in 1643; ensign; representative in 1672, 1679, and 1686; died Sept. 28, 1690.

Thomas Payne. Freeman June 2, 1641; died Aug. 3, 1686.

Robert Crossman. He probably was of Taunton; his son Nathaniel was killed by the Indians at Wrentham, March 8, 1676.

William Avery. Freeman in 1677; a physician and apothecary; member of the artillery company in 1654; lieutenant of town's company in 1673; representative for Springfield in 1669; died at Boston, March 18, 1687, aged about sixty-five years; he made a donation of sixty pounds to the town for a Latin school in 1680.

John Aldis. He was a son of Nathan Aldis; deacon of the church, and died Dec. 21, 1700.

John Mason. He was a son of Robert Mason, who removed from Roxbury to Dedham, where he died Oct. 15, 1667; he married a daughter of John Eaton, May 5, 1651.

Isaac Bullard. He was a son of William Bullard, and came with his father when a child; he died in 1676.

Cornelius Fisher. Freeman May 2, 1649; he was a son of Anthony Fisher; he lived in that part of Dedham which became Wrentham; representative under the new charter in 1692, and died Jan. 2, 1699.

John Partridge. He was of Medfield.

James Draper. Freeman in 1690; he came to Dedham in 1683, having formerly lived in Lancaster and Roxbury; he died July 13, 1697, aged seventy-three years.

James Thorpe. Freeman in 1690.

Samuel Fisher. He was of Wrentham, where he was deacon of the church; representative in 1689, and died Jan. 5, 1703.

Benjamin Bullard. He lived in that part of Dedham which became Medfield, and afterwards at Sherborn.

Ellice Wood. He married the widow of John Smith, of Dedham, who was the schoolmistress for many years; he removed to Dorchester, where he died Oct. 19, 1706, aged seventy-three years.

Thomas Fisher. Freeman in 1678; he was a son of Thomas Fisher, who removed to Dedham from Cambridge.

The covenant may be considered as the constitution embodying the general principles and purposes of the company. But in the work of organizing their government they also displayed that remarkable capacity which characterized the Puritan colonists, and in securing the titles to their lands and providing for the common weal, they adopted laws and regulations similar to those under which they and their ancestors had lived for centuries.

The inhabitants having acquired the right to make laws, exercised it for three years in their aggregate capacity. But as the affairs of the plantation required monthly town-meetings, these diverted them from their necessary business, and in 1639 they delegated all their power to seven men to be chosen annually. The powers of these seven men were coextensive in every respect with those of the town in legal town-meeting assembled, excepting that they were subsequently prohibited from making free grants, from admitting townsmen, and from making dividends of lands. The seven men kept records of their doings and inserted them in the town records, and they are recorded promiscuously among the doings of all the proprietors. They met monthly for many years, and passed many necessary by-laws, for the establishment of highways and fences; for the keeping of cattle and swine and horses; for keeping a proper register of land-titles, and of births and marriages; for the support of schools and religion; for additional bounties for killing wolves and wild-cats, and for the extinguishment of Indian claims.

The proprietors were extremely anxious lest any unfit persons should gain admittance to their society, and by an ordinance it was declared that every man should give information of what he knew concerning any man coming into the town, before he should "be admitted into the society of such as seek peace and ensue it." No person in covenant should bring his servant with him, and thereby entitle the servant to a lot of land, without bringing testimony of a good character before he should be permitted to reside here. Nor could any proprietor sell his lots without leave of the company. The purpose of these ordinances was to protect the plantation from such as should be "contrary-minded," in the language of the covenant. It is to be remembered that a leading idea of the colonists was to build up a homogeneous society, where all should be of the same religious belief, and from its fellowship all others were to be excluded.

In the allotment of lands, each married man had a home-lot of twelve acres, with four acres of swamp-land, and each unmarried man eight acres, with three acres of swamp-land. The village was laid out in

lots of similar size, and all having a margin of meadow. So accurately were these lots defined, that not many years since a plan showing the lots first granted in Dedham village was made from the description in the proprietors' book of grants, and some of the lines verified by an actual survey. Excepting the home-lots, all the lands cultivated were inclosed in common fields. In 1642 the proprietors agreed that two hundred acres south of High Street should be made a common tillage field, and that each proprietor's share therein should be marked out by the seven men chosen for the purpose. This common plough-field was surrounded by a fence made at the common charge. The wood-reeves decided the number of rods of fence to be made by each owner. This field was to be cleared every year by October 12th, in order that the cattle might be turned into it. After the timber was cleared from the home-lots, then the inhabitants were to obtain leave of the wood-reeves to cut wood and timber from the common lands. Afterwards woodlands were assigned to the proprietors according to their services and merit. Besides these lands there were herd-walks or common feeding lands for the cattle. These were burned over annually for many years. By an ordinance of 1637 absence from town-meeting was punishable by a fine, one shilling for the first half-hour, and three shillings for the whole meeting. In 1639 it was required that every householder should provide a ladder for his house under a penalty of five shillings. A long ordinance for the establishment of highways was passed in 1637. Officers called wood-reeves were chosen annually for burning over the herd-walks, to give orders for cutting wood and timber on the common lands, to cause the ordinance respecting ladders to be observed, to collect the penalties for trespasses on the common lands, and to view fences, and cause them to be repaired. One of the earliest of the ordinances declared that there should not any waters become appropriated to any particular man, but should rest for the common benefit of the whole town for matter of fishing. Another ordinance provides for the discovery of mines in the town, reports having been made of a copper-mine at Wrentham, and a bright and shining metal near a brook in Natick.

Such was the manner in which the settlers organized their town government. Worthington, in his *History* (1827), makes the following just reflections concerning the circumstances under which they acted: "Here in the woods at Dedham a number of strangers met, who had come from various places in England, and had probably acquired some slight knowledge of the intentions of each other when they first set out

from Watertown to come here. There were then no general laws in the colony to regulate their various interests or their common enterprises. It was after the coming of the first inhabitants to this place that the General Court delegated powers to the selectmen to execute according to their best discretion what was afterwards regulated by general statutes. They had the common intent of dwelling in the town, and they formed a civil society out of its first simple elements. They actually did what theorists have conjectured might be done in such a case, but of which they could never exhibit a well-authenticated instance. The colonial government was given by a charter. It was the offspring of royalty. The Dedham Society originated in a compact, and its laws derived their force from the consent of the people. It was the beginning of the American system of government."

To some of the men who laid these foundations allusion has been made. Edward Alleyne died in 1642, and but few of the original nineteen petitioners even then remained. In 1637 the company received important accessions by the admission of several men of superior character and intelligence. Among these were Mr. John Allin, invited, it is said, to become the teacher in the church, Eleazer Lusher, Michael Metcalf, Anthony Fisher, and Jonathan Fairbanks, all of whom remained and identified themselves with the town. Of Mr. Allin more will be said in connection with the account of the gathering of the church hereafter. But probably Eleazer Lusher maintains the most eminent position among the real founders of the town. He was the leading man all his lifetime, and directed the most important affairs of the town. He was town clerk for twenty-three years and selectman for twenty-nine years. The full and perfect records he kept, the excellent style of his writings, the peace and success of the plantation under his guidance show that he was the leader in the organization of the town. He was a deputy to the General Court for many years, and an assistant from 1662 to the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 13, 1672. He was also prominent in the colony as well as the town. Johnson, in the "Wonder-Working Providence," styles him the "nimble-footed captain, a man of the right stamp, and full for the country." In the church records, at the time of his death, he is spoken of as Maj. Eleazer Lusher, "a man sound in the faith, of great holiness and heavenly-mindedness, who was of the first foundation of this church, and had been of great use, as in the commonwealth so in the church."

The following couplet was repeated frequently by the generation which immediately succeeded him:

"When Lusher was in office, all things went well,
But how they go since it shames us to tell,"

There were others who came the succeeding year and afterwards who deserve honorable mention, such as Ralph Wheelock, a man of excellent education, who went to Medfield; Robert Hinsdale, also of Medfield, and afterwards of Hadley; Michael Metcalf, always prominent in the church and town; William Bullard and John Bullard, Thomas Fuller, Edward Richards, and John Guild, names which are still well known in the town which they founded.

The company in 1638 consisted of about thirty families. They at first met for religious worship under one of the large trees which probably stood on the east side of Dwight's Brook, near the house of John Dwight. As early as the 1st of February, 1638, a committee was chosen "to contrive the frame of a meeting-house, to be in length thirty-six feet and twenty feet in breadth, and between the upper and nether sill in the sides to be twelve feet." The pits, or pews, were five feet deep and four and one-half feet wide. The elders' seat and the deacons' seat were before the pulpit; the communion table stood before these seats, and was so placed that the communicants could approach in all directions. This house was not finished until 1646. It was subsequently enlarged, and finally pulled down in 1672.

The formation of a church was attended with some delays and difficulties. At first, the settlers who were members of the Watertown Church requested a dismissal, with Mr. Thomas Carter as a teacher. This request was not complied with. The people then requested Mr. Allin, with such as he might see fit to associate with him, to undertake the formation of a church. He first applied to Mr. Ralph Wheelock, and they jointly added eight more. These agreed to go out, each in turn, while his character and qualifications for church membership were scanned by the rest, they agreeing to submit to the judgment of the company, to be taken or left as might seem fit. The result was that Mr. John Allin, Ralph Wheelock, John Luson, John Frarye, Eleazer Lusher, and Robert Hinsdale were accepted. Edward Alleyne, at first objected to, was afterwards received. John Hunting was admitted towards the end of the summer, making in all eight ready to enter church communion. They endeavored to secure for teacher a Mr. John Phillips, a minister of reputation, then recently from England, and he came, only to spend a year.

The eighth day of the ninth month (November), 1638, was the day appointed for entering into church covenant, and, according to the usage of that time,

letters were sent to the magistrates and other churches, giving them notice of their intention and requesting their countenance and encouragement. The Governor informed them that no church should be gathered without the advice of other churches and the consent of the magistrates, and afterwards explained that there was no intent to abridge their liberties, but if any people of unsound judgment or erroneous way should privately set up a church, the commonwealth would not so approve them as to communicate the freedom and privileges which they did unto others, or protect them in their government if they saw their way dangerous to the public peace.

In the letters sent to the churches their presence and spiritual help was requested, and they were represented on the day appointed. It was agreed that the day appointed should be spent in solemn prayer and fasting. Mr. Wheelock should begin with prayer, and Mr. Allin should follow, first in prayer, and then, "by the way of exercising his gift," should speak to the assembly, and conclude with prayer. Then each of the eight persons made a public profession of faith and grace. The elders and messengers of the other churches and the whole people were then called upon to state any impediment to the further proceeding, if any were known to them. Mr. Mather, teacher of the church in Dorchester, replied, in the name of the rest, that they had "nothing to declare from the Lord which should move them to desist," and gave them some loving exhortation. The covenant was then publicly read, to which all assented; the right hand of fellowship was extended to each of them by the elders, in token of loving acceptance into communion. This was the manner of forming the church in Dedham. The covenant then entered into related to living in holy fellowship, according to the rule of love in all holy watchfulness of each other, to mutual helpfulness, and for the spiritual and temporal comfort and good of one another in the Lord.

The church thus gathered was without officers. Mr. Allin was requested to supply the place of teacher for a time, with the assistance of Mr. Wheelock, to see that its affairs were orderly conducted. During the following winter ten additional members were admitted, and the next spring they proceeded to fill the more important offices. Mr. Allin was chosen into the teaching office, and there was some further discussion and consultation with the churches as to whether he should be appointed as pastor or teacher; but Mr. Allin, while professing that he was indifferent as to which office was selected, thought he was better qualified for that of pastor, and with the assent of the

rest took the title of pastor. Four persons were named for the office of ruling elder: Ralph Wheelock, John Hunting, Mr. Thomas Carter, and John Kingsbury, of Watertown. John Hunting was chosen, and Mr. Wheelock was much disappointed, as he had been thought of before Mr. Hunting.

Everything was ready for the ordination, but still there was considerable agitation as to the nature of ordination and to whom the right belonged. The conclusion to which they arrived was that the ordination was simply a declaration of the election, and that the same body which could elect, could also of right ordain. The 24th day of April, 1639, was the time appointed for the ordination. The elders of the neighboring churches were present, but took no part in the services excepting in giving the right hand of fellowship at the conclusion. Elder Hunting was first ordained by John Allin, Ralph Wheelock, and Edward Alleyne, they being deputed for the purpose. They laid their hands on his head, repeating these words of ordination: "We, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, ordain thee, John Hunting, into the office of ruling elder in this church of Christ." Then Elder Hunting, with the other two, laid their hands upon the head of Mr. Allin, accompanied with prayer, and in the name of Christ and his church ordained him "to the office of pastor in the church," "the whole proceeding on the part of the elder being marked with gravity, comely order, and with effectual and apt prayer and exhortation to the church." Mr. Whiting, of Lynn, then gave the right hand of fellowship, and the assembly was dismissed. On the Sunday following the ordination, notice was given to church members to bring their children for baptism, and to prepare themselves for communion on the Sunday after.

No deacons were chosen until 1650. There were some different apprehensions in the church as to the nature of the office. Finally, June 23, 1650, Henry Chickering and Nathan Aldis were regularly chosen to the office, and were ordained the following Sunday. A year after Mr. Allin's ordination the number of church members was fifty-three.

The Dedham Church was the fourteenth church of Christ under the government of Massachusetts Bay. Johnson says, "They called to the office of pastor the reverend, humble, and heavenly-minded Mr. John Allin, a man of very courteous behavior, full of sweet Christian love towards all, and with much meekness of spirit contending earnestly for the faith and peace of Christ's churches." Cotton Mather, in his life of Allin, says, "He was none of those low-built, thatched cottages that are apt to catch fire, but, like a light-

built castle or palace, free from the combustions of passion."

The Rev. John Allin probably came from Wrentham, county of Suffolk, England, and was born in 1596. He was graduated at Cambridge University, and was a preacher in England, though it is uncertain whether he was ever "in orders in the Church of England." He came to Dedham in 1637, and his influence in both the civil and religious affairs of the town was very great from the beginning. For this work he was admirably fitted by temperament and education. When some dispute arose in the colony respecting its relations to the English government, and the question was referred to the ruling elders for advice, Mr. Allin was chosen to deliver their opinion. A discourse delivered by him before the Synod at Cambridge in 1648, which framed the well-known platform, received a warm eulogium from Governor Winthrop. He also, with Mr. Shepherd, of Cambridge, was the author of a "Defence of the Nine Questions or Positions," being a reply to some charges by English divines that their brethren on this side had embraced opinions at variance with those professed before embarkation. But he was from disposition averse to controversy. His brethren and townsmen were much attached to him. The church continued in great harmony during his life. He received liberal grants of land from the Dedham proprietors and two hundred acres from the General Court at Bogastow in 1643. He took an interest in the labors of John Eliot among the Indians. He was a man of learning, had a vigorous mind, and in the discharge of his pastoral duties was faithful and assiduous. Cotton Mather writes his epitaph thus:

"Vir sincerus, amans pacis, patiens que laborum
Perspicuus, simplex doctrinæ, purus amator."

Mr. Allin married, for his second wife, the widow of Governor Thomas Dudley, Nov. 8, 1653. He died Aug. 26, 1671. After his death his people published two of the last sermons he preached, "writing their preface with tears," according to Mather. They also built a tomb or monument over his grave, with an inscription cut thereon with the date of his death. Elder Hunting died April 12, 1689, and the office of ruling elder was never again filled.

During Mr. Allin's ministry of thirty-two years the records do not show any rates for his support. He depended upon voluntary contributions and the grants of land from the proprietors. All his successors had salaries voted them by the town, although the salary was paid by the people.

When the proprietors divided their common lands, in 1656, eight shares were devoted to the support of the teaching church-officer. The shares drew dividends wherever they were made, of the common lands, and remained unsold until after the Revolution. Since that time some of these lands have been sold, and the proceeds are the funds now belonging to the first church in Dedham.

In 1644 the inhabitants declared their intention to devote some portion of their lands to the support of schools, and granted lands to trustees for raising a fund of the annual income of twenty pounds for the salary of a schoolmaster. The town raised this sum before the lands became productive. In 1680, Dr. William Avery, formerly of the Dedham Church, gave sixty pounds for a Latin school to be ordered by the selectmen and elders. This fund was for many years in the hands of trustees, but was finally lost by being wrongfully appropriated, or discredited by the operations of bills of credit. In 1695 three hundred acres of good land in Dedham were granted as a school-farm to support schools. This farm was sold by order of the town to defray its ordinary expenses. Thirty years after, the town instructed a committee to recover this farm, and voted a larger sum to carry on the law-suit than the compensation received for it. This was the work of the second and third generations. The first school-house was built in 1648, and the master's salary twenty pounds at first, and afterwards twenty-five pounds.

In 1638, land was "set out for the use of a public burial-place for the town forever" from the lands of Nicholas Phillips and Joseph Kingsbury, who were compensated by the allowance of other land. Probably it had been used for burials before. This reservation, although its contents are not given, refers to the ancient burial-place in Dedham village, with its present boundaries, except the additions made in 1860. A way to it leading from High Street was established in 1664.

In 1638 an acre of ground, upon which the meeting-houses have always stood, was obtained of Joseph Kingsbury for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house upon it. In 1641, John Phillips sold to the church three acres, being another part of the same lot sold to him by Kingsbury, having the burial-ground on the south. In the same year Joseph Kingsbury granted to the church three acres lying between the parcel last named and the meeting-house acre. In this way the church acquired its title to lands in Dedham village.

The "training-ground," a portion of which has since been known as the "Great Common," was ap-

propriated by the proprietors in 1644 for the use of the military company. This grant was confirmed in 1648, with the provision annexed, that the trained company should not appropriate it to any other use than the public exercise of the company, without the consent of the selectmen, nor should the selectmen have power to dispose of any parcel thereof without the consent of the trained company. In 1677 one acre was granted to Amos Fisher in fee, and other persons have been permitted to improve portions of the ground. An almshouse was built in the westerly portion in 1773, and in 1836 this building and land belonging to it was sold by order of the town. In the alienation of both parcels it is stated that the consent of the parties interested was first obtained. A highway laid out through it in 1826 completed all that remained to be done, to destroy its symmetry and its usefulness for any purpose.

A law of the colony forbade the settlers to build their houses above half a mile from the meeting-house, and this law was enforced for more than fifty years. As late as 1682 complaints were made that this law had been disregarded.

It has been seen that in choosing a place for the plantation the settlers were careful to provide for their cattle. In the summer the cows and oxen fed on the common lands near home. The herds increased rapidly, and in 1659 there were four hundred and seventy-two cattle feeding on the common lands. The horses were turned into the woods, and, though fettered, broke into the corn-fields. Sheep were not introduced until a later period, when they were kept in one flock, and guarded by a shepherd from the wolves. Swine, with yokes upon their necks, were allowed to run in the woods. There was a scarcity of English grass for many years, and in 1649 the wet season prevented the making of hay upon the meadows, and the inhabitants went to Wollonomoag to cut grass. Wheat was raised until about 1700 on the newly-cleared lands, and flax was cultivated to some extent.

The village of Dedham in 1664 is thus described in Worthington's History (1827), and it probably gives a substantially correct idea of the first collection of houses built upon the plain near the meeting-house:

"In 1664 ninety-five small houses, placed near each other, were situated within a short distance of the place where the court-house now stands, the greater part of them east of that place and around Dwight's Brook. A row of houses stood on the north side of High Street, as that road was then called, which extends from the bridge over Dwight's Brook westerly by the court-house. The total value of these houses was six hundred and ninety-one pounds. Four only of the houses

were valued at twenty pounds each. The greater number were valued at from three to ten pounds. Most of these houses were built soon after the first settlement commenced. There were then very few carpenters, joiners, or masons in the colony. There was no saw-mill in the settlement for many years. The only boards which could be procured at first were those which were sawed by hand. The saw-pits now seen, denote that boards were sawed in the woods. The necessary materials—bricks, glass, and nails—were scarcely to be obtained. These houses, therefore, must have been constructed principally by farmers and not by mechanics, and were very rude and inconvenient. They were probably log houses. Their roofs were covered with thatch. By an ordinance of the town a ladder was ordered to extend from the ground to the chimney as a substitute for a more perfect fire-engine. Around these houses nothing could be seen but stumps, clumsy fences of poles, and an uneven and unsubdued soil, such as all the first settlements in New England presented. The native forest trees were not suitable shades for a door-yard. A shady tree was not then such an agreeable object as it now is, because it could form no agreeable contrast with cleared grounds. Where the meeting-house of the first parish now stands there stood for more than thirty years a low building, thirty-six feet long and twenty feet wide and twelve feet high, with a thatched roof and a large ladder resting on it. This was the first meeting-house. Near by was the school-house, standing on an area eighteen feet by fourteen feet, and rising to three stories. The third story, however, was a watch-house of small dimensions. The watch-house was beside the ample stone chimney. The spectator elevated on the little box, called the watch-house, might view this plain on which a part of the present village stands, then a common plough-field, containing about two hundred acres of cleared land, partially subdued, yet full of stumps and roots. Around him at a further distance were the herd-walks, as the common feeding lands were called in the language of that time. . . . The herd-walks were at first no better cultivated than by cutting down trees and carrying away the wood and timber, and afterwards, when it was practicable in the spring, by burning them over under the direction of town officers called wood-reeves. . . . The meadows were not yet cleared to any extent. Beyond the herd-walks was a continuous wilderness, which was becoming more disagreeable to the inhabitants, for the cattle, goats, and swine seem to have allured the wolves to their neighborhood. The dense swamp about Wigwam Pond was not yet cleared."

After King Philip's war the inhabitants began to abandon their first habitations, and built houses in all parts of the town. In sixty or seventy years the humble village of the first settlers was swept away, and their places were occupied by a few farmers for the next hundred years. Some removed to Boston by reason of King Philip's war. In 1642 the number of persons taxed was sixty-one, and in 1666 the number was ninety-five, and in 1675 the number continued the same.

CHAPTER IV.

DEDHAM—(*Continued*).

Mother Brook, or East Brook—Dedham Island—Long Ditch—Indian Village at Natick—Pacomtuck, or Deerfield—Bogastow, or Medfield—Wollonomoag, or Wrentham—Decease of Leading Men among the First Settlers.

ON the twenty-fifth day of the first month, March, 1639, it was ordered "that a ditch should be dug at common charge through upper Charles River meadow unto East Brook, that it may both be a partition fence in the same, and also may form a suitable creek unto a water-mill, that it shall be found fitting to set a mill upon, in the opinion of a workman to be employed for that purpose." This is the origin of Mother Brook, or Mill Creek, which starts out of Charles River about a quarter of a mile north of High Street, and runs in a direct course through the meadows and around the highlands, through the easterly village of the town to Neponset River. It is estimated that about one-third of the water of Charles River flows through this channel, and upon it are five mill-dams of great value, and at the present day are two extensive woolen-mills and one cotton-mill, beside the old saw-mill. East Brook took its rise about one hundred rods east of Washington Street, where it crosses the stream. From Charles River to this point the channel is obviously artificial, and was constructed under the order of the town in 1639. The plan was then conceived and carried out, of uniting the waters of Charles with the waters of East Brook, and afterwards with those of Neponset River. The execution of a public work like this in the very infancy of the settlement is striking evidence of the energy and capacity of the settlers. They then had only small hand grist-mills, which had been imported by Governor Winthrop, and their chief design in cutting this canal was to make a dam, where they might have a grist-mill operated by water-power. The town at the same meeting granted liberty to any one to build a water-mill on that stream who would undertake it. John Elderkin was the first to accept this proposal, and grants of land were made to him accordingly. In 1642 he sold one-half of his rights to Nathaniel Whiting and the other half to Mr. Allin, Nathaniel Aldis, and John Dwight, and in 1649, Nathaniel Whiting became the sole owner. In 1652 he sold the mill and his town rights for two hundred and fifty pounds, but in 1653 he repurchased the same.

In 1664 a new corn-mill was erected by Daniel Pond and Ezra Morse, but Nathaniel Whiting remonstrated and brought a suit, which he lost. Further

and frequent complaints were made by Nathaniel Whiting to the town, and a committee chosen to regulate the water at the upper dam. Finally, in 1699, it was thought advisable to remove Morse's dam and let the water run in its old channel. As a compensation for this measure, forty acres were granted to Ezra Morse, near Neponset River, at the old saw-mill, or at Everett's Plain, where he may find it most to his satisfaction. In 1700 the Whiting mill was burned, and the town loaned twenty pounds for one year as aid towards the erection of another mill.

In 1658-59, Eleazer Lusher and Joshua Fisher agreed to build a saw-mill on the Neponset River, near the Cedar Swamp.

In 1682, Jonathan Fairbanks and James Draper asked leave to build a fulling-mill below the corn-mills on East Brook, but Nathaniel Whiting was associated with James Draper by order of the town.

The descendants of Nathaniel Whiting held these mill privileges on Mother Brook down to the present century.

The turning of the waters of Charles River by means of the artificial channel, and uniting them with head-waters of Mother Brook, in 1640, has proved to be most beneficial and permanent in its consequences through all the subsequent history of the town. Until the beginning of the present century it furnished saw-mills and grist-mills, then of the highest importance, with power, and from 1807 down to the present time there have been erected upon it cotton- and woolen-mills, which have been prosperous, and have contributed to the substantial growth of the town.

At the beginning of the settlement of the town, what is called Dedham Island was a neck of land around which Charles River flowed, with a slight fall in its course, a distance of nearly five miles in an irregular horseshoe bend, leaving a distance of only two-thirds of a mile across the meadows at its heel. This neck is estimated to contain about twelve hundred acres, and upon it was a herd-walk and possibly some houses of the early settlers. Across "Broad Meadows," at the heel of the horseshoe bend, the upper and lower channels of the river are distinctly visible at high water. The damage to the meadows arising from the waters remaining upon them, was felt to be serious by the first generation, as it has been by every succeeding generation of riparian owners. The enterprising and public-spirited settlers conceived the plan of cutting a "creek or ditch" through the "Broad Meadows," thus uniting the two channels of the river. The purpose was to permit the flow of the waters through this artificial channel instead of accumulating upon the meadows along the river below.

In 1652 liberty was granted to cut a creek or ditch through the "Broad Meadows" from river to river. Lieut. Fisher and Thomas Fuller were deputed to survey the length of the water-course through the "Broad Meadows," and the manner of the ground through which the same was to be cut, and the height of the water in the lower river.

This was the origin of "Long Ditch," the construction of which converted the neck into an island. It is not long since it was possible to pass through this channel in a small boat, but the lower portion has become much obstructed by the growth of bushes and the closing of the channel. Its history, however, is a monument of the energy and foresight of the first generation of the Dedham settlers. The great causeway on the bank of the river, which crosses the channel of "Long Ditch" where it leaves the river, was built in 1701.

In 1646, John Eliot, the minister at Roxbury, began the work of converting the Indians to Christianity and civilization. His first instructions were given at Nonantum, a part of the present city of Newton. He met with success in the conversion of some Indians, among others, of Waban, a wise and grave man of the Massachusetts tribe. Mr. Eliot maintained that the Indians could not become Christians unless they were first civilized. He therefore proposed that the Indians should be collected into one village, and designated a place on Charles River, ten miles west of the village of Dedham. This was in the southerly part of the town of Natick, a name which signifies "a place of hills." To this proposition, when proposed to the General Court, Dedham readily assented. Mr. Allin was interested in Eliot's work, and aided him in his new enterprise. The General Court granted two thousand acres at Natick in 1651 for the new Indian town. It has been asserted that the town really had about six thousand acres, and the boundaries were never satisfactorily settled with the Indians. The Naticks, as they were afterwards called, soon built a little town which had three long streets, two on the north, and one on the south of Charles River. Each family had a house-lot. The houses consisted of poles set in the ground, and were covered with peeled bark. A few, built in the manner of English houses, were less perfect and comfortable. There was one large house which answered the double purpose of a school-room and meeting-house. In the second story the Indians deposited their skins. They were supplied with spades, hoes, axes, and other farming implements. A form of government was adopted, and an English magistrate was appointed to hold a court, and, in fact, appointed the Indian con-

stables and smaller officers. In 1670 the Indian Church at Natick had two teachers and from forty to fifty communicants. They observed the Sabbath, some of them could read and write and rehearse the catechism. The experiment was in a degree successful. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the tribe was in a civilized state, they had civil officers of their own, and a military company organized in the manner of the colonists. There were some, like Waban and Deacon Ephraim, who led sober, Christian lives, but their numbers gradually diminished until they were extinct in 1826.

When the General Court granted the two thousand acres, to be taken from the territory of Dedham for the Indian town at Natick, it granted to the Dedham proprietors, as compensation, eight thousand acres of unlocated lands which they might select. In 1663 messengers were sent out to explore near Lancaster. The messengers reported the land to be good, but hard to cultivate, and there was not enough meadow land. John Fairbanks informed the selectmen of some good land twelve miles from Hadley, and John Fairbanks and Lieut. Daniel Fisher were sent out to discover and examine it. On their return they reported the land to be exceedingly good and that it should be taken possession of under the grant. This was Pacomtuck, the present town of Deerfield. When the report was received, the Dedham proprietors appointed six persons to repair to Pacomtuck, and cause the eight thousand acres to be located. Capt. John Pyncheon, of Springfield, was employed by the town to purchase the lands of the Indians, and procured three deeds from them, which are now carefully preserved at Deerfield. The grantee in these deeds is Capt. John Pyncheon, of Springfield, for the use and behoof of Maj. Eleazer Lusher, Ensign Daniel Fisher, and other English of Dedham, their associates and successors. Dedham gave £94 10s. for these deeds, which sum was raised by an assessment on the common rights in the Dedham proprietary.

In 1670 the proprietors of Pacomtuck met at Dedham, twenty-six being present,—Capt. John Pyncheon, Samuel Hinsdale, John Stebbins, John Hurlburt, and Samson Frary not being inhabitants of Dedham, but Samuel Hinsdale was a son of Robert Hinsdale, of Dedham. The remaining proprietors were inhabitants of Dedham. It was then voted to have a correct plan made, the place for the meeting-house to be designated, the church-officers' lot and lots of proprietors to be assigned.

In 1672, Samuel Hinsdale, who was afterwards slain at Bloody Brook, made a petition to the Dedham

proprietors to authorize five persons to admit inhabitants, and to hire an orthodox minister at Deerfield, and to act for themselves in other matters, by reason of their remoteness from other settlements. This petition was granted, and seems to end the relations of the Dedham proprietors with Pacomtuck. Doubtless their shares were purchased by the Pacomtuck proprietors who inhabited there. The town was incorporated as Deerfield, May 24, 1682.

As the territory granted to the Dedham proprietors in 1636 was so extensive, there was a great inducement to begin new settlements within its limits. The desire or necessity for more land, seems to have been a controlling reason for extending the settlements. The fear of attacks from the Indians had at first checked the advance of the line of settlements. From the beginning, the settlers had looked with longing eyes upon the wide meadows at Bogastow, now the easterly part of Medway. Edward Alleyne, in 1640, had a grant of three hundred acres there, where he should choose, with fifty acres of meadow. After the death of Mr. Alleyne, in 1642, this grant was located under the direction of Maj. Lusher. In January, 1650, with the sanction and co-operation of the Dedham proprietors, at a general meeting there was granted, for the accommodation of the village, a tract extending east and west three miles, and north and south four miles. A company was immediately formed, and regulations similar to their own, adopted for the government of the new town, and rules were adopted for the equitable division of the lands. In January, 1651, Dedham formally transferred all right and power of town government to the new settlement, which was incorporated May 23, 1651, as Medfield. The grant to Edward Alleyne was conveyed to the town of Medfield by his nephew in 1652. A number of the Dedham settlers removed to Medfield, and prominent among them was Mr. Ralph Wheelock, said to have been a non-conformist preacher in England, educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and who came to Dedham in 1638. Whether his disappointment at not being the choice of the Dedham Church as ruling elder, had inclined him to remove is not stated upon authority, but he was in the habit of preaching occasionally at Medfield. He was a representative from Medfield, and died Jan. 11, 1684, at the age of eighty-three. He was the ancestor of the founder and first president of Dartmouth College. The fact that so large a number of the Dedham settlers had early received grants of land in Medfield, makes the existence of that town nearly coeval with Dedham. It was an offshoot of the Dedham settlement, rather than a child of the parent town.

The attention of the settlers was also turned southward to their uplands and meadows at Wollonomopoag. The large and beautiful ponds there, are not mentioned in the records as among its attractions, but in 1649 they had gone there to cut grass from the meadows, and in 1647 notice was given by John Dwight and Francis Chickering of their hopes of a mine there. In 1660 a committee was deputed to view the upland and meadow near about the ponds by "George Indian's wigwam." In 1661, at a general town-meeting, it was voted that a plantation should be set up at Wollonomopoag, and that six hundred acres should be laid down for the encouragement of the plantation. The bounds of the plantation were afterwards fixed in the same year; the south bounds to be the Dorchester line, and the north bounds to be the Medfield bounds in part and Charles River in part. In 1662 a committee made a report upon extinguishing the Indian title. Philip, sachem of Mount Hope, claimed lands at Wollonomopoag. In 1662 Dedham had paid £24 10s. for his title to lands within its plantation, and again in 1669 the further sum of £17 0s. 8d. were paid him for a further release of his title. The payment of these sums seems to have been an obstacle to removing to the new plantation. In 1663 the company drew lots in the Wollonomopoag plantation, and a settlement was actually began. An examination of the names of these settlers shows that they were nearly all the sons or sons-in-law of the Dedham settlers, so that the new plantation was actually the child of Dedham, and the Dedham proprietors continued to aid and direct it in a paternal way for several years. In 1669, Mr. Allin, the Dedham pastor, Elder Hunting, and Major Lusher approved a call to the Rev. Samuel Mann to be the minister for the infant settlement. Major Lusher kept their records. At length, in 1672, the inhabitants were of sufficient numbers and capacity, in the opinion of the General Court, to carry on the work of the church and commonwealth, and upon their petition, Oct. 17, 1673, they were made a town by the name of Wrentham. In the following December the books and records were transferred from Dedham to Wrentham. Fifty years later a considerable portion of the south precinct of Dorchester was also set off to Wrentham.

The settlement at Dedham was gradually increasing in its population. In 1657 there were one hundred and sixty-six families. Mr. Allin received sixty pounds as his annual maintenance, and had a good stock of cattle, and a good accommodation in cornland and meadow. Johnson describes Dedham about this time as "an inland town about ten miles from Boston, well watered with many pleasant streams.

abounding with garden fruits fitly to supply the markets of the most populous town, whose coin and commodities allures the inhabitants of the town to make many a long walk; they consist of about a hundred families, being generally given to husbandry, and through the blessing of God are much increased, ready to swarm and settle on the building of another town more to the inland." The deeds of lands refer to barns and orchards. The inventory of Mr. Allin's estate included chairs upholstered with leather, Turkey-work cushions, feather-beds and pillows, "a gilt bowl with covering," "a wine-cup with a foot," and a warming-pan, so that some of these homes in the wilderness had both comforts and luxuries. Mr. Allin was a well-to-do farmer, having extensive outlands and a comfortable homestead, with parlor, kitchen, and buttery on the first floor, and chambers over each. Deacon Chickering the largest landholder; Ensign Daniel Fisher, for three years speaker of the House of Deputies, and afterwards an assistant ambassador to King Philip, "learned in the law," the father of him who afterwards collared a royal governor; Timothy Dwight, who came over with his father, John Dwight, when a mere child, the town recorder, selectman, deputy to the General Court, "of an excellent spirit, peaceable, generous, charitable;" Elder Hunting, son-in law to Mr. Allin; Michael Metcalf, the schoolmaster; Dr. William Avery, the donor of money for a Latin school; and Lieut. Joshua Fisher, who kept the ordinary and had an annual bill for "dieting the selectmen;" these were the contemporaries of the gracious Allin and Maj. Lusher through the first thirty-five years of the settlement. How wisely and well these men wrought has already been seen.

But the time had arrived when the leaders of the first generation were to rest from their labors. Michael Metcalf died in 1664; Anthony Fisher, in 1669; Mr. Allin, in 1671; Major Lusher and Joshua Fisher, in 1672; Daniel Fisher, in 1683. Another generation was about to enter into their labors and the rule of peaceful life was about to be broken.

CHAPTER V.

DEDHAM—(*Continued*).

Indian Deeds—Philip's War—Rev. William Adams—New Meeting-House—Timothy Dwight—William Avery—Daniel Fisher, the second—His Part in Resisting Sir Edmund Andros.

AT the time of the coming of the settlers, there were no Indians to be seen within miles of the set-

tlement. Chicatabot, sachem of the Neponsets, afterwards claimed the territory west of Neponset River, bounded northerly on Charles River and southerly on the land of Philip, sachem of the Pokanokets. Philip claimed lands at Wollonomopoag, and was in the habit of repeating his claims after he had once released them. Magus, another sachem, claimed the territory including Natick, Needham, and Dedham Island. It was the policy of the Massachusetts colony, under the advice of the Council for New England, to purchase the title of any savages who might pretend to rights of inheritance to the lands granted, that they might avoid the least scruple of intrusion. The Dedham settlers were careful to observe this precept. It has been seen that deeds from Philip of the lands at Wollonomopoag and from the sachem of the Pacomtucks at Deerfield were procured by the Dedham settlers. Besides these deeds, in 1685 there was obtained from Josias, the grandson of Chicatabot, a confirmatory title to the tract of land known as the town of Dedham. In 1680, John Magus and his wife, Natick Indians, in consideration of five pounds in money, released the Indian title to Natick, Needham, and Dedham Island. In 1685, William Nahaton, Peter Natoogus, and Benjamin Nahaton, Punkapog Indians, released their title.

In 1681 the town voted that all deeds and other writings relating to town-rights, should be deposited in a box kept by Deacon Aldis for the purpose, and it appears there were seven Indian deeds among them. Whether this box was really provided or not, a bundle of Indian deeds was found in 1836, including all the deeds excepting that from Philip, whose autograph cannot be found. A curious letter from Philip to the selectmen of Dedham, which was copied into the Wrentham records, relates to his land claims. Three of the deeds are still kept in the town clerk's office at Dedham, and the three deeds from the Pacomtucks have been sent to Deerfield. For all these conveyances an adequate consideration in money was paid, and if there was any attempt at overreaching in the bargains, it was by Philip of Mount Hope, to whose unscrupulous demands the Dedham settlers yielded for the sake of peace.

In 1673 the selectmen received orders from the General Court to prepare the town for defense against the Indians. For several years Philip had excited alarm in the Plymouth colony by his bad faith and secret combinations with other tribes, and it was now rendered certain that a serious outbreak was about to occur. The soldiers were called out for frequent trainings. A barrel of gunpowder and other ammu-

nition were procured. The gun, which was a small field-piece called a drake, given to the town by the General Court in 1650, was mounted on wheels. The meeting-house was made the depository for supplies. The people maintained a garrison and set a watch. The inhabitants had been encouraged to enlist into the troop of horse commanded by Capt. Prentice by an abatement of taxes. The fear excited was great in the settlement, and many fled to Boston. The Wrentham settlers packed their goods, and with their wives and children came to Dedham, leaving their deserted houses behind them. The town was well situated for defense. It was built in a compact manner, that it might be prepared for defense against the Indians. Little River and Charles River on the north, were safeguards against approach from that direction, while on the other sides of the village the plain was cleared to a considerable extent, and was overlooked by the watch in the belfry of the new meeting-house. The Indians in the town were ordered to depart, and to go either to Natick, Neponset, or Wamisset. A war tax was levied upon the inhabitants, which exceeded one shilling for every pound of valuation.

Dedham escaped the horrors of an Indian attack by reason of these preparations, but Dedham men were found in the bloodiest battles of the war. The troop of horse under Capt. Prentice was a part of the force which made the first attack upon Philip on June 28, 1675, immediately after the massacre at Swanze, and lost one killed and one wounded. Robert Hinsdale, one of the founders of the Dedham Church in 1638, but who had removed to Hadley, with his three sons, were killed at Bloody Brook in Capt. Lothrop's company. John Wilson, John Genere, and Elisha Woodward were slain at Deerfield.

In December, 1675, the combined forces of the colonies, consisting of six companies under Gen. Winslow, were collected at Dedham and marched against the Narragansetts in Rhode Island, and was the force engaged in the great battle of the Narraganset Fort. In February, 1676, Medfield was burned and twenty of the settlers killed, and the deserted houses at Wrentham were nearly all consumed soon after.

Indians were detected lurking in the neighboring woods of the Dedham settlement, but they found the watch set and the garrison prepared. On the 25th of July, 1676, a party of Dedham and Medfield men, numbering thirty-six Englishmen and ninety praying Indians, won a signal success in slaying Pomham, a Narragansett sachem, and capturing fifty of his followers. An expedition under Capt. Church had

gone to the Narragansett country in pursuit of him, but he escaped them.

This achievement contributed much to bring the war to a successful conclusion, as Pomham was regarded as an enemy second only in power and influence to Philip himself. The death of Philip soon after brought hostilities in this vicinity to an end, and the settlement could again feel some sense of security.

There were other changes going on in the town besides those resulting from the dread realities of an Indian war. It has been seen that many of the leading men of the first generation had gone to their final rest. In a little more than six months after Mr. Allin's death, Mr. William Adams had been called to be his successor, and was ordained Dec. 3, 1673. He was the son of William Adams, of Ipswich, born May 27, 1650, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1671. He married, for his second wife, Alice Bradford, daughter of Maj. William Bradford, of Plymouth. He relinquished for one year eight pounds of his salary on account of the expenses incurred during Philip's war.

Soon after his settlement as minister, the new meeting-house was raised. The old meeting-house, with its thatched roof, was out of repair and insufficient for the congregation. In 1672, before Mr. Adams was called, the people had voted to erect a new meeting-house. It was finished in 1673. It had "three pair of stairs," one at the north, another at the east, and another at the south corners. The fore seat in the front gallery was parted in the middle, and the rest open at both ends. The south gallery was for men, and the north gallery for women and boys. The seats in the lower part of the house were parted in the middle by an aisle, so that the men were ranged on one side and the women on the other. It had a bell, which had become quite necessary, since the people were moving farther from the meeting-house than formerly. The practice of beating the drum to summon the congregation had been abandoned for many years. They had much difficulty in caring for the orderly behavior of the boys, to whom were assigned seats where they might "be watched over." Ten years after, it was proposed to construct new galleries, and in 1696 galleries were erected "over the other galleries," that over the woman's gallery being for "young women and maids to sit in."

Mr. Adams died Aug. 17, 1685. Two of his sermons were printed, one being an election sermon. In a book used for the parish records there is a commentary written by him covering sixty-three pages.

During his ministry there was harmony among his people, and they showed attachment to their pastor. The parish now included all of the original territory granted to Dedham proprietors excepting Medfield and Wrentham. In 1682 a vote was passed that no one of the inhabitants should remove a greater distance than two miles from the meeting-house without special license, as any person so removing would expose himself to danger, and to want of town government. The people, therefore, were not widely scattered, although the small house-lots of the village were gradually being abandoned. The generation which had now succeeded to the management of the secular and religious affairs of the town were much inferior to the first, in point of education and manners. The wilderness had been a rough school in which to rear their families, in spite of the care which the fathers had taken to provide for their education. The town was indicted in 1674, and again in 1691, for not supporting a school. The Indian war had doubtless a depressing influence in this respect.

The leading men at this period appear to have been Timothy Dwight, Daniel Fisher (the second of that name), and William Avery. Timothy Dwight was the son of John Dwight, and was a small child when he came with his father. He had been town clerk ten years and selectman twenty-four years before this time, but he was still in active life, and survived until Jan. 31, 1718. He was the husband of six wives and the father of nineteen children. He was the progenitor of a line of descendants that have made the name of Dwight known and honored through the succeeding generations. William Avery was the son of Dr. William Avery, and was a deacon of the church and selectman for twenty-two years. His name was honorably perpetuated for many years in Dedham. Capt. Daniel Fisher succeeded to the title and name of his father but not to his official distinction, but he inherited his spirit. His father had been prominent in the struggle between the Massachusetts colony and Randolph, the special messenger of the crown, in his attempts against the colonial charter. Among those against whom he exhibited articles of high misdemeanor was Daniel Fisher, and in 1682 Randolph wrote to England that "His Majesty's *quo warranto* against the charter, sending for Thomas Danforth, Samuel Norvell, Daniel Fisher, and Elisha Cooke, will make the whole faction tremble." Such was the character and position of the first Daniel Fisher, who died in 1683. In 1686 the charter was vacated, and soon after, Sir Edmund Andros was appointed the royal Governor of all the English possessions in America north of Pennsylvania, by King James II.

His activity in oppressive legislation had rendered him especially obnoxious to the people of Boston, where he resided. In April, 1689, the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England was brought to Boston. On the morning of the 18th of April, it being Thursday, when the weekly lecture of the First Church invited a concourse from the neighboring towns, a rumor spread that there were armed men collecting and a rising in the different parts of Boston. "At nine of the clock the drums beat through the town and an ensign was set up on the beacon." The captain of the "Rose" frigate was taken and handed over to a guard, and Randolph and other high officials were apprehended and put in jail. From the eastern gallery of the town-house in King Street, a declaration of the gentlemen merchants and inhabitants of Boston and the country adjacent was read to the assembled people, reciting the oppressive acts of Andros, and concluding that they seize upon the persons of the grand authors of their miseries to secure them for justice, and advising the people to join them for the defense of the land. Andros was in the fort on Fort Hill. A summons was sent to him to surrender and deliver up the government and fortification, promising him security from violence, but assuring him an attempt would be made to take the fort by storm if opposition should be made. After some negotiation the Governor "came forth from the fort and went disarmed to the town-house, and from thence under guard to Mr. Usher's house." On the succeeding day, the news having spread to the adjoining towns, the country people, according to Hutchinson, "came into town in such a rage and heat as made all tremble to think what would follow." Nothing would satisfy them but that the Governor must be bound in chains or cords and put in a more secure place, and Andros was conducted under guard from Usher's house back to the fort. Tradition says that the man who led the imprisoned Governor by the collar of his coat was Capt. Daniel Fisher, the second of the name, of Dedham. As Haven in his centennial address most felicitously says, it was "a second Daniel come to judgment." He was inspired with a keen sense of the personal obloquy his father had endured from royal emissaries as well as a thorough sympathy with the cause of the people. He served as selectman for nine years. He was the Daniel Fisher who went to Deerfield with John Fairbanks in 1663. He was also the great-grandfather of Fisher Ames.

CHAPTER VI.

DEDHAM—(*Continued.*)

Province Charter—Changes and Contentions—Incorporation of Needham—Rev. Joseph Belcher—The Second Parish and Church—Rev. Thomas Balch—The Third Parish and Church—Rev. Josiah Dwight—Rev. Andrew Tyler—Incorporation of Walpole—Services of Church of England begun—Rev. William Clark—Samuel Colburn—Devise of Estate to Episcopal Church—Rev. Samuel Dexter—The Fourth Parish and Church—Rev. Benjamin Caryl—Services of Dedham Men in French Wars—New Meeting-House—Dr. Nathaniel Ames—The Pillar of Liberty—Events Prior to the American Revolution.

In 1692 the charter, under which the colony had existed for fifty-five years, was dissolved by a legal judgment, and a new charter of the province of Massachusetts Bay, with a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and secretary, appointed by the crown, took its place. This is commonly considered as marking the beginning of a new period in the history of Massachusetts. In the Dedham settlement it was a time of depression. The town had been without a pastor for about eight years, since the death of Mr. Adams. Divisions had arisen among the people during the vacancy, and they had extended calls to four different persons to become their minister. In the correspondence which occurred during these efforts of the church and town, the discouraging state of affairs at Dedham was not concealed, and it had the effect of causing a declination of each invitation. At length, in 1692, Mr. Joseph Belcher, of Milton, accepted the call. The town offered him sixty pounds to provide him with a dwelling, and a salary of one hundred pounds, and afterwards wood to the value of ten pounds was added, or that amount in money. He was ordained Nov. 29, 1693. Soon after, the meeting-house was enlarged by the addition of new galleries. Prior to this time, the ministerial rate had been paid by the voluntary contributions made each Sabbath. Mr. Belcher proposed that for one quarter, his salary should be paid, and he would rely upon contributions for the remaining three-quarters of the year. The result was not satisfactory, and a few years after, the ministerial rates were collected in the same manner as the country rates. Those who desired to worship elsewhere had liberty to pay the rates to the minister where they worshiped. These, doubtless, were those who lived at a remote distance from the meeting-house and were desirous of forming new parishes. About the year 1702 pews were first introduced, and a year or two previous, the meeting-house was again enlarged.

In civil matters, there were some changes worthy of mention. In 1694 the inhabitants of the town and the proprietors first acted as separate bodies. In 1695 the proprietors laid out the thirty-four hundred acres of their Sherborn lands which were included in the grant of 1636, and assigned them to those who could then show their rights therein. This was to aid in the formation of the new town which was incorporated in 1694. In 1698 the bounty for killing a full-grown wolf was increased from twenty to thirty shillings, and a number of these bounties was soon after received. A considerable portion of the town still remained a wilderness. In raising thirty pounds to repair the meeting-house, it was voted to pay one-half in wheat at five shillings, rye at four shillings, corn at two shillings, and a day's work at two shillings. In 1701 it was voted that the law forbidding any person not an inhabitant to purchase land in the town is in force, and that measures be taken to get it approved by the General Court. The contentions and divisions existing in the town are well exemplified by the town-meeting in March, 1703. It assembled on the sixth, and was held all day, but did no business but adjourn to the thirteenth day. The adjourned meeting could do no business, but adjourned to the seventeenth day, when town-officers were chosen. A new meeting was called on the twenty-seventh day, when another board of town-officers was chosen, and on the seventeenth of April a third board of town-officers was chosen by order of the Court of Sessions. In 1700, Sir Prentiss began to keep school at twenty pounds for the year and keeping his horse with hay and grass. In 1715 the town granted fifteen pounds for the school, which was the sum granted for several years, both before and after that year. In 1718 the town imposed a penalty of twenty shillings for every month an unlicensed stranger should remain in the town. The province taxes until 1720 were called the country taxes in the assessment, as the name of province was odious to the people. In 1722 the settlement was visited with the smallpox, and the inhabitants held public worship in a private house for fear of the contagion.

The gradual extension of new settlements within the territory of the proprietors is shown by the incorporation of new towns. In 1711 forty persons, residing in that part of the town now called Needham, petitioned the General Court to be set off as a separate township. Dedham at first opposed the separation, but afterwards gave its consent on condition that the petitioners should have less territory than they demanded. The town of Needham was incorporated Nov. 5, 1711, with all the territory asked for

in the petition. Bellingham was incorporated Nov. 27, 1719. In 1691 the selectmen had reported that the lands near Mendon and Wrentham, which constituted the town of Bellingham, were not worth laying out for a dividend, so that there was probably no opposition to the incorporation. It was named in honor of Governor Richard Bellingham. The town of Walpole was incorporated Dec. 10, 1724, and was carved out of the southerly part of Dedham. It was named for Sir Robert Walpole, then the prime minister of England.

Mr. Belcher died at Roxbury, April 27, 1723. Five of the principal inhabitants were directed to hire a coach to bring his body to Dedham, and forty pounds were afterwards allowed Madam Belcher for expenses upon the occasion of the funeral. He was born in Milton, May 14, 1668. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1690. His house stood upon the site occupied by the meeting-house of the Allin Evangelical Society. His portrait, which now hangs in the vestry of the First Parish, was presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Gay, Jan. 1, 1839. Dr. Cotton Mather preached a discourse after his death, in which he speaks of him as "an excellent preacher to walk with God, and an excellent pattern of what he preached."

The inhabitants residing in the southerly and westerly portions of the town, on account of their remoteness from the meeting-house, had for several years made known their desire for a new parish. In 1722 they had presented their petition to be set off into a town or precinct. But the town did not then give its consent to the prayer of the petition. In 1728, however, the town voted that if the inhabitants of the southerly part of the town will unite with some families in the westerly part of Stoughton in a petition to be made a parish, it will give its consent. Accordingly the South Parish of Dedham was incorporated by the General Court, Oct. 18, 1730. The territory thus incorporated included also what was afterwards the West Parish. But this union of the two sections was not of long continuance. A division arose at once between them upon the location of the meeting-house. Indeed, the frames of two meeting-houses were raised about the same time, and neither was satisfactory to all parties. Unable to settle the question, the precinct voted to petition the General Court for a committee to come and view their situation, and to set off to the old precinct as many as they shall judge to be most for the peace and harmony of both precincts, and the committee did set off to the old precinct those families living in what afterwards became the West Parish. They also recommended to the South Parish that it remove its meeting-house

farther south, which was done. In 1769 another meeting-house was erected in this parish.

The church connected with the Second, or South Parish of Dedham was gathered June 23, 1736, consisting of fifteen members. They called the Rev. Thomas Balch to be their pastor, and on June 30th he was ordained. Mr. Balch was a native of Charlestown, and was born Oct. 17, 1711, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1733. He continued to be the pastor of this church until his death, which occurred Jan. 8, 1774, at the age of sixty-two years. His ministry continued thirty-seven years and nearly six months, and he died in the full confidence and affection of his people. He was an excellent preacher, and was a man of high character and attainments. A number of his sermons were printed.

The people in the westerly section, after being reunited with the old parish in 1733, were still dissatisfied with their parochial relations, and on the 4th of June, 1735, they organized a new church independently of the First Church. On that day the Rev. Josiah Dwight, a son of Capt. Timothy Dwight, of Dedham, was installed as pastor. That this proceeding was viewed with disapproval by the First Church, is evident from the fact that, though invited, it was not represented at Mr. Dwight's installation. The number of church members was thirteen. At the time of Mr. Dwight's installation the meeting-house begun in 1731 was unfinished; it was not plastered, and had no pews except those built by individuals for themselves. It was afterwards completed, and the house stood for seventy-eight years before the present one was built. The parish was finally incorporated as the Third Parish, Jan. 10, 1736. But the trials of this people were by no means ended. Mr. Dwight and his people did not get on without differences and dissensions, and he requested a dismission, which was granted May 20, 1743. The terms of the dismission were that he should receive fifty pounds, and that a "number of respectable individuals should on his removal accompany him as far as Thompson." He was born in Dedham, Feb. 7, 1670, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1687, and was the minister of Woodstock, Conn., before he came to Dedham. After his dismission from the Third Parish he returned to Woodstock, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The name by which this parish is designated in the act of incorporation, and which it has since retained, is that of "the Clapboard trees." This was an ancient name for this locality, and probably there were trees here at the beginning of the settlement, which were considered to be adapted to furnish a covering for the dwelling-houses.

In November, 1743, the Rev. Andrew Tyler, of Boston, was ordained as Mr. Dwight's successor. He was of good repute as a preacher, and a man of personal attractions. During the first twenty years of his ministry he had the respect and confidence of his people. From 1764 to 1772 very serious disputes arose between him and the parish, and repeated but fruitless attempts were made to restore peace by parish meetings, church meetings, and ecclesiastical councils, and finally by referees, until Dec. 17, 1772, when he was dismissed. He left the ministry and resided in Boston until his death, in 1775. The church had no other pastor for nearly eight years after Mr. Tyler's dismissal, during which its troubles and dissensions appear to have continued, which the trials and expenses of the Revolutionary war did not serve to mitigate.

In 1731 the Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler, rector of Christ Church, Boston, "at the desire of some churchmen and dissenters willing to be informed," first began the service of the Church of England and to preach in Dedham. He was a graduate of Harvard College, a native of Charlestown, had been pastor of a Congregational Church at Stratford, Conn., and subsequently president or rector of Yale College. He had conformed to the Church of England, and was at this time a missionary of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," a society formed in London in 1701. The place where these services were held by Dr. Cutler, was in a house owned by Joseph Smith, in the westerly part of Dedham. The house was standing until within a few years on Summer Street. Here Dr. Cutler preached at intervals, and between November, 1732, and May, 1733, monthly, to congregations of forty or fifty persons, and administered the sacrament to eight or nine persons. He continued his services until Christmas, 1733, after which they were not regular. In 1734 he baptized five children. In the same year six persons had their ministerial taxes abated on the ground that they carried on the worship of God in the way of the established Church of England, as the law at this time permitted them. After this time, Dr. Cutler visited Dedham occasionally, preaching to a considerable congregation and administering the sacraments. Dr. Cutler died in 1765, and after his death, Dr. Ebenezer Miller, of Braintree, succeeded to the charge of the services here. In 1733-34 efforts were made towards the building of a church, but it was not until 1758 that the work was actually begun, and it was opened, Dr. Miller officiating, the Sunday after Easter, 1761. The location of this church was near the corner of Court and Church Streets, but be-

fore 1771 nothing was done more than outside work. A contribution from some gentlemen in Newport, R. I., aided in finishing the house. Up to the time of the Revolution it had not advanced very far towards completion, as it had no pews, and was neither lathed nor plastered. After Dr. Miller's death the Rev. Edward Winslow, his successor at Braintree, continued to have charge of the services.

On the 16th of August, 1767, the Rev. William Clark began to read the service at Dedham. He was the son of Rev. Peter Clark, of Danvers, a graduate of Harvard College in 1759, and was educated to be—like his father—a Congregational clergyman, but had conformed to the Church of England. He went to London and was ordained Dec. 18, 1768, by the Bishop of London. On the 18th of June, 1769, he began his services as missionary, officiating on alternate Sundays at Dedham and Stoughton. He married, Sept. 15, 1770, Miss Mary Richards, of Dedham. After 1772 he took leave of his people at Stoughton, and removed to Dedham. The troublous times immediately preceding the first conflict of the Revolution interfered with the attendance upon his services and the administration of the sacraments. But he continued to hold service until after Easter, 1777, and the law was passed forbidding prayers for the king's majesty, when he closed his church. Mr. Clark was very discreet in his conduct and speech during this trying period. At the public town-meeting held May 29, 1777, a vote was passed that he, with three of his church, were looked upon as inimical to the United States. On the 21st of the following May he writes: "I was surrounded by a mob when I got home, but escaped on my parole." On the 5th of June following he was taken prisoner and carried to Boston, when he gave bail, and the others were taken to jail. His arrest was not approved by the committee of the town at first, but they were urged to make the prosecution. The charge made against him, was based upon his writing a letter to a gentleman of a neighboring county, recommending one of his congregation who was in distress to his kindly assistance in helping him to support himself. He was adjudged guilty by the tribunal in Boston, and sentenced to banishment and confiscation of his estate, and sent on board a guard-ship in Boston harbor, where he remained about ten weeks, when he returned to Dedham. On the 10th day of June, 1778, having through the intervention of Dr. Nathaniel Ames, who sympathized with him in his distress, procured a passport, which was brought to him by Fisher Ames, he took leave of his friends in Dedham and

sailed from Boston to Newport, thence to New York, and thence to England. His wife accompanied him to Newport, but returned to Dedham, where she died in child-bed in the succeeding December. He remained in England during the war, when he returned to Nova Scotia, where he again married, and resided a few years. He finally lived at Quincy, Mass., where he died, in 1815, at the age of seventy-five years.

In 1756, Samuel Colburn, the only son of Benjamin Colburn by his second wife (Mary Hunting), a young man twenty-four years of age, whose father had died in 1747, leaving him a large landed estate, enlisted as a volunteer in the force raised during the French war by Governor Shirley, destined to reduce the fortifications of the enemy at Crown Point and vicinity. Into this force about twenty men enlisted from Dedham. It has been asserted and believed that Colburn was drafted or impressed into the service, but against his name on the original roll at the State-House is plainly written the word *volunteer*. His friend and neighbor, Samuel Richards, also enlisted, and there is really no ground to believe that he was compelled to join the army. He enlisted on the 18th of March, 1756, marched with his company, and on the 28th day of October he died of disease at the Great Meadows, between Saratoga and Stillwater. His friend, Samuel Richards, died on the 13th day of August.

Before his departure, Samuel Colburn made his will, dated May 7, 1756, by which he devised his estate to trustees, subject to the life-estate of his mother, for her maintenance and comfortable subsistence, first, for the payment of £26 14s. 4d. towards the building of an Episcopal Church in Dedham, whenever the same should be undertaken; and when such church should be undertaken to be erected, one acre of his land on the south side of the way opposite his dwelling-house, next to Samuel Richard's house, should be set apart for that purpose in the most convenient place, and this notwithstanding the devise to his mother. In case the church should be built at the time of his mother's decease, the said estate should be to the use of said church; and in case it should not then be built, then the income should be applied to hire and pay for preaching and carrying on public worship in the Episcopal way in Dedham until said church should be built, and then the whole to be to the said church forever. By this will, at the decease of his mother, in addition to the church acre, about one hundred and thirty-four acres of land, including the Colburn homestead, which was in Dedham village, was given for the use of the Episcopal

Church in Dedham. Owing to mismanagement of the estate by those intrusted with it, some of it was alienated and lost, and the devise of the church acre wholly ignored. After the Revolution, and the decease of Mrs. Colburn in 1792, what remained was appropriated for the support of preaching "in the Episcopal way." How and by what inducements Samuel Colburn was led to make this liberal devise to the church of England, then so obnoxious to the Puritan establishment, has been a matter of conjecture and of vague tradition. That Samuel Colburn was well acquainted with the service of the Episcopal Church and the Book of Common Prayer, there is some evidence. He had lived in the family, or was the neighbor, of Samuel Richards, who was a zealous churchman, and as clergyman of the Church of England had held services in Dedham during twenty-five years, and ever since the time of his birth, he must have known something of the church which he made the object of his bounty. Besides, it is said that he disapproved of the conduct of some of his relatives and neighbors in religious matters.

Retracing the events of the eighteenth century, the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Belcher was filled in a little more than three months by the Rev. Samuel Dexter. He was born in Malden, was graduated at Harvard College in 1720, and was ordained May 6, 1724. The first meeting of the parish as a separate precinct, consequent upon the incorporation of the Second Parish, was Jan. 4, 1730-31. The meeting-house required frequent repairs, and owing to a depreciation of the currency there were frequent adjustments made in the minister's salary; pews first began to be erected; two new bells were provided in two years; the deacons' wives had separate seats assigned them; and the ever-recurring disturbance by the boys,—such were the more important events in the history of the parish during Mr. Dexter's ministry. On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 23, 1738, being at the conclusion of the first century since the church was gathered, he preached a discourse, of which two editions have been printed, and is the first sermon containing historical references which has been printed. He also left a diary or journal. In the earlier portion of his ministry there were dissensions in the parish, and these gave the sensitive pastor much distress. After the incorporation of the West Parish, affairs moved more smoothly. He died, after a short illness, Jan. 29, 1755, in the fifty-fifth year of his age and the thirtieth of his ministry. "He died as he had lived, enjoying the general respect and confidence of his people."

In 1748 a fourth parish was incorporated called

Springfield, now the town of Dover. The Rev. Benjamin Caryl was ordained as pastor of the church Nov. 10, 1762, and he died Nov. 13, 1811. The parish was incorporated as a district by the General Court, July 7, 1784, when the name of Dover was given to it.

This was the period in the history of Massachusetts when her people were involved in the wars and military expeditions of the mother-country. In an expedition against the Spanish West India settlements the province furnished five hundred men, and six men from the South Parish of Dedham were among those who perished. In the famous expedition against Louisburg, 1745, there were a number of men probably from the South Parish, and among them the Rev. Mr. Balch, who served as one of the chaplains, and was absent from his people sixteen months. In the last French war more than fifty Dedham men served at Ticonderoga, Fort Edward, Fort William Henry, Lake George, and in Canada, at the Bay of Fundy and Louisburg. Among the names of those who served in this war will be found those of the oldest families, and it is said that at this period one-third of all the effective men of the province were in some way engaged in the war. Mr. Haven quotes from Dr. Nathaniel Ames' Almanac of 1756 the following lines :

"Behold our camp ! from fear from vice refined,
Not of the filth but flower of human kind !
Mothers their sons, wives lend their husbands there !
Brethren ye have our hearts, our purse, our prayer."

These wars were the schools in which Massachusetts men were trained in the duties of the soldier, and which fitted them for the great conflict with the mother-country in the war of the Revolution twenty years later.

On the 5th day of February, 1756, about seven months after the decease of Mr. Dexter, Mr. Jason Haven, of Framingham, was ordained as his successor. One hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings, and eightpence had been voted him "as an encouragement to settle here," with an annual salary of sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and eightpence, and twenty cords of wood, during the time of his ministry here. Owing to the depreciation of the currency, the salary of Mr. Haven was increased in 1770, and again in 1779.

The old meeting-house built in 1673 had now stood for more than eighty years, and in March, 1761, it was voted by the parish, with unanimity, to build a new one. The structure was to be sixty feet long and forty-six feet wide, with a steeple and two porches. A committee was appointed to apply to the church

"for liberty to get materials or timber" from its lands. Mr. Haven furnished the plan of pews and seats on the floor of the house. On the 7th of June, 1762, the inhabitants assembled to take down the old house. The new house was finished Sept. 21, 1763. The timber was of solid oak and the floor had oak underneath. It had fifty pews on the floor. The person paying the highest parish rate had the first choice, and so on to the end of the list. The deacons' seat immediately under the pulpit, and above it, entered from the pulpit-stairs half-way up, the elders' seat, were both retained in the new as in the old house. But the velvet cushion given by the young women for the pulpit, the curtain for the window, the clock given by Samuel Dexter, and the Bible afterwards presented by Mrs. Barnard, formerly the widow of Rev. Mr. Dexter, on condition that the reading of a portion of it should have a place in the public services on the Lord's Day,—all these things show some advancement in the ideas of the people respecting public worship. The old New England version of the Psalms was exchanged for Tate and Brady, and a chorister was appointed, with power to nominate a number who should assist in singing. Before this, one of the deacons had read the Psalm line by line as it was sung. No instrument of music was introduced until 1790, when the bass viol was admitted to strengthen the bass.

The church and parish were now entering upon a period of respite from disputes and dissensions. The serious questions which were beginning to arise between England and the province perhaps served to withdraw the minds of the people. Perhaps the influence of a man like Samuel Dexter, who had removed to Dedham, may have been exerted for peace.

Samuel Dexter was the son of the Rev. Mr. Dexter, and was born in Dedham, and became a merchant in Boston. In 1763 he came to Dedham, and built a fine residence for that day, which now stands in excellent preservation. He was a man of wealth, of public spirit, and no man since the days of Lusher had done so much to promote the interests of the town and church by his services, his advice, and his donations. He was many times a deputy to the General Court; he sat five years in the Provincial Congress, and was negatived several times as a councillor by the royal governor. At the beginning of the Revolution he was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of State, which assisted and supported the military operations in the vicinity of Boston. He differed from the majority of his associates as to the policy of bringing undisciplined troops so near the British army in Boston, and in consequence retired

from public service, and never entered it again. In 1784 he sold his estate to Dr. John Sprague and removed to Mendon, where he died June 10, 1810, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He bequeathed five thousand dollars to Harvard College to found a professorship for promoting the study of Biblical Criticism. He was the father of the Hon. Samuel Dexter, the eminent lawyer, and afterwards Secretary of War and of the Treasury in the administration of John Adams.

In 1732, Dr. Nathaniel Ames removed from Bridgewater to Dedham. He was a man of an acute mind, a ready wit, and of amiable temper. He is best known as the author of the Ames Almanacs, which were published for forty years, although it has been said some of the first of these must have been published by his father. He became a prominent citizen, and was much employed in town and parish affairs. He married, for his second wife, Deborah, the daughter of Jeremiah Fisher, and granddaughter of Daniel Fisher, the second of that name. By this union he had several children, among whom were Fisher Ames and Nathaniel Ames, who both lived and died in Dedham. The Ames almanacs are rare and curious and contain predictions of wars and direful events, founded upon the conjunctions of planets, with some quaint verses. He lived in a house which was a tavern for many years, and which stood on the location of Ames Street, near High Street, opposite the court-house in Dedham. It was known prior to the Revolution as Woodward's tavern, but at some time previous it had been kept by Dr. Ames. He died in 1764. His widow survived until 1817, and died in the ninety-fifth year of her age. The house was taken down after her death.

The passage of the Stamp Act in 1765 was the beginning of the series of measures by which England asserted the right to tax the colonies, and which were the proximate causes of the American Revolution. The attempt to enforce it in Boston excited the people to violence, and a mob destroyed the records of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and the houses of the Crown officers of customs. With this spirit of resistance the men of Dedham had full sympathy. In October, 1765, Samuel Dexter, their representative to the General Court, was instructed not to encourage the execution of that act, and the duty of resisting it was enjoined upon him, for the reasons so fully assigned at that time in public documents and writings. In October, 1766, the General Court having proposed to the town whether it will bestow an indemnity on the late sufferers by the riots in Boston, the town voted that it could not consent even to a partial indemnity. In Novem-

ber, however, the town voted that it would be a dangerous precedent to grant it as a matter of right, but that "we may show our dutiful regard to our most gracious sovereign, and our gratitude to those worthy persons who caused the repeal of the Stamp Act, we give instructions to vote for the indemnity, as it is now asked for on the ground of generosity."

The news of the repeal of the Stamp Act reached Boston in May, 1766. It was received with the most enthusiastic expressions of joy; a day was set apart for the purpose, and by the ringing of bells, the display of banners, the release of prisoners for debt by subscription, a brilliant illumination with loyal inscriptions, and figures of Pitt, Camden, and Barré, the people testified their gratitude and delight. In this public rejoicing the people of Dedham most heartily joined, and they have left a lasting memorial of their joy to succeeding generations.

In the northwest corner of the court-house yard there stands a square granite pillar, about five feet in height, which bears the following inscriptions, revealing its history to him who can decipher the letters, now blurred by time:

"The Pillar of Liberty erected by the Sons of Liberty
in this vicinity.

"*Laus Deo Regii et Immunitat in autoribusq maxime Patronus Pitt qui Rempub. rursum evulsit faucibus Orci.*

"The Pillar of Liberty to the honor of William Pitt, Esq., and others, Patriots, who saved America from impending slavery, and confirmed our most loyal affection to King George III. by procuring a repeal of the Stamp Act, 18th March, 1766.

"Erected here July 22, 1766, by Dr. Nathaniel Ames (2d), Col. Ebenezer Battle, Major Abijah Draper, and other patriots friendly to the rights of the Colonies at that day.

"Replaced by the citizens, July 4, 1828."

This monumental stone once formed the pedestal of the "Pillar of Liberty." It was surmounted by a wooden column about twelve feet high, on the top of which was placed a wooden bust of William Pitt. From memoranda now preserved, it appears that the stone was prepared in May, and on the 22d of July the Pillar of Liberty was erected in the presence of "a vast concourse of people." Whether the bust which had been "bespoken" on July 2d was never furnished, or whether it proved unsatisfactory is uncertain, but in the succeeding February, Dr. Ames, with Rev. Mr. Haven and Mr. Battle, went to Boston and bespoke "Pitt's bust of Mr. Skillin." The Mr. Skillin referred to was a ship-carver, and those who remember the figure-heads of vessels fifty years ago, can form a good idea of the artistic merits of this bust of William Pitt. The pillar was originally placed on the corner of the common, in front of the

meeting-house, directly opposite the tavern. It stood intact until about the beginning of the present century, when the column and bust fell, and, after lying about the stone pedestal for a time, disappeared. After the building of the new court-house, in 1827, the pedestal was removed across the street to near its present location. Such, briefly, is the history of one of the oldest memorials now preserved in Dedham, and it is worthy of better care of the present and coming generations than it has received from the past.

Another monument of this period, when the minds of the people were turned to preparations for war, is the old powder-house, on the rock which bears its name, on Ames Street, near the river. As early as 1762 the town voted "to have the powder-house builded on a great rock in Aaron Fuller's land, near Charles River." The committee chosen did not perform their duty, and in May, 1765, two more persons were joined to the committee, and instructed to have the house built forthwith. It was finished in 1766, and was used for many years for the storage of ammunition, probably as long as there were trained companies in the parish. The town has very recently owned muskets and cartridge-boxes which have been handed down for many years.

The town sent delegates to a convention held in Faneuil Hall in September, 1768. This convention of the towns of the province was called to protest against the encroachments of the crown. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention, the squadron conveying the troops from Halifax, sent for by Governor Bernard, arrived and the selectmen refused them quarters.

In March, 1770, all duties imposed by the act of 1767, except the tax on tea, were abolished. In the same year Dedham declared by vote, "That, as the duty on tea furnishes so large a sum towards the maintenance of innumerable multitudes, from the odious commissioner of customs down to the dirty informer by him employed, we will use no foreign tea, nor permit our families." In January, 1773 and 1774, the town passed similar resolutions, and a committee of correspondence was chosen. In September, 1774, the town met for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the late acts of Parliament from being carried into effect, and chose delegates to the convention which subsequently passed the Suffolk resolves. A convention had been held in Stoughton in the preceding August, and was adjourned to meet at Woodward's tavern, in Dedham, on the 6th of September. It was then adjourned to Vose's tavern, in Milton, on the 9th of September, when the resolves

were passed. But the time for resolutions and conventions was wellnigh spent. Samuel Dexter and Abner Ellis were chosen delegates to the Provincial Congress in January, 1775, and in March, the town voted to raise a detached company of minute-men, consisting of sixty, to be drilled in the military art, three half-days in each week, and be ready to act on the shortest notice in case of an alarm. They were enlisted for nine months. Their pay was fixed, and the money was borrowed to pay them.

We are now brought by the course of events to the very beginning of the Revolution. It was a century since the town was summoned to take an active part in Philip's war, the first real conflict of arms since the beginning of the settlement. During the last half of the century then passed, in the French wars, and in many expeditions and campaigns, Dedham men had been called upon to participate, and in 1775 there were not a few survivors of these veteran soldiers. For the great conflict about to begin around Boston they were prepared, not only in spirit and resolution, but by military experience gained in real campaigns.

CHAPTER VII.

DEDHAM—(Continued).

Dedham Village in 1775—Leading Men—Lexington Alarm—Minute-Men and Militia Companies March—Siege of Boston—Town Votes upon Question of Independence—Bounties for Soldiers—Parishes Raise Money by Taxation—Articles of Confederation Approved—Delegates to State Convention for forming Constitution—Expenses of Revolutionary War—Pecuniary Distress—Amendments to State Constitution Proposed—Col. Daniel Whiting.

IN 1775 Dedham contained about seventeen hundred inhabitants, who lived in four parishes, what is now Dover being the fourth. They were nearly all farmers, for there was then no compact village near the meeting-house of the First Parish. During the century then passed the inhabitants had removed to the other parishes, and the village had been abandoned except by the farmers. Near the meeting-house stood the residence of Samuel Dexter, and directly opposite the parsonage, while a little farther east, stood Woodward's tavern. There were a few mechanics, but no shop-keepers and no lawyers. There was a physician (Dr. Nathaniel Ames), and one school-master, and he was employed only for a short time in one place. The farmers carried the products of their

farms to Boston for a market, though the roads were bad and circuitous. Among the articles they carried were peeled oak bark, hoop-poles, oak and pine timber for building, oak staves, ship timber, charcoal, and wood for fuel to some extent. Vegetables and produce from the gardens were carried in panniers. The generations of the preceding century had endured great hardships, and probably derived but a bare subsistence from their labor. They had not only served as soldiers in the French wars, but the taxation of their polls and estates to meet the expenses of these wars had been a drain upon their resources. Moreover, by the emission of bills of credit, the currency had so depreciated, that by the end of the wars eleven or twelve hundred pounds were not equal to more than a hundred pounds sterling. All these expenses had been met without obtaining any compensation from the mother-country. The generations then living were also deficient in education, as, in the pressure for money, the funds given for schools by Metcalf, Avery, Kingsbury, and Damon had been applied to other purposes, and the school lands in Needham had been sold to pay ordinary expenses. But they retained the strong love of civil and religious liberty of their ancestors, though somewhat narrowed and intensified by political events and their own circumstances. The places of Lusher and Fisher of the first century were filled now by worthy successors. First and foremost among them should be named Samuel Dexter, who was usually the moderator of the town-meetings and framer of the resolutions then passed. He was a man of vigorous spirit, and gave liberally of his means to the patriotic cause. There was Dr. Nathaniel Ames the younger, the town physician, an ardent patriot, then in the thirty-fourth year of his age, his brother Fisher being then but seventeen. There were also Abner Ellis (Third Parish), a deputy to the General Court; Richard Woodward, of Woodward's tavern; William Avery, representative of an honored name in Dedham annals; Capt. Joseph Guild and Capt. George Gould, men who held posts of trust and responsibility; and Capt. Aaron Fuller and Sergt. Isaac Bullard, names of frequent recurrence in the town records, and who were afterwards deacons of the Dedham Church.

The men of 1775 were now ready for further sacrifices and suffering in the maintenance of their liberties. They had pledged themselves to stand with their brethren in the province in their resistance to British aggression, and they were prepared to redeem that pledge. There were five companies of militia in the town, corresponding to the number of the parishes, except there were two in the First Parish. Besides

these were the minute-men and an association of veterans of the French wars.

Such were the names and characters of some of those who stood ready on Dedham soil to join their countrymen in the conflict about to open, and such was the preparation that had been made when, on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, there came the messenger to bring to them the "Lexington alarm." We are told he came through Needham and Dover, and probably the more direct routes were obstructed by the British. It was received a little after nine o'clock in the morning, so that the news had no doubt gone through the southern towns of Middlesex before reaching Dedham. The minute-men were ready to march as they had enlisted, "upon any emergency." There are traditions still kept of the plough being left in the furrow and of the team stopped in the highway and its driver mounting his horse and galloping for his musket and accoutrements. They did not wait for more than a platoon to gather before they started. Capt. Joseph Guild, of the minute-men, with his own hand silenced some croaker who said the alarm was false. As the day wore on, the militia companies mustered under their respective captains. The first company of the First Parish, with sixty-seven officers and men, were led by Capt. Aaron Fuller. A second company of seventeen men, under Capt. George Gould, with Richard Woodward as lieutenant, went probably from Dedham Island and that portion of West Roxbury formerly included in Dedham. Then the company of the Third Parish, under Capt. William Ellis, consisting of thirty-one men. Next in distance came the company of the South Parish, under Capt. William Bullard, with sixty men. The company from the Fourth Parish (Dover), under Capt. Ebenezer Battle, with sixty-seven officers and men, perhaps marched by another route. Nor were these all. The veterans of the French wars, whose blood was stirred by the long-expected summons, gathered themselves upon the common before the meeting-house, and after a prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Roxbury, followed their sons to the post of danger, led by Hezekiah Fuller and Nathaniel Sumner.

We are told that the town that day "was almost literally without a male inhabitant below the age of seventy and above that of sixteen." There were not less than three hundred men under arms, including the minute-men and the militia and excluding the veterans. It is not known where the Dedham soldiers met the British on the retreat towards Boston, but of those who actually participated in the conflict one (Elias Haven) was killed and one (Israel Everett)

wounded. The former was from the Fourth Parish, and was the son of Deacon Joseph Haven, and was thirty-three years old at the time of his death. He left a son and a daughter. He is supposed to have been killed in Cambridge. There were two named Israel Everett in the Dedham companies. The father was a sergeant in Capt. Gould's company, and served three days. The son, called Israel Everett, Jr., served in Capt. Aaron Fuller's company, and is no doubt the one who was wounded, as the roll shows that he served but one day. He was probably the same Israel Everett who is named in the Everett genealogy as the son of Israel, born Oct. 13, 1744.

The rolls of all these companies, containing the names, time of service, and number of miles traveled, signed and attested by their respective captains, are carefully arranged and preserved at the State-House, with the names of the thousands who on that day marched at the Lexington alarm.

It would seem from these rolls that the companies from the First Parish marched out about fourteen miles, and the companies from the other parishes marched about twice that distance. These facts would indicate that they did not go beyond Cambridge. The minute company was kept in service about a fortnight, and the rest from three to ten days.

During the month of April, companies of soldiers from the southerly parts of the province and from Rhode Island were constantly passing through Dedham in large numbers. Some of the provincial cannon were removed to Dedham on the 28th of the month. All was tumult and confusion. In May, the town voted to raise one hundred and twenty men in the parishes, to be ready to march on an alarm, and to be raised by the several militia officers of the town. The minute-men were to assemble for two months, three half-days in the week, to learn their duty. The privates in the two companies were to be paid at the rate of four shillings a day while in actual service. Committees were appointed to procure guns and ammunition, to establish a night-watch, and to cause the great gun of King Philip's war "to be swung." Samuel Dexter announced that he would give his time, trouble, and expense in serving the town at the Congress, and Ebenezer Brackett was chosen to guard the cannon.

The Dedham soldiers were part of the provincial army then concentrating around Boston, with headquarters at Cambridge. They probably did not participate in the action on Bunker's Hill. During the succeeding winter they formed a portion of the force engaged in the siege of Boston on Dorchester

Heights. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, in March, 1776, they marched to Ticonderoga, to Canada, and other points, and some moved with the army to New York. On the 4th of April, 1776, Gen. Washington spent the night in Dedham on his way to New York. There is a tradition that he was entertained at the residence of Mr. Dexter.

At the November session of the General Court in 1775, an act was passed reciting that, whereas Boston is now made a garrison by the ministerial army, and become a common receptacle for the enemies of America, it provides that Dedham should be the shire-town of Suffolk, and that the courts should be held there and at Braintree. The books of record and papers from the registry of deeds were also removed to Dedham. On the 27th of May, 1776, in the warrant for the town-meeting in March, there having been an article "to know the minds of the town about coming into a state of independency," after several adjournments, the town unanimously voted that if the honorable Congress shall declare the colonies independent of Great Britain, the inhabitants will solemnly engage to support it in that measure with their lives and fortunes. In July of the same year, the towns in the province having been required to procure their proportion of soldiers in two levies, Dedham voted a bounty of seven pounds in addition to the other wages of the soldiers in enlisting. Seventy men received this bounty. A committee was chosen to provide for families in distress. Committees of safety and correspondence were chosen for the year and the subsequent years of the war. The aggregate amount of service by the soldiers of the town during this year must have been equal to fifty-five men employed twelve months each. Upon the records of the First Parish there is recorded a report, made by Capt. Joseph Guild, showing the number of soldiers from the First Parish during 1775-76, and the amounts of the bounties paid to them. By this report it appeared, that fifty-five soldiers from the First Parish only had served during 1776, whose aggregate services were equal to twenty men employed twelve months each. In February, 1777, the town voted a bounty of twenty-four pounds to each man who would enlist for three years or during the war. Forty-nine soldiers received this bounty. Afterwards each parish assumed the payment of the bounties to soldiers belonging to it, and raised the money by taxation. In 1778 the First Parish imposed a tax upon its inhabitants of four thousand four hundred and eighty pounds. The Second Parish in 1777 raised their quota of men for the Continental service without using any bounty-money of the town.

In 1778 the First Parish alone had thirty-three men employed one month near Boston, seventeen men in other places, and thirty men in the army. The selectmen, militia officers, and special committees were authorized and requested to procure soldiers and borrow money. In January, 1778, the town approved the articles of confederation of the colonies. In May a form of State constitution proposed by the Provincial Congress was approved by the town, though it was rejected by a large majority in the province. The next year the town instructed its representative to vote for a convention for the purpose of proposing a form of State government to the people. In July the Rev. Jason Haven and Dr. John Sprague were chosen delegates to the convention for forming a new constitution.

In 1779, eight thousand pounds were assessed towards defraying the expense of hiring soldiers. In 1780, the committee appointed the last year to hire soldiers reported that they had performed that service, and had paid them twelve thousand pounds; the number employed was sixty-six, and the amount of service equivalent to twenty-two men twelve months each. During this and subsequent years of the war a demand was made for a supply of beef for the army. To meet this demand, the sum of one hundred thousand pounds was assessed upon the inhabitants, and eight thousand pounds more for horses. The committee authorized to hire soldiers this year reported that they were unable to procure any; but a small number were afterwards hired, and twenty-six men drafted from the companies to complete the required number. Great difficulties arose in collecting the taxes on account of the fluctuations of the paper currency, then much depreciated. This is the explanation of the apparently large sums raised by taxation. The credit of the town was bad and money scarce, and a deduction of two shillings on the pound was made to persons who made prompt payment of their taxes. Worthington, in his history, estimates the annual expenditures of the town during the war at about eight thousand dollars, federal currency. The nominal amount of the expenditures very imperfectly denotes the weight of the burden. In 1781 two thousand pounds in lawful money, or its equivalent in Continental currency, was granted to defray the expenses of hiring soldiers. The town chose a committee to remonstrate to the General Court that it has been called upon to raise more than its proportion of men.

It is obvious from the recorded votes of the town during the war that the burden of taxation was very great, and that the inhabitants suffered much pecuni-

ary distress. They were all farmers, and had but little money. That the war had exhausted their means of payment appears quite manifest, for, notwithstanding their strong attachment to the cause to which they had pledged their lives and fortunes, they at last complained to the General Court.

In the common cause the people acted and suffered with great unanimity. The strong current of popular feeling ran in one direction, and the public doings of the town were harmonious. They had the leadership and advice of able and competent men, and neither the records nor tradition disclose any opposition to the support which the town gave to the patriotic cause in the American Revolution.

The treatment of the Rev. William Clark and the other inoffensive members of the Church of England has already been described. That he was forced to leave his home and his country without being guilty of any real offense, would seem to be established by the fact that a committee of the town had once examined the charge against him and dismissed it, expressing themselves as satisfied, and that they disapproved of the action of his accusers. The interest taken in him by Dr. Nathaniel Ames after his trial at Boston would also confirm this view. His expulsion must be set down as one of those acts done where the public mind is wrought up by excitement upon a great occasion, of which every civil war furnishes a parallel, and, while unjustifiable, must be pardoned to the spirit of liberty. It is said there was a prominent citizen of the town who was a loyalist, and, although a military man, he took no part in the war, but he remained undisturbed.

The Revolution imposed upon the people the necessity of forming a State government, and upon the submission of the constitution to the people, the town unanimously voted to adopt the preamble and most of the articles, but some were objected to, and a committee of fifteen was chosen to report amendments. These amendments were that all religious denominations should be equally protected; that judges should hold their offices for seven years instead of during good behavior; that clergymen should be ineligible to the office of representative, and that the salary of the Governor and judges should not be increased for the first five years after their appointment. These amendments were adopted by the town, and are quite significant of the political views and temper of the people.

In the appendix to Mr. Haven's centennial address (1836), there are given the names of one hundred and six men who served in the war of independence. The first name in the list is that of Col. Daniel Whit-

ing, who was probably the most prominent officer from Dedham. He was born in that part of Dedham which is now Dover, Feb. 5, 1732-33. He served in the French wars, and at the Lexington alarm he marched as lieutenant of one of the companies, and was also captain during the siege of Boston. He afterwards served in the Continental army at Ticonderoga. At the attack on Cherry Valley, N. Y., led by Walter Butler, a savage Tory, with Joseph Brant, the Mohawk chief, the fort was defended by Col. Ichabod Alden's regiment, of which he was major. Col. Alden was killed and Maj. Whiting succeeded to the command. He served during the whole of the war, and died at Natick in February, 1808, and was buried at Dover.

CHAPTER VIII.

DEDHAM—(Continued).

Second Parish—Rev. Jabez Chickering—Third Parish—Rev. Thomas Thacher—Fourth Parish Incorporated as a District under the name of Dover—Shay's Rebellion—Incorporation of Norfolk County—Episcopal Church—Rev. William Montague—Old Church Removed and Rebuilt—Fisher Ames; Sketch of His Life—Edward Dowse—Rev. Jason Haven—Church Covenant of 1793—Division in the Third Parish—New Meeting-House—About Sixty Members Withdraw to the Baptist Society in Medfield—Second Parish and Church—Rev. William Coggswell.

ALTHOUGH for eight years the town had been disturbed in its internal affairs by the burdens of the war, still they did not suffer the vacancies in the office of pastor to go unfilled. In the Second Parish Mr. Balch died in 1774, and on the third day of July, 1776, the Rev. Jabez Chickering was ordained as his successor. He was born in the Fourth, or Springfield Parish of Dedham, now Dover, Nov. 4, 1753, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1774. He studied theology in his native town under the direction of the Rev. Benjamin Caryl. He married Miss Hannah Balch, a daughter of his predecessor, April 22, 1777. During the early portion of his ministry the public mind was occupied with the Revolutionary struggle, and the number of additions made to the church during his long ministry is said to have been small. His parish was harmonious, however, and he continued its pastor for thirty-five years and eight months. He died March 12, 1812, in his fifty-ninth year. He was a man of excellent repute in the churches, but he left no printed discourses.

In the Third Parish, the vacancy occasioned by the dismissal of Rev. Andrew Tyler in 1772 was filled

June 7, 1780, by the Rev. Thomas Thacher, who was born in Boston Oct. 24, 1756, and was a son of Oxenbridge Thacher, Esq. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1775. He was a man of excellent abilities, and about twenty of his discourses were published. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was a delegate from Dedham to the convention for adopting the Constitution of the United States in 1787, with Fisher Ames as the other delegate. It was during his ministry in 1808 that a division occurred in this parish respecting the location of a new meeting-house, and a portion of the parish withdrew and afterwards were members of a Baptist Society in the same territorial parish. Mr. Thacher was opposed to the Calvinistic theology, and by his will he gave his farm of twenty acres, and personal estate amounting to three hundred and sixty-five dollars, upon the condition that the parish should dissolve its connection with any pastor who should adopt the Calvinistic or Hopkinsian creed. He died Oct. 19, 1812, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and the thirty-third of his ministry. He never married, and in his manners was somewhat eccentric, but was much respected for his character and abilities.

In 1784 the Fourth Parish was incorporated as a district, with the name of Dover. Its first minister, the Rev. Benjamin Caryl, survived until 1811. Dover was incorporated as a town, March 31, 1836.

During the Revolutionary period, the town was accustomed to give minute instructions to its representatives in the General Court. In 1786, they instructed Nathaniel Kingsbury, its representative, to attempt the reduction of taxes by reducing the salaries of public officers, by lopping off unnecessary departments of government, by abolishing the Courts of Quarter Sessions, by regulating the practice of lawyers or totally abolishing them; also to use his utmost efforts to procure a division of the county, to oppose the emission of a paper currency, to encourage manufactures, and to prevent the introduction of foreign luxuries. It is obvious, from the language of these instructions, that there was a considerable number of sympathizers with the promoters of the insurrection known as Shay's Rebellion in 1786. But in September of that year the town promised to use strenuous exertions in support of the government, and in October a committee appointed to report a list of grievances made their report, protesting against treasonable and riotous proceedings, and proposing, as remedies for existing evils, private economy, industry, and frugality.

The General Court, by an act passed March 26, 1793, which took effect on June 20th, incorporated

the county of Norfolk, including all the towns of Suffolk, except Boston and Chelsea. Hingham and Hull were excepted by an act passed subsequently. Dedham was made the shire-town. This had been the desire of the people for many years, and at several periods since 1726 it had been the subject of votes and resolutions in the towns. The local position of Dedham probably determined its selection as the shire-town, although several other towns were proposed, among them Medfield, and it was also proposed that several towns of Middlesex County should be united with this county. A wooden court-house and jail were finished in 1795. The court-house stood on the west side of Court Street, fronting the meeting-house common, while the jail stood near the corner of Highland and Court Streets. Until the erection of a court-house the courts were held in the meeting-house.

In 1792, the Rev. William Montague, who was born at South Hadley, Mass., Sept. 23, 1757, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1784, came to Dedham. He had been admitted to orders as deacon and priest in the Episcopal Church of the United States by Bishop Seabury in 1787. He was no doubt attracted to Dedham by the condition of the Colburn estate, which had now fallen to the Episcopal Church upon the decease of Mrs. Colburn. He took an especial interest in the recovery of glebelands which had been given for the Episcopal Church in New Hampshire and Vermont, as well as in Massachusetts, during the time he was in Dedham. He found here scarcely more than a handful of the old churchmen remaining. During the period which had passed since Mr. Clark's departure, in 1778, the services of the Episcopal Church had been suspended, except on a few occasions, when Dr. Parker, of Boston, officiated. The old half-finished church, then called Christ Church, was standing, but its windows were broken and it was much dilapidated. It was made a depository of military stores during the war, but it had been afterwards cleared for public worship at the request of Dr. Parker. The trustee who had resisted the urgent request of Mr. Clark, to set apart the church-acre according to the provisions of the will of Samuel Colburn, had also suffered great and unnecessary waste to be committed upon the rest of the estate. Probably he was embarrassed, if not overawed, by the intense hostility which then existed towards the Episcopal Church. Twelve persons assembled and agreed with Mr. Montague that he should become rector, and wardens and vestrymen were chosen. The income of the estate was vested in him for fifteen years, and he was to receive fifty

pounds sterling per annum for preaching every other Sunday, and at the end of that time he was to have one hundred pounds sterling per annum. He was to have liberty to reside in Boston, Cambridge, Braintree, or Dedham. At the same time, Mr. Montague was authorized to settle the affairs of the church relative to the lands, leases were to be executed, and the prices, shape, and dimensions of the lots were to be fixed by him. In February, 1794, he procured an act to be passed by the General Court by which the rector, wardens, and vestrymen were authorized to lease the lands and to do all necessary corporate acts. Mr. Montague was his own surveyor and conveyancer, and the divisions of the lots and the lines of the streets bounding and intersecting them are the work of his hand. A considerable portion of the land was alienated. As the church lands occupied a central situation in Dedham village, there was a demand for lots, and Mr. Montague was frequently brought in contact with the people in a manner which led to distrust and misunderstandings. He continued to officiate in the church at irregular intervals until 1811, when he ceased, although he claimed to be rector at a subsequent time. Moreover, his accounts in the management and leasing of the lands, being unsettled and involved, became the subject of disputes with the members of his parish, and afterwards of litigation.

Finally, in 1818 about thirty persons, including all the members of the parish, obtained a new act of incorporation giving the church control of the estate, and in July of that year Mr. Montague was suspended from the ministry, upon his resignation, by Bishop Griswold. He died in Dedham, July 22, 1833.

The old church was repaired, pews built, and an organ put up in 1795. In 1797 it was voted to remove the church to vacant land on what is now Church Street, on Franklin Square. The church was moved to this new location, but while raising it to the proposed height, the timbers supporting it gave way, the whole structure fell, and was broken in fragments. The rebuilding of the church was begun, only a portion of the old church being used. This work was carried on during several years, and it was not finished until 1806. It was constructed with a basement, originally intended for an academy by Mr. Montague, but which afterwards was used for storage. The entrance to the church was by means of a double flight of steps rising parallel with the front on Church Street. It had a recessed chancel, with pulpit and reading-desk in front of the chancel-rail, and a gallery at the opposite end, in which was an organ. It was painted in fresco, with Grecian columns and cornices. It was surmounted with a belfry, and in

1818 a bell was placed in it by subscription. In 1803, Madam Esther Sprague gave five hundred dollars to the church, and Madam Elizabeth Sumner gave two hundred and fifty dollars for a library or plate. In 1813 there were thirteen communicants and twenty families belonging to the parish.

After the reorganization of the parish, which during the time Mr. Montague continued to be the rector, was known as Christ Church, the church was repaired and opened for divine service on the last Sunday of October, 1818. From that time, services were continued without interruption, sometimes by the neighboring clergy, and from Easter, 1819, until the beginning of 1821, the Rev. Cheever Felch, a chaplain in the navy, officiated. On the 22d day of November, 1821, the Rev. Isaac Boyle, having been elected rector, was formally instituted into that office by Bishop Griswold.

In the spring or summer of 1793, Fisher Ames, after an absence of a few years, returned to Dedham, and from this time he made his permanent residence there. He was born in Dedham, April 9, 1758, and was the youngest child of Dr. Nathaniel Ames. His mother was Deborah Fisher, the daughter of Jeremiah Fisher, from whom he took his first name. His father died when he was but six years old, and his early training was left to his mother, a woman of excellent capacity and strength of character. He early began the study of Latin, and was instructed partly in the town school when the teacher happened to be capable of teaching him, and partly by the Rev. Mr. Haven, minister of the Dedham Church. In 1770, soon after he was twelve years old, he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1774. He was too young during his college course to master the sciences then taught, but he was remarkably attentive to his studies, and his mind was quick and accurate. He excelled in the classics and the literary exercises. His declamations were remarkable for their energy and propriety, and he sometimes spoke an original theme and wrote some verses. He had a poetic imagination, which he showed in his prose writings afterwards, but he never confessed to being a poet. After his graduation in 1774, on account of his youth and the troubles incident to the outbreak of the Revolution, as well as the limited resources of his mother, he did not begin his professional studies for some years. During this period he was engaged for a time in teaching school, and he did military service in some expedition to places in Massachusetts or to the Rhode Island frontier. He continued his studies, revising his course in the Latin classics, and reading history, both ancient and modern. He was especially fond of poetry, and

was familiar with Shakspeare and Milton. He studied law with William Tudor in Boston, where he was admitted to the bar in 1781. He probably began practice in Dedham, although at that time there could have been but little litigation. But he employed his pen in writing a series of political essays for the *Independent Chronicle*, under the names of Lucius Junius Brutus and Camillus, upon the questions which agitated the people of Massachusetts during Shay's Rebellion. The vigor of thought and style of these essays attracted attention, and they may be regarded as the beginning of his public career, since they first introduced him to prominent public men. He was chosen a delegate to the convention for ratifying the Federal Constitution, held in 1788, of which he was an ardent supporter. He made his first speech in this convention upon biennial elections. He was elected also to the Legislature of 1788. He produced such an impression upon the public mind by his speeches and essays, that he was chosen the representative to the first Congress from the Suffolk District, which office he held during the whole of Washington's administration, a period of eight years. His congressional career was brilliant and successful. Probably in the galaxy of statesmen and orators, for which this period of American history was so remarkable, there was no man who produced a greater impression as an orator and political writer than Fisher Ames. He was a Federalist of the school of Hamilton, Jay, and Pickering, and his later essays are worthy of being ranked with the papers of the "Federalist." As a political writer his fame has been as enduring as it was brilliant. The few speeches which have been published were probably imperfectly reported, and while characterized by an elevated tone of thought and vigorous expression, yet much of the profound impression which they produced must have been due to the circumstances under which they were delivered.

On the 15th day of July, 1792, he married Frances, the third daughter of the Hon. John Worthington, of Springfield, of whom President Dwight, of Yale College, said, "He was a lawyer of the first eminence and a man who would have done honor to any town and any country." After his marriage, Mr. Ames kept house in Boston until the succeeding spring. In 1791 he had opened a law-office on King, now State Street. The formation of the new county of Norfolk doubtless determined his removal to Dedham. In November, 1795, he finished his substantial mansion, built upon his patrimonial estate, near the old house where his mother continued to reside. His law-office in Dedham was on the corner of the meeting-house

common, near the "Pillar of Liberty." About the time he removed to his new residence his health suddenly failed in a dangerous and alarming manner, and for the remainder of his life he never fully recovered it. In a letter dated Dec. 9, 1795, referring to a party of his neighbors to partake of a supper in his new house, he speaks of lying down "to prepare himself for sitting up and talking, and husbanding his words till the supper was done." In another letter he speaks of weighing one hundred and forty-four pounds, which was thirty less than his utmost in health. In August of the same year he writes, "Court week is over and I am alive and beginning to take long breath. Not half the jury actions were tried. My share of them kept me in a throng of people at my own house, and on the way to and from court, and there the heat, the crowd, and the effect of speaking, almost did me over."

From the close of his congressional career in 1797, Mr. Ames spent the most of his time upon his estate in Dedham. He practiced his profession in Suffolk and Norfolk, and had his health permitted he would have devoted himself to the law. But he took great satisfaction in the care of his farm. He makes frequent allusions in his letters written at this time to his large stock of cattle; to the productiveness of his cows; to his breed of sheep; to his sixty swine; to his desire to get the best of garden seeds; to his belief that his farm is approaching the period when it will be profitable, and adding that "if he did not think it would be, it would not be an amusement; it would be a mere piece of ostentation on any other prospect, an expensive folly, a toilsome disappointment."

Mr. Ames was deeply interested in the growth and development of his native town. Writing to Thomas Dwight in 1795, he says, "Dedham will never become more than a village, but it is growing up to be a smart one;" and after describing the new house of Judge Haven then building, and the establishing of a mill for printing calico and muslin, he resumes, "This, if true, will look very like bragging. But is there not a cold, hard spot in that heart which is indifferent to the *natale solum*? Philosophers affect to despise such attachments, and few who do not feel them will give them quarter. The growth of the place I live in concerns my profit and pleasure, and it seems to me there is reason, if not philosophy, for my taking an interest in the event." He had a desire to cultivate social relations with his neighbors. After alluding to having invited thirty to his house to a supper, he continues, "Although it is a reproach that so much company has been so unsocial, I do not despair with proper help of regenerating Dedham in this respect."

He was active in attempting to improve the external appearance of the village. In 1800 he writes, "I went home yesterday to attend town-meeting. After a long and rather wrangling contest, sometimes outvoted, at last prevailing, we carried it to apply nine hundred dollars by way of contract to our roads," and concludes, "I am sick of town-meeting. I took no refreshment, but stayed many hours in the meeting-house, and am two-thirds dead in consequence." Soon after he writes again, "We have done as well with our road through our village as we did ill in the meeting-house. The whole, from Mr. Joe Lewis' up to Parson Wight's, is an elegant road, equal to a turnpike, all ploughed, and raked and rounded off, so that all admired, and many will, I hope, imitate it. It was done by subscription." He was interested in schools; in a scheme for bringing water in logs to the western part of our plain; in the building of the Boston and Providence Turnpike, of which corporation he was the first president; in the making of a public square in the centre of the village; in the draining of the meadows on Charles River; in the straightening and widening of the roads; in the establishment of an academy, a library, and the building of a new meeting-house and a town-house for holding meetings and the safe-keeping of the records. He planted the elms on High Street, of which but few remain, the only memorials of the taste and public spirit of Fisher Ames. With his declining health and strength, he was unable to overcome with his persuasions and arguments the determined opposition of the sturdy farmers from the other parishes to the ornamentation and improvement of the village, which has not disappeared in the lapse of three-quarters of a century. Had the suggestions of Mr. Ames been adopted in his time, Dedham village would have been the "loveliest village of the plain."

The only public office which Mr. Ames held afterwards was that of councilor, when Increase Sumner was Governor. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the College of New Jersey in 1796. In 1804 he was chosen president of Harvard College, but he declined the office. In 1800, by request of the Legislature, he delivered an eulogy upon Washington, which has been much admired.

The most attractive side of Mr. Ames' character is revealed through his familiar letters. Those which have been published are written with a remarkably facile pen, and are full of brightness and wit. They give us an idea of his personality and of his conversational powers, for which he was distinguished. We desire to know more of his social and domestic character, and it is to be regretted that no memoir of

personal recollections was written by one of his contemporaries. The essay by President Kirkland, published with his works, is rather an estimate of his character and services, than a biography.

Fisher Ames died on the morning of July 4, 1808, being little more than fifty years of age. He had a public funeral in Boston, at which his friend Samuel Dexter pronounced the eulogy. He was buried in the old burial-ground in Dedham village. Mrs. Ames resided in Dedham until after the decease of her eldest son, John Worthington Ames, in 1833, after which she resided with her son, Seth Ames, at Lowell until her death, Aug. 8, 1837. The mansion-house was sold in 1837, and nothing but the frame now remains in the main portion of the residence of Mr. F. J. Stimson, opposite the court-house.

Fisher Ames was the youngest child in a family of five children. His eldest brother was Dr. Nathaniel Ames, who was born Oct. 9, 1741, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1761. He married Melitiah Shuttleworth, March 13, 1775, and died July 21, 1822, leaving no children. He was a practicing physician, and he also was the first clerk of the Court of Sessions and Court of Common Pleas in the county. He built and occupied the house now owned by Dr. J. P. Maynard, and his land joined that of his brother Fisher. Dr. Ames was pronounced in his political views, and he was a thoroughgoing Republican. Between the two brothers there was no agreement in politics, and this led to heated controversies between them, but it should be added that this did not destroy their fraternal affection and confidence. Another brother was Dr. Seth Ames, born Feb. 14, 1743; was graduated at Harvard College in 1764; was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and died Jan. 1, 1778. William Ames, another brother, died young, and Deborah, a sister, was married to Rev. Samuel Shuttleworth, of Windsor, Vt., who was afterwards a member of the bar.

Fisher Ames had six children. John Worthington was the eldest, born Oct. 22, 1793; was graduated at Harvard College in 1813; was a member of the bar; representative to the General Court and president of the Dedham Bank, and died Oct. 31, 1833. Nathaniel, the second son, entered Harvard, but left during his college course and went to sea. He was the author of "Mariner's Sketches," a book which attracted some attention. Jeremiah Fisher Ames, the third son, was graduated at Harvard College in 1822, was educated as a physician, and pursued his studies abroad, but he died at the age of twenty-seven. Hannah Ames, a daughter, died

young and unmarried. William Ames was bred to business, but retired early. He lived in Dedham until his death, in 1880, though he was accustomed to make annual visits to Springfield and other places. All these children died unmarried. Seth Ames, who was born April 19, 1805, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1825, and who was chief justice of the Superior Court and a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, died in 1881, leaving several children, none of whom reside in Dedham. The youngest son, Richard, removed to the West when a young man, and died, leaving a family in Bloomington, Ill. There is no living representative of the Ames family in Dedham. The most conspicuous and illustrious name in its history has disappeared from among its citizens.

In 1798, Mr. Edward Dowse, a retired merchant from Boston, purchased the lands on either side of High Street, and soon after built his mansion-house upon the north side of the street. He married the daughter of William Phillips, of Boston, a wealthy merchant, and her sister, Mrs. Shaw, the widow of Maj. Samuel Shaw, lived with them. Mr. Dowse was a hospitable and liberal-spirited gentleman, and was the donor of the clock in the spire of the meeting-house, which still strikes the hours for the village. He was a Republican, and was elected to Congress in 1819 from the Norfolk District, but resigned his seat at the close of the first session. In this house President Monroe was entertained during his visit to Boston. Mr. Dowse died in 1828, in his seventy-third year. Mrs. Shaw died in 1833, and Mrs. Dowse in 1839, and then the estate passed into the possession of their nephew, Hon. Josiah Quincy, and was the residence for many years of the late Edmund Quincy.

On the 17th of May, 1803, the Rev. Jason Haven, the minister of the First Church, died, in the seventy-first year of his age, and the forty-eighth of his ministry, which was longer than that of either of his predecessors. It also included a period of many important events. It began when Massachusetts was a province under a royal Governor. Mr. Haven, during the Revolution, was a strong supporter of the patriotic cause, and did much to sustain the people in their sacrifices during this trying period. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1779. In 1793, the church covenant and the mode of admitting church members were changed. The covenant then adopted was very brief, and does not contain articles of belief, like that of 1767. Its only requirement was a belief in the Christian religion. The effects of the Revolution upon the opinions of men in religious matters were now beginning to be seen in that spirit of indifference to the dogmas of the Puritan theology which

was to culminate twenty-five years later in open revolt. But to Mr. Haven, supported by his deacons and the church, is due especial honor for having so managed the church property that the income remained for a long time untouched, and the capital accumulated, the parish expenses meantime being met by taxation, and at a time of pecuniary distress.

Probably no pastor of the Dedham Church, with the possible exception of Mr. Allin, had ever exercised so strong an influence upon his people as Mr. Haven. He was a faithful pastor and preacher. He had talents and gifts which qualified him for the varied duties of his sacred office. His sermons were perspicuous and direct. He had all the gravity and dignity which belonged to the ministerial character, and Dr. Prentiss, in his funeral sermon, says of him that, "from a personal intimacy of more than thirty years, I can, with pleasing confidence, add that in his temper and life there appeared an habitual correspondence with his professional character."

Mr. Haven preached the Artillery Election sermon in 1761, the General Election sermon in 1769, the Dudleian lecture in 1789, and the Convention sermon in 1791. These were printed, and also eleven ordination and occasional sermons. In 1796 he preached an excellent historical sermon, it being forty years after his settlement in the ministry. He also preached a half-century sermon, "relating to changes in the inhabitants," as stated in Dr. Lamson's "Historical Discourses" (1838), but no copy probably exists.

As in the last years of Mr. Haven's life his health and strength declined, the church extended a call to Mr. Joshua Bates to become an associate pastor, and he was ordained March 16, 1803, only a few weeks before Mr. Haven's death. Mr. Bates was a native of Cohasset, and was born March 20, 1776, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1800. He was licensed to preach by the Andover Association in 1802. Dr. Bates continued to be the pastor until Feb. 20, 1818, when he resigned to accept an election as president of Middlebury College, in Vermont. Upon the Sunday preceding the dissolution of the pastoral relation, Mr. Bates preached a sermon reviewing the ministry of his predecessors, and in which he alludes to "a gradual but evident declension in the zeal and spirituality of the church" which took place towards the close of Mr. Haven's life. Mr. Haven also had left an address to be read to his people after his death, which contains warnings and exhortations. Mr. Bates, in his sermon, states, however, there had been a gradual improvement for several years in the state of religion in the parish.

From these expressions in Mr. Bates' sermon it is

easy to understand what has been affirmed by contemporaneous history to be the causes of the division of opinions and belief in the Dedham Church. There had been, as we have seen, a relaxation of the articles of belief contained in the former church covenants in that of 1793, and a reaction had been going on since the close of the Revolution throughout this country against the dogmas of Calvinism. The volcano which had long been slumbering was ready to burst into an active eruption. Mr. Bates was a Calvinist, and while his abilities, his piety, and his unexceptionable life served to repress any active opposition during his ministry, yet when he asked a dismission, the majority voted for it willingly, in the belief that a successor might be ordained whose views would be more compatible with their own.

The division which occurred in the Third Parish in 1808, growing out of the location of the new meeting-house, resulted in the union of the seceding members with the Baptist Society in Medfield. They numbered about sixty. While the new doctrines which they heard at Medfield doubtless proved offensive to some, yet the law then compelled them to belong to some religious society for the purpose of taxation, and so they remained. After the new meeting-house of the parish had been completed, the old one was advertised to be sold at public auction. It was purchased by Mr. Aaron Baker, who offered it to the seceders, and it was taken down and its timbers were removed and erected upon the site now occupied by the Baptist meeting-house in West Dedham. This was in the spring of 1810. The meeting-house was finally completed, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Thanksgiving-day, Nov. 28, 1810. From that time until 1823 the Rev. Mr. Gammell preached alternately here and at Medfield. The number who took letters from the church in Medfield for this church was twenty-five, and Nov. 1, 1824, "The First Baptist Church in Dedham" was duly formed, and the Rev. Samuel Adlam ordained as its first pastor. In the same year a parsonage was built by Miss Molly Fisher, and during her life she kept it in repair, and at her decease, in 1837, she gave it to the church by her will.

On the 1st day of March, 1809, the new meeting-house of the Third Parish was dedicated to Almighty God. It occupies an elevated situation, and can be seen for many miles. The land upon which it stands was given for the purpose. Its bell was a gift from Hon. Joshua Fisher, of Beverly. The pulpit was furnished by the ladies of the parish, and subscriptions were made, so that in 1836 the fund amounted to upwards of five thousand dollars. Previous to 1817

heated bricks and foot-stoves were the only heating-apparatus in the meeting-house. The Rev. Mr. Thacher preached a sermon, on leaving the ancient meeting-house, from the text, "Our fathers worshiped in this mountain." At the dedication of the new meeting-house the Rev. Mr. Bates, of the First Parish, and the Rev. Mr. Chickering, of the Second Parish, took part in the exercises.

In the Second Parish, more than three years elapsed before the settlement of a successor to Mr. Chickering. On the 26th of April, 1815, Mr. William Cogswell was ordained as the minister of the parish. He was a native of New Hampshire, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1811. Mr. Cogswell continued to be the pastor of this church until 1829, when he resigned to become secretary of the American Education Society. During the ministry of each of the first three pastors of the Second Church and Parish, peace and harmony had prevailed within it, while discords and divisions prevailed in the other parishes of the town. The ministry of the first two pastors covered a period of more than seventy-two years, and to this circumstance, as well as to the personal character and influence of the incumbents, is to be ascribed the exemption of this parish from church quarrels. Mr. Cogswell preached a sermon, June 23, 1816, containing a brief history of the South Church and Parish, which was printed. In 1828 the meeting-house erected in 1769 was taken down, and the present one was erected the same year, and dedicated Oct. 9, 1828.

CHAPTER IX.

DEDHAM—(*Continued*).

Dedham in the Beginning of the Present Century—Manufacturing Corporations—Mill Privileges on Mother Brook—War of 1812—Legacy for Schools in Will of Samuel Dexter—The First Church—Resignation of Rev. Joshua Bates—Parish Elect Rev. Alvan Lamson—Majority of Church Refuse to Concur—Ecclesiastical Council—Protest by a Majority of the Church—Ordination of Mr. Lamson—Suit at Law to Recover Church Property—Decision of Supreme Court—New Meeting-House Society Formed—Rev. Ebenezer Burgess—Improvements in Old Meeting-House—Third Parish—Rev. John White—Second Parish, Rev. Harrison G. Park, Rev. Calvin Durfee and his Successors—Description of Dedham Village in 1818—Dedham Bank—New Jail and Court-House—Town-House—Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Dedham Institution for Savings—Gen. Lafayette's Visit—Gen. Jackson's Visit.

In the beginning of the present century, Dedham remained a farming town, with a population nearly

the same as it had been for fifty years previous. The occupations of the people had not changed materially since the period preceding the Revolution. A greater interest in the public schools was manifested, and a new brick school-house, near the meeting-house, was finished in 1800. In 1804, the sum of twelve hundred dollars was granted by the town for the support of schools. At this period, however, the schools were kept only a few weeks during the winter. Fisher Ames, in one of his letters, expresses the opinion that the law should require the district school to be kept a certain number of months. In 1799, the money granted for the support of schools was divided according to the number of scholars in each district between the ages of five and sixteen. There were signs of present and future growth in population, and in the external appearance of the village. Besides the erection of the fine houses on High Street and elsewhere, the lands of the First Church and of the Episcopal Church were leased in village lots, and a number of smaller houses were built. The fact that Dedham had been made the shire-town of the new county, gave it some additional importance, and attracted hither lawyers seeking practice, and some retired men of wealth seeking a pleasant country residence. The completion of the Norfolk and Bristol turnpike in 1804 was an important event, since it afforded a direct and well-graded road between Dedham and Boston, and afterwards led to the establishment of the stage-lines between Boston and Providence, which brought in the business of coach-making, and gave the appearance of bustle and life to the quiet village, when the stages stopped for change of horses. In 1801, a fire-engine was purchased by subscription and presented to the town, and a company of twelve men appointed to take charge of it at the upper village. In 1802 a second fire-engine was provided in the same way, with a company of eighteen men at Dedham village. There was a uniformed military company, known as the Union Light Infantry, and a troop of cavalry, besides the three militia companies in the town. The town on the 22d of February, 1800, voted to commemorate the birthday of George Washington, and a eulogy was pronounced by Rev. Thomas Thacher. The laying out of new roads, the establishment of the first newspaper, the *Columbian Minerva*, in 1796, and a proposition by Calvin Whiting the same year, to construct an aqueduct in the village, were further indications of growth and improvement.

But a more important and significant mark of the enterprise of the citizens at this period, was the establishment of manufacturing corporations. The

great increase in the production of cotton in the Southern States, and the invention of the cotton-gin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, had attracted the attention of enterprising men in Rhode Island and Massachusetts to its manufacture. And it was perceived by some citizens of Dedham that the excellent water-power furnished by the canal dug in 1640, known as Mother Brook, might be utilized for a cotton-factory. From the earliest settlement of the town the descendants of Nathaniel Whiting had continued to maintain grist-mills and saw-mills at the second and third privileges. At the upper dam, about which there was a controversy in the first century, had been built a leather-mill by Joseph Lewis. The first cotton-factory was built at this dam. In 1807, Samuel Lowder, Jonathan Avery, Reuben Guild, Calvin Guild, Pliny Bingham, William Howe, and others, were incorporated as the Norfolk Cotton Manufactory, for the manufacture of cotton goods. Nearly all the corporators were citizens of Dedham. Its capital stock was divided into fifty shares. A large wooden factory was built, and a tub-wheel with common water-frames placed in it. The machinery was rude and imperfect. The cotton was picked in the neighboring houses by hand, and after it was spun, it was sent abroad to be woven. But soon the store-rooms were crowded with cotton yarns and cotton cloths. Many of the manufactured goods were sold by retail at the mill. In order to have a better assortment of goods, the company obtained leave to manufacture wool, and made satinets. During the war of 1812 manufactured goods commanded a high price, and the affairs of the company appeared very prosperous. The annual meetings, with the reports of profitable business, were festive occasions. The stockholders were regarded as public benefactors, as well as fortunate in business. The inhabitants felt a degree of pride in having a cotton-factory in the town, and when their friends from the interior visited them, they were invited to see its curious and wonderful machinery. After a time the tub-wheel gave way to the common water-wheel, and the cotton-picker was introduced.

But this career of apparent prosperity was not of long duration. The business was not conducted by an agent, but by a president, three directors, a clerk, and treasurer. The three directors were required to remain at the factory, and no one was permitted to transact important business without the concurrence of his colleagues. The manufactured goods accumulated during the war, although high prices could have been realized. They were held in the hope of still better prices. No dividends from the profits of

the business were ever declared. At the close of the war of 1812 came a fall in prices, and the Norfolk Cotton-Manufactory was left with manufactured goods on hand, to the amount of upwards of twenty thousand dollars, which were worth less than it cost to manufacture them, besides uncollected debts to the amount of forty thousand dollars. Of course from this time the property rapidly declined in value, but for a time the stockholders were divided as to the expediency of closing the business and selling the property. Finally, after having refused to take twenty-five thousand dollars, the land, privileges, buildings, and machinery were sold at public auction in 1819 to Benjamin Bussey for twelve thousand five hundred dollars. The stockholders lost about one-third of their investment, besides interest.

But the failure of this experiment did not deter others from engaging in similar enterprises. In 1821 the Dedham Worsted Company was incorporated, with William Phillips and Jabez Chickering as the principal corporators. This company purchased the second privilege, with the saw-mill and grist-mill owned by Hezekiah Whiting and his ancestors. This purchase was made in 1823, but owing to the failure of Mr. Chickering the mill and property were sold in 1824 to Benjamin Bussey.

The first and second privileges were now owned by Benjamin Bussey, a man of capital, energy, and capacity. He soon after erected woolen-mills at both the privileges, with machine-shops, dye-houses, and dwellings, and began the manufacture of woolen cloths, which he successfully conducted until 1843, when he sold the property to J. Wiley Edmands. The manufacture of woolen goods has ever since been carried on at these privileges, first by Edmands & Colby, incorporated in 1853 under the name of the Maverick Woolens Company, with Thomas Barrows, of Dedham, as agent, and afterwards by the Merchants Woolen Company, incorporated in 1863. During all this period the business has been profitable to the owners. Mr. Barrows was an experienced and prudent manager, and the sale to the Merchants Woolen Company was made at an advantageous price. This company has much enlarged the capacity of the mills and machinery, and the privilege has long since ceased to furnish the necessary power for running the machinery, which is supplied by steam. The water of Charles River is found to be unequalled for the purposes of cleansing wool.

The fourth privilege was first used by Nathaniel Whiting and James Draper in the first century of the settlement of the town. But this right had reverted to the town, for in 1789 the town again trans-

ferred it to Joseph Whiting and others. Upon this privilege, a building had been erected for blocking copper cents, but it was used for this purpose only a short time. It was afterwards fitted up by Herman Mann for the manufacture of paper. In 1804, George Bird purchased the property, and carried on the manufacture of paper with success. At about the same time, another mill was erected for the manufacture of wire, of which Ruggles Whiting, of Boston, was the agent. These mills were near together, and were operated by the same wheel. The mill of Mr. Bird was burned in 1809, and was rebuilt with a new raceway and foundation. This was a paper-mill. In 1814 the manufacture of wire was discontinued, and the factory was used for making nails. In 1819, George Bird became the owner of the whole privilege, land, and buildings.

In 1823, Frederick A. Taft, a skillful and experienced manufacturer of cotton goods, formed a copartnership with George Bird, and the factory was furnished with machinery from the Norfolk Cotton-Factory. In 1823, a new corporation was created under the name of the Norfolk Manufacturing Company, in which John Lemist, of Roxbury, and Frederick A. Taft were prominent corporators. Mr. Bird leased the land, privilege, and buildings to the corporation for ten years. In 1830 the corporation bought the whole of the mill property. In 1832, F. A. Taft sold his interest in the company to his brother, Ezra W. Taft, and in a few years after, Mr. Lemist disposed of his interest to James Read. The principal owners were Mr. Read and Mr. E. W. Taft, who was the agent of the corporation. In 1835 a new stone mill was erected by the corporation and supplied with new machinery. Mr. Taft continued to be the agent for about thirty years, and under his management the affairs of the corporation prospered. In 1863 the corporators decided to close up the business, and the mill and privilege were sold to Thomas Barrows. Mr. Barrows enlarged the mill, and supplied it with machinery for the manufacture of woollen goods, which business he continued until 1872, when he sold the property to the Merchants Woollen Company, which conveyed the same to Royal O. Storrs and Frederick R. Storrs in 1875. The business was continued by R. O. Storrs & Co. until their failure in 1882, when the property was purchased again by the Merchants Woollen Company. By purchase of Thomas Barrows, this company also became the owner of the third privilege, with the old saw-mill and grist-mill, so that it now owns the first four privileges on Mother Brook. In 1814 the Dedham Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and erected a fifth dam at the village known

as Readville, now in Hyde Park, on which a cotton-factory was built.

Although, as has been seen, the first manufacturing corporations were unsuccessful in business, still they gave a new impetus to the improvement of the town. They brought hither men of enterprise and capital, who became valuable citizens, and also employed many skilled operatives of character and intelligence. The most striking results occurred in the increase of population. In 1800 the population of the town was 1973. In 1820 it was 2485, and in 1830 it had increased to 3057. In the first quarter of the present century the village had changed from being a collection of scattered farm-houses to a compact and growing village.

In the war of 1812, Dedham took decided ground in support of the government and the policy of the war. When the Hartford Convention was proposed by the General Court, one of its representatives denounced it as a revolutionary proceeding. Upon a communication from the town of Boston requesting its co-operation in measures to oppose the war, the town, in July, 1812, rejected the proposed combination. The town voted that every drafted man should receive from its treasury, a sum sufficient to make his wages fifteen dollars a month while in actual service. Soldiers for the army were here recruited and drilled. In August, five hundred delegates from the towns of the county assembled in convention at Dedham, and expressed their approbation of the war. The Dedham Light Infantry, Capt. Abner Guild, did service at South Boston during the war for several months. During this war, large quantities of beef and pork were packed in West Dedham by Willard Gay, and while the coast was blockaded, James Pettee, Samuel French, and Colburn Ellis drove horse- or ox-teams to New York and Philadelphia. The trip to New York occupied three weeks and to Philadelphia six weeks.

The Hon. Samuel Dexter, who died in 1810, had left in his will, a legacy of one hundred and seventy dollars as an addition to the school funds, and in making this bequest, he suggested that certain sums formerly appropriated for the same purpose, which were expended in hiring soldiers, should be replaced by the town. The town accepted the bequest, and directed the treasurer to loan the money on security. But this fund has disappeared with the other school funds of the town.

In the year 1818, occurred the division of the church connected with the First Parish, perhaps the most memorable event in the history of the town. It was the result of no parish quarrel over some

question of temporary importance, like the location of a meeting-house, but was the natural conclusion of theological differences which had been gradually developing for a quarter of a century. Nor were the questions involved only of local interest and importance; but upon the legal determination of them by the Supreme Judicial Court, the title to the property, church records, and all the material part of the churches in half the towns of eastern Massachusetts was decided to be vested in the town or parish, and not in the churches. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand why this event produced such a profound impression not only in the Dedham parish, but in all the neighboring towns.

The occasion of the controversy was the election of a successor to the Rev. Dr. Bates, who had resigned in February, 1818. On the 31st day of August, Mr. Alvan Lamson was elected as "a public Protestant teacher of piety, religion, and morality" at a meeting of the parish by a vote of eighty-one to forty-four. In this election the church refused to concur by a vote of seventeen to fifteen. The parish, having received Mr. Lamson's acceptance of its election, caused a council, composed of the pastors and delegates of thirteen churches, to be convened on the 28th day of October following for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Lamson. When the council assembled, the Hon. Samuel Haven, a son of the former pastor, appeared and read an elaborate and learned protest on behalf of a majority of the church against the ordination of Mr. Lamson as its pastor. The propositions maintained in this protest were, that according to Congregational usage, the first step in electing a pastor must be taken by the church; that while the parish, under the constitution of the commonwealth, might choose a religious teacher and contract to support him, still he would not be a settled minister of the gospel or pastor of the church; that the parish, being merely a civil body, could not call together an ecclesiastical council, but this could only be done by the church; that the ecclesiastical body, the Christian church existing in this place, had chosen no pastor, of course desired no ordination, and had not invited her sister churches to convene for any purpose whatever, and concluded with a solemn protest against the council taking any further measures in relation to the ordination of Mr. Alvan Lamson. These positions were carefully argued at considerable length, and in a manner becoming the gravity of the occasion, by Judge Haven. The protest was printed in the pamphlet afterwards published and written by him, entitled a "Statement of the Proceedings in the First Church and Parish in Dedham Respecting the Settlement of a Minister,

1818, with some Considerations on Congregational Church Polity." It was claimed on the part of the parish, that it did not request to have Mr. Lamson ordained over the church, but that a majority of the church actually concurred with the parish, including members of other churches who resided and communed in Dedham, and that the opposition was altogether of a doctrinal nature, which was disclaimed by the committee of the church.

The council continued their deliberations during the first day, and decided to ordain Mr. Lamson over the First Parish in Dedham. In the result of the council, drawn up and read by Dr. Channing before the ordination exercises, it is stated that "the council regard the well-known usage according to which the first step in electing a pastor is taken by the church as in the main wise and beneficial. But they believe that this usage, founded on different circumstances of this Christian community and on different laws of the commonwealth from those which now exist, is not to be considered as universally necessary." They held that the spirit and end of the usage was to be regarded rather than the letter, and that an adherence to it would increase division or postpone indefinitely the settlement of a Christian minister; that, while a concurrence of the church and parish was very desirable, each body had the right to elect a pastor for itself, it being secured to the church by the essential principles of Congregational polity, and to the parish by the constitution and laws of the commonwealth. They expressed the satisfaction "with which they witnessed the singular self-command manifested by both parties in the public discussions before them, a circumstance too honorable to be passed over in silence." The "Result" closed with many earnest exhortations to a spirit of conciliation.

It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that in the protest of the church, or in the "statement" published by Judge Haven, or in the "Result of the Council," there is scarcely an allusion to any diversity of religious opinions in the parish. Beyond the fact that the parish committee claimed that this was the reason of the opposition to Mr. Lamson, and that the church committee disclaimed it, and a single allusion in a few words in the "Result," there is absolutely nothing in the printed proceedings which discloses that the controversy had any religious aspect. The issues were made upon questions of Congregational usage and the legal powers of parishes, and not upon articles of religious belief. As it often happens in public discussions, the real points of difference were kept in reserve. But there can be no doubt that the parish and the church were then divided into two re-

ligious parties, known afterwards under the distinctive names of Unitarian and Orthodox. Mr. Lamson was a graduate of the Divinity School in Harvard College, and was a Unitarian. The Rev. Dr. Henry Ware, who preached the ordination sermon, had been elected, in 1805, Hollis Professor of Divinity as a Unitarian, and Dr. Channing, who was one of the council, had his celebrated controversy with Dr. Worcester in 1815, which resulted in the separation of the Unitarian from the Orthodox Congregationalists. All the members of the ordaining council represented churches which were either at that time or afterwards became Unitarian. That those who opposed Mr. Lamson's ordination were Orthodox Congregationalists, was proved by their subsequent action. Probably there were some who acted without regard to differences of faith.

Mr. Lamson was ordained Oct. 29, 1818. The majority of the church, including the two remaining deacons (one having died soon after Mr. Lamson's ordination), and a minority of the parish, being dissatisfied, caused another council to be convened at Dedham, on Nov. 18, 1818, composed of pastors and delegates of sixteen neighboring churches belonging to the same association which did not attend, at the invitation of the parish, the ordaining council. This council was called for its advice to those who requested it. It was in session two days, and reviewed the proceedings in Mr. Lamson's ordination. The result of their deliberations was, that "in the settlement of a minister in the First Church and Parish, the council discover in the measures pursued, the want of such a spirit of condescension as seems best adapted to produce and preserve unity and peace. It appears that the parish, in opposition to the wishes of the church, have proceeded to settle a public teacher of religion and morality, not in accordance with the accustomed and pacific proceedings of Congregational Churches in New England, nor, in the judgment of this council, was this one of those cases of necessity which, in the opinion of some, would justify such a procedure." But the council gave no definite advice.

The church, or that portion which remained united with the parish, elected Mr. Lamson as its pastor Nov. 14, 1818, by a majority of the voting membership of the church. But at this time the dissatisfied members had withdrawn. Deacon Samuel Fales did not attend services after Mr. Lamson's ordination. Deacon Joseph Swan died November 13th, and Deacon Jonathan Richards resigned March 15, 1819. Deacon Fales was removed or dismissed, and Eliphalet Baker and Luther Richards were chosen. That portion of the church which had

seceded, claimed to constitute the First Church, and as the lands and funds of the church, under the laws of the commonwealth, were vested in the deacons, a suit was begun by Deacon Eliphalet Baker and Deacon Luther Richards against Deacon Samuel Fales for the recovery of the property of the First Church in Dedham. After a trial by the jury, the case was carried upon questions of law to the full bench of the Supreme Court, and was argued by Solicitor-General Davis for the plaintiffs and Daniel Webster for the defendant.

The two questions involved in this decision are, whether the plaintiffs were in fact deacons of the First Church in Dedham, having been appointed by those members of the church who remained and acted with the parish, and the legal character of the grants to the church in Dedham. But, in considering these questions, both resolved themselves into one point. The legal estate of these grants to the church in Dedham being vested in the deacons by the statute of 1754, as trustees, the court holds "that the trusts intended, must have been the providing for the public worship of God in Dedham, and the inhabitants at large of that town, as parishioners or members of the religious society, were the proper *cestuïs que* trust, because the effect of the grants was to relieve them from an expense they would otherwise have been obliged to bear or forego the benefits of a Christian ministry." The court say, further, "in whatever light ecclesiastical councils or persons may consider the question, it appears to us clear from the constitution and laws of the land, and from judicial decisions, that the body which is to be considered the First Church in Dedham must be the church of the First Parish in that town, as to all questions of property which depend upon that relation."

The court held that, while the proceedings of the parish and the council were not conformable to the general usage of the country, yet, under the third article of the Declaration of Rights, parishes have the exclusive right of electing public teachers, and that a teacher of "piety, religion, and morality" is a minister of the gospel within the meaning of the Declaration of Rights; that the non-concurrence of the church in the choice of a minister, in no degree impairs the constitutional right of the parish; that Mr. Lamson became the lawful minister of the First Parish in Dedham and of the church subsisting therein; that the church had the right to choose deacons, finding that the former deacons had abdicated their office; that the members of the church who withdrew from the parish ceased to be the First

Church in Dedham, and that all the rights and duties of that body relative to property intrusted to it devolved upon those members who remained with and adhered to the parish.

It is to be observed that the decision of the court turned chiefly upon the third article of the Bill of Rights passed in 1780, which gave to parishes the right to elect a public teacher. As a civil tribunal, it paid no regard to the rules or decisions of ecclesiastical councils or the usage of churches. The questions decided, related to the title of the church property, and as a church could not exist independently of a parish, the members who remained with the parish were the church in the eye of the law, and the members who seceded were not.

Of the effects of this great controversy and its final decision upon the inhabitants of the First Parish in Dedham, it is to be said that it implanted a root of bitterness among those who participated in it on either side, and among their immediate descendants. The church connected with the First Parish has always rested its claim to be the First Church in Dedham upon the decision of the court. The church formed by the seceders in 1818 has also claimed to be the First Church in Dedham in accordance with Congregational usage, and because they were a majority of its members at that time. The church connected with the First Parish, still retains the church covenant of 1793, while the church now known as the First Congregational Church adopted articles of faith and a new form of covenant in 1821.

The members of the church who withdrew after the ordination of Mr. Lamson numbered eighty-nine, twenty-four men and sixty-five women, and including the three deacons. During the year 1819, these church members, with those of the parish who came away with them, held services on the Sabbath in the house which was formerly that of the Rev. Mr. Haven. This was directly opposite the parish meeting-house, and on the site of the present meeting-house of the new society. This was dedicated Dec. 30, 1819. The erection of this spacious and well-proportioned house in a little more than a year from the time of the separation, at an expense of nearly ten thousand dollars, by forty-three contributors, none of whom had large means, furnishes striking evidence of their zeal and spirit of self-sacrifice. While they were without a pastor, they maintained prayer-meetings, which had been hitherto unknown in the parish. The widow of Deacon Swan gave two silver flagons and a baptismal font. On the 14th day of March, 1821, the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess was ordained as pastor. A new society was

incorporated in connection with the church, under the name of the "New Meeting-House Society." In 1826 a new vestry was built by Mr. Burgess at his own expense.

The First Church and Parish, after the separation, were also moved to the improvement of the old meeting-house of 1763. In 1805, the parish had determined to enlarge it, but afterwards rescinded the vote. In 1807, it was voted to erect a new meeting-house, and a building committee chosen, but this vote was also rescinded. But in 1819, the old house was enlarged by an addition in front, the slant of the roof being changed, the north and south porches removed, and the house entirely remodeled within. The outside clock was given at this time by the Hon. Edward Dowse and Mrs. Hannah Shaw, a sister of Mrs. Dowse. The inside clock was the gift of John and Samuel Doggett, Jr., of Boston, formerly of Dedham. In 1821, an organ was purchased, and soon after Dr. Watts' version of the Psalms was exchanged for the New York Collection of Hymns. In 1828 a vestry was provided for the use of the Sunday-school and for libraries. A Sabbath-school had been founded in 1816, and was held in the old brick school-house, which stood near the meeting-house.

In the Third Parish, the vacancy existing by the death of the Rev. Mr. Thacher was not filled until April 20, 1814, when the Rev. John White was ordained. He was born in Concord, Dec. 2, 1787, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1805. His ministry continued until his death, Feb. 1, 1852, and during this whole period of nearly thirty-eight years, this parish enjoyed uninterrupted harmony. Mr. White was a sincere man and a faithful pastor, and entirely devoted to his work. He was "mild, gentle, courteous, and conciliatory." During his ministry, a Sunday-school was organized, and the children were catechised by the pastor. Mr. White and his estimable wife are held in most grateful memory by the people of this parish. Mr. White was ordained before the separation of the Unitarians from the Orthodox Congregationalists, but he, with his parish, was always ranked with the Unitarians. Mr. White delivered a centennial discourse relating to the history of this parish, Jan. 17, 1836, which was printed.

The Second Parish, on the other hand, adhered to the confession of faith and covenant of its founders, and has always been known as Orthodox. On the 16th of December, 1829, Mr. Harrison G. Park, a graduate of Brown University, was ordained as pastor by the same ecclesiastical council that was convened to sanction the dissolution of Mr. Cogswell's pastoral

relation. Mr. Park remained as pastor until Sept. 23, 1835, when he was dismissed at his own request. He was succeeded by the Rev. Calvin Durfee, a graduate of Williams College, who was ordained March 2, 1836. On June 26, 1836, he preached a centennial discourse relating to the history of this parish, which was printed. Mr. Durfee remained the pastor until 1852, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Moses M. Colburn. Mr. Colburn resigned Feb. 3, 1866, and Oct. 1, 1866, the Rev. Joseph P. Bixby became the acting pastor. Mr. Bixby remained pastor of the South Church and Parish at the date of the incorporation of the town of Norwood, in 1872.

The following interesting description of the appearance of Dedham village in 1818 is found in a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Lamson in 1858, being the Sunday after the fortieth year of his ordination. It will serve to make the changes which occurred during those forty years more striking and apparent:

"In prevailing ideas and modes of thinking, and in the habits and occupations of the people the last forty years have produced a marked change. Until a comparatively recent period the population of the place was almost exclusively agricultural, and there were remains clearly discernible of primitive tastes and habits. The old settlers, as they were called, were still largely represented. Where yon manufacturing village, bearing every mark of prosperity and thrift, now greets the eye, there stood at the time of my coming here only a small cluster of dwellings—eleven, I believe, in all—dotting the roadsides, and a school-house of the scantiest dimensions, old and of the rudest structure, sufficed to hold the children. In the central village the houses could be readily counted, and there were large fields and vacant spaces. Where our classical court-house and several adjacent buildings now stand, there was, inclosed in part by a stone wall of an ordinary kind, old and irregular, an open lot which served for a corn-field or for mowing in summer, and in winter furnished excellent coasting-ground for the children. There were no railways, as you know, in those days. Stage-coaches, several in number,—from four to six and eight, and sometimes more,—and usually keeping together, passed through the place, conveying passengers to and from the steamboats at Providence, in the dry weather of summer, raising a dust which penetrated the neighboring houses and covered the gardens, lying thick on every leaf and flower. Between Dedham and Boston, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this place and of Roxbury, there was five days in the week—Wednesdays and Sundays being the excepted days—a slow, lumbering stage-coach, ordinarily drawn by two horses, and on certain days, as Monday and Saturday, by three, going in the morning and returning in the afternoon, and occupying two hours each way on the road, the time consumed in taking up and leaving the passengers at the ends of the line often making an extra half-hour. Of this no one complained, and the public seemed to think itself amply accommodated. The inhabitants assembled for worship on Sunday, occupied the large square pews—the body-seats, as they were then called—and the free seats in the galleries. The interval between the morning and afternoon service was short, and most of those who lived out of the village stayed either in and about the meeting-house or at the neighboring inn. The house had then neither furnace nor stove, but foot-

stoves were used, which were replenished with coals at the parsonage or at some other friendly house within convenient distance. The afternoon service was then and for several years, as it is now, generally, in the more rural parishes better attended than the morning, and the minister reserved what he considered his best sermon for the afternoon."

But a new era of changes and improvements had already begun in Dedham village. It was about to shake off its rural aspect and to take on a more imposing appearance.

In 1814, the Dedham Bank was established with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Its first president was Willard Gay, who lived and carried on the business of packing beef and pork at West Dedham. He resigned his office May 20, 1829, and was succeeded by John Worthington Ames, the eldest son of Fisher Ames. Upon the decease of Mr. Ames, in 1833, Dr. Jeremy Stimson was elected, his election having been made Feb. 14, 1834. Dr. Stimson held the office of president, until the bank was reorganized as a national bank, Feb. 7, 1865, when he declined a re-election, and Lewis H. Kingsbury was elected. Mr. Kingsbury resigned May 20, 1873, and Ezra W. Taft was elected, who has since held the office.

The cashiers of the bank have been Jabez Chickering, from March 25, 1814, to Dec. 19, 1823; Ebenezer Fisher, Jr., from Dec. 19, 1823, to Jan. 1, 1847; Lewis H. Kingsbury, from Jan. 1, 1847, to Feb. 7, 1865; John H. B. Thayer, from Feb. 7, 1865, to his death in April, 1873; and Lewis H. Kingsbury, from May 20, 1873, to the present time. The capital of the bank at the present time is three hundred thousand dollars.

In 1817, the county had erected a new stone jail on the site of the present one, with a house for the keeper. These buildings were built of hammered stone, at an expense of about fifteen thousand dollars. The jail was thirty-three feet square and eighteen feet high. Its walls were massive, leaving but little space in the interior for cells and staircases. The jail stood until 1851, when it was removed to make room for the main portion of the present structure. The old wooden jail, built in 1795, was used as a house of correction until 1833, when a new brick building was erected on the site of the present jail. Some of the cells of this house of correction are retained in the present jail, but the building was taken down in 1851. The stone house for the keeper stood until 1880.

On the 4th day of July, 1825, the corner-stone of the new court-house was laid. It was built of hewn white granite, brought from Dover, about eight miles. It was then a Grecian building, ninety-eight by forty feet, with porticos at either end, having four Doric

columns, three feet and ten inches in diameter at the base, and twenty-one feet high. The architect was Solomon Willard, of Boston, and Damon & Bates, master builders. Its cost was about thirty thousand dollars, and its architecture was always much admired. It was completed and dedicated Feb. 20, 1827, during the term of the Supreme Judicial Court. Chief Justice Parker made an address, and the bar gave a dinner to the judges and attorney-general. The enlargement on High Street, which completely changed the appearance of the building, and the dome surmounting it, were finished in 1861.

Prior to 1829, the town-meetings were held alternately in the meeting-houses of the different parishes. In that year, the town built a plain one-story building, costing about two thousand two hundred dollars, for a town-house. It was a rude building, and had no rooms for offices, or place for the preservation of records, but it served for town-meetings and elections until 1868. In 1832, the town-farm of sixty-three acres, situated in the West Parish, was purchased for a poor-house.

In April, 1825, the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized. Its first president was John Endicott, and its first secretary was Erastus Worthington, and it was mainly through his efforts that the company was established. In 1833, Mr. Endicott was succeeded by James Richardson, and on June 30, 1840, Mr. Worthington having resigned by reason of ill health, he was succeeded by Ira Cleveland as secretary. The subsequent presidents have been Abraham F. Howe, from April 7, 1857, to April 1, 1862; Luther Metcalf, from April 1, 1862, to April 5, 1863; and Ira Cleveland, from April 5, 1863, to the present time. The secretaries, after the resignation of Mr. Cleveland, April 5, 1863, were George D. Gordon, from April, 1863, to April, 1873; Preston R. Mansfield, from April, 1873, to February, 1880; and Elijah Howe, from that time to the present. Mr. Cleveland has also been treasurer of the company since 1850. This company has been successful, and has always been considered a reliable and conservative company. It is the owner of the brick building in which its office and the Dedham National Bank are located.

The Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1837 for insuring buildings and personal property. This was an offshoot of the Norfolk company, and its officers have generally been the same as of that company.

In 1831, the Dedham Institution for Savings was incorporated. The first president was Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D.D., who held that office from May 4, 1831,

to Dec. 7, 1870. He was succeeded by Thomas Barrows, who was president until May 12, 1877, when he was succeeded by Waldo Colburn. Its treasurers have been Jonathan H. Cobb, from May 4, 1831, to Nov. 10, 1834; Enos Foord, from Nov. 10, 1834, to May 9, 1845; George Ellis, from May 9, 1845, to July 2, 1855; and Calvin Guild, from that date until the present time. The amount of deposits received from May 1, 1831, to May 1, 1843, was two hundred and twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars, and the amount from May 1, 1867, to May 1, 1881, was one million eight hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars.

All these things indicate the growth of the town in wealth and enterprise, and that Dedham was becoming a centre of business activity, as well as assuming the proper dignity becoming the shire-town of the county. It had become a resort of people from Boston to spend the summer, and in the winter for lawyers and others attending the courts; and there were balls and sleighing parties. There were two good taverns, where guests were hospitably entertained, one near the court-house, kept by Martin Marsh, and afterwards by Francis Alden and Moses Gragg. The other was built by Timothy Gay on the site occupied for many years by the Phoenix House. In 1830, the population of the town was upwards of three thousand. It had then a stone court-house and a stone jail and keeper's house. In the town there were four Congregational meeting-houses; one Episcopal Church and a Baptist meeting-house in West Dedham; eleven small school-houses, two woolen-mills, two cotton-mills, four saw-mills, five manufactories for making chaises and carriages, one machine-shop, one manufactory for making ploughs, five taverns, eleven retail stores, two apothecaries, one printing-press for printing books and a newspaper, and a bank and an insurance company. Many new streets had been laid out and constructed between 1820 and 1830.

On the 23d day of August, 1824, Gen. Lafayette passed through Dedham on his way from Providence to Boston. He arrived at half-past ten o'clock in the evening, and remained about an hour at Alden's Hotel. He was enthusiastically received by a large number of people, who had gathered during the day in anticipation of his arrival, and by a salute of artillery, by the ringing of the bells, and the illumination of the houses in the village. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen shook hands with the general, and at half-past eleven o'clock he was escorted by a cavalcade of a hundred horsemen to the residence of Governor Eustis, in Roxbury, where he spent the night.

In 1833, Gen. Andrew Jackson, then the President of the United States, made a visit to Boston, and passed through Dedham on his way from Providence. He made the journey in a carriage, and was accompanied by Martin Van Buren, then Vice-President, and members of his cabinet. He was received in Dedham by a large concourse of people, who were ranged in lines on each side of Court Street as the carriages containing the party passed. It was on the occasion of this visit that President Jackson received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard College.

CHAPTER X.

DEDHAM—(Continued).

Universalist Society, South Dedham—Episcopal Church—Rev. Isaac Boyle—Rev. Samuel B. Babcock—New Church—Dedham Branch Railroad—Manufactures—Population in 1835—Newspapers—Centennial Celebration, 1836—Dr. Lamson's Historical Discourses, 1838—Dr. Burgess' Discourse in "Dedham Pulpit"—Rev. John White's Historical Discourse, 1836—Rev. Mr. Durfee's Historical Discourse, 1836—Destructive Fires—Improvements in Schools and School-Houses—Norfolk County Railroad—First Baptist Church, West Dedham—Baptist Church, East Dedham—Baptist Church, South Dedham—Methodist Episcopal Church, East Dedham—First Parish—Resignation of Dr. Lamson, and of Dr. Burgess—Third Parish—Successors of Rev. John White—Successors of Dr. Lamson in First Parish—Improvements in Meeting-House—Successors to Rev. Dr. Burgess—Burning of St. Paul's Church—New Stone Church—Chapel—Roman Catholic Church—St. Mary's School and Asylum—Annexations to West Roxbury and Walpole—Dedham Gas-Light Company—Dedham Historical Society.

In the year 1827 there began a movement which led to the formation of the Universalist Society in the South Parish. It will be remembered that the church of the Second Parish adhered to the ancient covenant and confession of faith, and probably those who dissented had been seeking another place of worship. The Rev. Thomas Whittemore, a preacher of the Universalist denomination, held services Feb. 6, 1827, for the first time. In the following September, fifty-two persons entered into covenant or agreement for forming a religious society to be denominated the First Universalist Society. In May, 1828, a legal meeting was held to take the first steps towards the building of a church edifice. The work was speedily begun, and on the 14th day of January, 1830, the church was dedicated. While the church was being built, the Rev. J. C. Waldo supplied the society for about eight months. The Rev. Alfred V. Bassett was the first pastor, being inducted into office June

17, 1830. He died Dec. 26, 1831, having in his brief ministry secured the affection of his people. His successors were the Rev. T. B. Thayer and Rev. R. S. Pope, and from the years 1836 to 1840 the society was without a pastor. In 1840, the Rev. Edwin Thompson became the pastor, and closed his ministry here in 1844. He was prominent in the total abstinence movement begun about this time, known by the name of the Washingtonian movement, to which he subsequently gave his whole time and energies. After Mr. Thompson, the succession of pastors were the Rev. C. H. Webster, from 1846 to 1853; the Rev. Ebenezer Fisher, from 1853 to 1858; the Rev. A. R. Abbott, from 1858 to 1860; and the Rev. M. R. Leonard, from May, 1861, to 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. George Hill.

The Episcopal Church in Dedham village, during the rectorship of the Rev. Mr. Boyle, had received some accessions to the number of families, and also to the number of communicants connected with it. The troubles arising from the divisions in the First Church had caused many persons to have a nominal connection with the Episcopal Church for the purpose of parochial taxation, since the law then compelled every property-holder to pay a tax for the support of public worship, though he might select his place of worship. There were some, however, who were interested in the services of the church, among whom may be named Samuel Lowder, Edward Whiting, Theron Metcalf, and Erastus Worthington. The growth of the parish, however, was quite gradual. In 1822 a Sunday-school was first established. The number of families reported as connected with the parish from 1822 to 1828 was about fifty, and the number of communicants increased from twenty-five in 1822, to forty-one in 1828. In 1831, an organ was procured by subscription, Mr. Edward Whiting being a large contributor. From the beginning of the rectorship of Mr. Boyle, the name of the church was changed from Christ Church to St. Paul's Church. Mr. Boyle was a man of high character and scholarly attainments, but he was afflicted with deafness, which impaired his efficiency in the public services of the church. He resigned April 21, 1832. The parish, in accepting his resignation, entered upon its records a minute of its estimation of his "Christian integrity and pastoral fidelity." He was graduated at Harvard College in 1813, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from both Trinity and Columbia Colleges in 1838. He was ordained as deacon by Bishop Griswold April 29, 1820, and he died Dec. 2, 1850. The parish then invited Mr. Samuel Brazer Babcock, a graduate of Harvard College in 1830, a lay reader,

but who was pursuing his theological studies, to officiate in the parish, which invitation he accepted August 18, 1832. Mr. Babcock was ordained as deacon in 1832, and as priest in 1833. During the first ten years of Mr. Babcock's ministry, the parish received the accession of two gentlemen who subsequently became identified with the parish, and have been its constant and liberal benefactors down to the present time, and both are still living. The project of erecting a new church had been entertained for some time, but could not be carried out for lack of means. Edward Whiting had left a bequest of one thousand dollars for the purpose. At length, in 1845, the parish proceeded to erect a new church. The site of the old church on "Franklin Square" was objectionable, both to the parish and to the people who resided upon the square. A subscription was made up by several owners of estates bounding upon the square, and paid to the parish, and a conveyance was made to the subscribers of the whole "church common," with the provision that no building should ever be erected upon it. A new site on the corner of Court Street and Village Avenue was purchased. The old church was taken down in December, 1845, and on Jan. 15, 1846, the new church was consecrated. It was constructed of wood, of mediæval Gothic architecture, with a tower after the Magdalen tower, in Oxford, England, and was an architectural ornament to the village. It had a good organ and fine bell, both the gifts of parishioners, and other liberal gifts were made by others. It cost, including furniture, about seven thousand dollars. On Nov. 30, 1845, it being the last Sunday on which services were held in the old church, Mr. Babcock preached a historical discourse reviewing the history of the parish, which was printed.

The building of the Boston and Providence Railroad was an event which excited much interest in the people of Dedham. The first surveys located the road through Dedham village, southerly of the present station, and following the line of the turnpike. The decision to change this location occasioned great disappointment. The people doubtless regarded the railroad as a substitute for the turnpike, and they desired to retain the same relative position to the former, which they had hitherto sustained to the latter. The losses which the owners of the stage company had sustained in the burning of the Dedham Hotel and stable, with sixty horses, Oct. 30, 1832, and the burning of the Phoenix stable, with fifty-three horses, Jan. 7, 1834, had prepared the minds of the people to regard favorably the new enterprise of the railroad. Gen. McNeill, the engineer, and William Raymond Lee, afterwards the superintendent, with

other engineers and contractors, resided in Dedham. Application was made to the directors of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company for building a branch from Low Plain, now Readville, to Dedham. This application was granted upon condition that the citizens of Dedham would give the land. A subscription was immediately collected in Dedham amounting to about two thousand dollars, besides some contributions of lands, and deeds were made to the Providence Railroad corporation. An act authorizing the construction of the railroad was passed by the Legislature. This was done in 1834, and the road was completed in December of that year, and was opened Dec. 28, 1834, when the president and directors of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company were invited to a collation at the Phoenix Hotel, then kept by James Bride. The cars, built in the manner of English railway-carriages, with two compartments each like a stage-coach, were drawn by horses to Boston until the completion of the main line, when a connection was made at Readville with trains from Providence drawn by locomotives. It was some years before trains were drawn from Dedham to Boston by steam-power. The first season-ticket passengers to Boston from Dedham, were Alvan Fisher and Francis Guild. The ultimate effects of the building of the railroad upon the local business prosperity of Dedham were quite different from what was then anticipated. The manufactories for building stage-coaches, for which extensive buildings had been erected near the Phoenix Hotel, in the course of time were suspended, and no other business ever took their places. Indeed, for a time the old stage-coaches ran from Dedham to Boston, as passengers preferred to be called for at their houses. To meet the convenience of this class of passengers, the railroad corporation provided a carriage for several years to take up passengers in Dedham. As late as 1841, a long omnibus, drawn by four horses, was driven from Dedham to Boston by Reuben Farrington, Jr.

There was at this period considerable business activity in Dedham. A silk-manufactory had been established by Jonathan H. Cobb, for many years the register of probate for the county. In 1837 there were manufactured 7135 pairs of boots and 18,722 pairs of shoes, valued at \$32,483. There were also silk goods manufactured to the value of ten thousand dollars, straw bonnets of the value of twenty thousand dollars, chairs and furniture of the value of twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and marble paper and enameled cards of the value of eighteen thousand dollars.

In the Second, or South Parish there was also an

activity in manufacturing enterprises. The tanneries established by George Winslow, Lyman Smith, and Joseph Day had begun the successful business which has ever since been continued by their enterprising sons. Willard Everett made furniture, a business afterwards much enlarged, and continued for many years by his sons. Subsequently, Curtis G. Morse and Addison Boyden prosecuted the same business. The enterprise of these men and others laid the foundation of the growth and prosperity of this beautiful village, which is the present village of Norwood.

In the Third, or West Parish the activity in manufacturing enterprises was less apparent. There was an iron foundry, and some years after a sugar-mill at the dam of Rock Meadow Brook. But this parish having the best farming lands in the town has always remained an agricultural community. It has produced large quantities of milk, which is sent to Boston by milk wagons. Probably this parish has experienced fewer changes than any other portion of the town during the last century.

The population of the town in 1835 was three thousand five hundred and thirty-two. In 1840, it was three thousand two hundred and ninety, the decrease being due to the depression of business in the mills following the financial crisis of 1837. Although the building of the railroad had an untoward effect upon the local business of Dedham village, it induced many excellent and valuable citizens, whose places of business were in Boston, to make their residence here. Dedham was then regarded with favor by those seeking a country residence.

Since the beginning of the century, there had been during most of the time a weekly newspaper in Dedham. The *Columbian Minerva* was published by Herman Mann from 1797 to 1804. The *Norfolk Repository* was published by the same proprietor from 1805 to 1814, though with some irregularity. In 1813, the *Dedham Gazette* was established by Jabez Chickering, with Theron Metcalf as editor, and was continued until 1819. In 1820 the *Village Register* was started by Asa Gowen, and continued by Jonathan H. Cobb and Barnum Field. In 1822, it passed into the hands of H. and W. H. Mann, who continued it until 1829, when it was discontinued. In 1829, the *Norfolk County Republican* was published for one year. In 1830 the *Dedham Patriot* was established, and passed through various changes in name and location. It was finally edited by Edward L. Keyes, a prominent politician and gifted man, who purchased it in 1844, and published it in Roxbury, and afterwards in Dedham, under the name

of the *Dedham Gazette*. It was afterwards owned and edited by Henry O. Hildreth, who subsequently removed it to Hyde Park. In 1831 the *Independent Politician and Working Men's Advocate* was begun. In 1832 it became the *Norfolk Advertiser and Independent Politician*, and afterwards the *Norfolk Advertiser*. It was afterwards published under the name of the *Norfolk Democrat* by Elbridge G. Robinson until his decease in 1854, when it was merged in the *Dedham Gazette*.

On the 21st day of September, 1836, the town observed the second centennial anniversary of its incorporation. The bells were rung at sunrise and a salute of one hundred guns fired. At half-past ten o'clock a procession was formed, moving, under the escort of the Dedham Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. William Pedrick, with the Boston Brass Band, through the principal streets to the meeting-house of the First Parish. At the Norfolk Hotel, the procession was joined by His Excellency, Edward Everett, the Governor of the commonwealth, and his suite, and by the reverend clergy and other invited guests. On the green in front of the meeting-house, was an ornamental arch erected for the occasion, covered with evergreens and flowers. Upon one side of it was inscribed, "Incorporated 1636," and on the other, "1836." Between this arch and the meeting-house, eight engine-companies had placed their engines and apparatus in two lines, leaving a space between them for the passing of the procession. On the inner sides of these lines about five hundred children of the public schools were arranged by their instructors. Under the arch and between these lines of children, the procession passed into the meeting-house. The services of the day were full of interest. A hymn, written for the occasion by Rev. John Pierpont, sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," and a prayer by the Rev. Alvan Lamson, were followed by an address from Samuel F. Haven, of Worcester. The selection of the orator was in every way a fortunate one. A native of Dedham, having for his maternal grandfather Mr. Dexter, and his paternal grandfather Mr. Haven, both ministers of the Dedham Church, he was also a learned antiquary. His address, which was printed with an appendix containing valuable notes, is perhaps the most concise and interesting account of the early history of the town which has ever been written. At the dinner about six hundred persons were seated, and James Richardson presided. Governor Everett, a direct descendant of Richard Everard, one of the first settlers of Dedham, made a very felicitous and elegant speech. Other speeches were made by Judge John Davis,

Josiah Quincy, Henry A. S. Dearborn, William Jackson, Franklin Dexter, Alexander H. Everett, and Robert C. Winthrop. The ladies furnished a collation in the court-house, using the court-room as a drawing-room, and the library for the tables. There was also vocal music, and an address from the Governor in the court-room. At the time of this celebration there were nine men who had served in the Continental army, or had done military duty in distant campaigns in the Revolution, still living. Besides these, there were thirteen others who had done military duty during the Revolutionary war in the State. The whole services of the day were worthy of the event they commemorated.

The two hundredth anniversary of the gathering of the First Church occurred Nov. 18, 1838, allowing for the difference between the old and new style. The Rev. Dr. Lamson prepared and delivered three historical discourses on the occasion, on Thanksgiving-day, and the succeeding Sunday. These discourses contained a very accurate and complete history of the church down to the time of Dr. Lamson's settlement, and were printed with many pages of valuable notes. They contained full notices of the lives of Allin, Adams, Belcher, Dexter, and Haven, and of their respective terms of service. Dr. Lamson was an excellent historical scholar and critic, and the discourses are admirable for their true historical method and perspicuity of style.

The Rev. Dr. Burgess also delivered in "the new meeting-house of the First Church" a centennial discourse Nov. 8, 1838. Although not exclusively historical, it contained a full account of the pastors of the Dedham Church. It was printed in a volume of sermons of all the different pastors from 1638 to 1800, which was prepared with great care and fidelity by Dr. Burgess in 1840. A printed discourse by Mr. Allin, the first pastor, was found, after a patient search, and inserted in the volume. The title of this collection of sermons was the "Dedham Pulpit," and the preservation of these sermons, which had become extremely scarce, was an appropriate memorial of the second centennial of the church.

On the 17th of January, 1836, the Rev. John White delivered an interesting and valuable historical discourse upon the first centennial anniversary of the church in the Third Parish. This, with the centennial discourse upon the history of the South Church in the Second Parish by the Rev. Mr. Durfee, delivered June 26, 1836, completed the observance of the centennial anniversaries of all the Congregational Churches of the town. It is not a

little remarkable that the First Church closed the second century of its existence only about two years after the Second and Third Churches closed their first century. Posterity cannot be too grateful to these faithful pastors for their efforts to preserve these memorials of the past.

Some destructive fires occurred between 1830 and 1850 which are worthy of record. On the 30th day of October, 1832, the Dedham Hotel and stable, owned by Timothy Gay, were consumed by fire, and one man and sixty horses perished in the flames, involving a loss of twenty-eight thousand dollars. On the 7th day of January, 1834, the stable attached to the Phoenix Hotel, which was rebuilt on the same site, was burned and fifty-three horses perished, with a loss of ten thousand dollars. Both these fires were the work of an incendiary, and one John Wade was convicted of the former offense, and sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the State prison for life. The motive was the destruction of the property of the Citizens' Coach Company. Jan. 27, 1837, the railroad station, with cars and locomotive, were burned, with an estimated loss of ten thousand dollars. March 12, 1845, the silk-factory was burned, with a loss of forty thousand dollars. March 28, 1845, the factory near Cart Bridge, used for calico printing, was burned, with a loss of fifteen thousand dollars. On the site of the latter building a carpet-factory was burned in 1827. July 17, 1846, a paper-mill, known as Taft's Mill, belonging to the Norfolk Manufacturing Company, was destroyed, being the third mill burned on the same spot. In January, 1849, another railroad station was burned, and Jan. 17, 1850, the Phoenix stable was again destroyed. These visitations of the same spots by fire are somewhat remarkable.

In 1840, the condition of the public schools still continued to be unsatisfactory. The school-houses were small and inconvenient. Even in Dedham village there had been up to a recent period a one-story school-house with two school-rooms. About the year 1848, there began to be a new interest in the improvement of the schools. The school committee recommended the abolition of the school districts, and the establishment of a high school in Dedham village. This latter proposition met with a decided opposition from the people of the other parishes, but at length it was carried by great effort, and the high school was established. It was opened Sept. 15, 1851, and Charles J. Capen was the first master. It was kept in the Masonic Building, on Church Street, and had forty-two scholars at its opening. Mr. Capen resigned in 1852, and was succeeded by Carlos Slafter,

who has remained the master ever since. The school-house was dedicated Dec. 10, 1855, and cost about five thousand five hundred dollars.

In the South Parish a new school-house was built in 1851, and in 1856 it was much enlarged and improved, making the expense of the whole structure about ten thousand dollars.

In Dedham village, May 23, 1859, a new and spacious school-house erected by the Centre School District was dedicated. It was named the Ames School, in honor of Fisher Ames.

New school-houses had also been built within a few years at West Dedham and at East Dedham. The latter school-house was enlarged and improved in 1860, by adding four rooms at a cost of about six thousand dollars. In 1860, there were remaining but two or three of the small school-houses of the former time. The town also had begun to make more liberal appropriations for the support of the schools. In 1840 the appropriation was three thousand dollars; in 1850, five thousand dollars; and in 1856, nine thousand seven hundred and ten dollars. The reports of the school committee during this period indicate progress in the condition of the schools themselves, and the establishment of the high school did much to raise the efficiency of the grammar schools. In 1867 the school committee gave names to the schools of the town. By the abolition of the school districts their former designations had become obsolete. The names of men who had by their benefactions or services done something worthy to be recognized, such as Dexter, Avery, Ames, Everett, Colburn, and Fisher, were thus perpetuated.

In 1859 a committee reported in favor of building a new town-house, but no action was taken on the subject.

In 1849, the railroad from Dedham to Blackstone, then known as the Norfolk County Railroad, was opened. About the same time, and for the purpose of connecting with this road, the Boston and Providence Railroad corporation built its new branch through West Roxbury to Dedham. There had been much discussion respecting the building of the railroad to Blackstone for several years, and another rival route had been surveyed, running through the westerly part of the county, known as the "Air-Line." The majority of the people of Dedham favored the Norfolk County route, and so instructed their representative, and the "Air-Line" was constructed through Dover and Needham. Not many years afterwards the Norfolk County Railroad passed into the hands of other corporations, and a new road constructed through Dorchester connected with it about

a mile and a half south of the village. The effect of these changes in the ownership of the Norfolk County Railroad has been to leave Dedham without any direct railway connection with the westerly and southerly portions of the county, and to the obvious detriment of the shire-town.

In addition to the formation of the Universalist Society in the South Parish in 1827 (of which an account has already been given), there were other religious societies formed during the first half of the present century in other parts of the town. Mention has already been made of the organization of the "First Baptist Church" in West Dedham in 1824, of which the Rev. Samuel Adlam was the first pastor. The succession of pastors after him were Rev. Jonathan Aldrich, Jan. 3, 1828, to Feb. 27, 1830; Rev. Thomas Driver, May, 1830, to the autumn of 1838; Rev. T. G. Freeman, from the spring of 1839, to April, 1841; the Rev. Joseph B. Damon, from Oct. 13, 1841, to October, 1843; the Rev. J. W. Parkhurst, from October, 1843, to Nov. 24, 1850; the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, from Nov. 24, 1850, to Sept. 6, 1858; the Rev. Benjamin W. Gardner, from Nov. 11, 1858, to Nov. 1, 1867; the Rev. I. J. Burgess, from Nov. 1, 1867, to Sept. 9, 1871; the Rev. Samuel J. Frost, from Sept. 15, 1872, to April 26, 1874; the Rev. S. C. Chandler, from Sept. 6, 1874, to Jan. 20, 1878; the Rev. T. M. Merriman, from April 6, 1879, to May 6, 1883; the Rev. E. S. Ufford, from June 28, 1883, to the present time (1884).

A Baptist Church was formed in East Dedham, Sept. 13, 1843, consisting of twenty-one members, of whom sixteen were members of the Baptist Church at West Dedham. A small chapel was soon erected, which was removed to High Street, opposite Harrison Grove, in 1846. In 1848, the Rev. William C. Patterson became the first pastor of the church, and the chapel soon proved too small for the congregation. The new church, built on the corner of Milton and Myrtle Streets, which is the present house of worship, was built at a cost of less than five thousand dollars, and was dedicated Nov. 18, 1852. The Rev. Mr. Patterson continued to be the pastor of the church until 1863, when, at the request of the church, the relation of pastor and people was dissolved. In 1866, the Rev. Charles Skinner was called to this church, but he remained less than a year. In 1869 the Rev. A. Edson was recognized as pastor, and remained one year. In 1871, the Rev. K. H. Campbell was pastor for only a short time.

In November, 1875, the Rev. Charles H. Cole was installed as pastor, and he remained until 1878. In

February, 1879, the Rev. D. C. Bixby was called. The society was then in debt, and the house of worship out of repair. By a great effort on the part of pastor and people, some repairs were made and a debt of nearly two thousand dollars canceled. Mr. Bixby closed his pastorate in November, 1880. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Wells, May 1, 1881, who is the present incumbent. During the year after his becoming the pastor the house of worship was repaired at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. In 1882, Mr. Jonathan Mann, of Milton, presented the society with a fine bell weighing two thousand one hundred and sixty pounds. In 1883, the pastor procured pledges for the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars for the erection of a parsonage, and Mr. Mann purchased and presented a lot of land for the purpose, and at the close of the year 1883 the parsonage was completed. The present number of church members is eighty, and the church and society are in a better condition than ever before.

On the 3d day of November, 1858, a Baptist society was formed at South Dedham by members of the First Baptist Church in West Dedham who lived in South Dedham. The house of worship was dedicated April 25, 1862. The first pastor was the Rev. Joseph B. Breed, and his successors were the Rev. J. J. Tucker, from Sept. 1, 1862, to his death, June 13, 1864; Rev. C. Osborn, from April 5, 1864, to Aug. 25, 1865; the Rev. George C. Fairbanks, from Sept. 6, 1866, to March 9, 1869; Rev. Edwin Bromley, from June 6, 1869, to April 6, 1876; Rev. J. H. Gilbert, from Aug. 3, 1876, to —; Rev. W. A. Worthington, from May 4, 1879, to Sept. 12, 1880, and soon after he was succeeded by the Rev. B. W. Barrows, the present pastor.

The church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal Church at East Dedham was dedicated Oct. 12, 1843. As early as 1817, the Rev. Enoch Mudge, with his colleague, Rev. Timothy Merritt, both Methodist preachers, had held meetings in Dedham. In 1825 a "class" was formed of twenty members and attached to the church in Dorchester. Methodist meetings from time to time afterwards were held in Dedham; Lower Plains, and Mill Village. In 1842, Mr. J. E. Pond, of Walpole, a local preacher, was engaged to supply every Sabbath, and this year the Rev. C. K. True baptized nine persons. Services were then held in Trescott's Hall. In 1858 the church edifice was enlarged, and again, during the pastorate of Rev. Z. A. Mudge, in 1880, it was moved, raised, and new vestries put in, and a thoroughly comfortable and commodious house was secured, at an expense of three thousand seven hundred

dollars. Reopening services were held in the church on the evening of Oct. 22, 1880.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. Henry P. Hall, 1844; Rev. J. L. Hanaford, 1845; Rev. William R. Stone and Leonard P. Frost, 1846; Rev. Leonard P. Frost (supplied), 1847; Rev. Daniel Richards, 1848-49; Rev. John G. Cary, 1850; Rev. Kinsman Atkinson, 1851-52; Rev. Howard C. Durham, 1853-54; Rev. John M. Merrill, 1855-56; Rev. Augustus Bailey, 1857; Rev. William Pentecost, 1858-59; Rev. Mosely Dwight, 1860-61; Rev. Ichabod Marcy, 1862-63; Rev. William P. Blackmar, 1864-66; Rev. J. W. P. Jordan, 1867; Rev. A. B. Smart (local preacher), 1868-69; Rev. F. T. George, 1870; Rev. James A. De Forest, 1871-72; Rev. Z. A. Mudge, 1873-75; Rev. William Cottle (local preacher), 1876; Rev. Charles H. Vinton, 1877; Rev. John Thompson (local preacher), 1878; Rev. Z. A. Mudge, 1879-81; Rev. E. W. Virgin, 1882-84.

On the 29th of October, 1860, it being just forty-two years from the day of his ordination as pastor of the church of the First Parish, the Rev. Alvan Lamson, D.D., resigned his office. Two years previous he had preached a sermon reviewing the forty years of his ministry, and which may be regarded as his farewell discourse. His text on that occasion was from Deut. viii. 4, "These forty years," and it is not often that a minister is permitted to take the retrospect of so long a ministry himself. Dr. Lamson's election and ordination as pastor was the occasion of a bitter and prolonged controversy, which resulted in a division of the church and parish, and a resort to litigation. But happily, after the strife which immediately followed his ordination had ended, the internal relations of his society became peaceful and harmonious, and so remained during the rest of the forty-two years; and this was due in a great measure to the character and influence of Dr. Lamson. While from the beginning he was a Unitarian of the school of Channing, and his works and contributions to the reviews were mainly in exposition and support of Unitarian doctrines and some were published as denominational tracts, yet in his pulpit and in his intercourse with his people he avoided controversy upon doctrinal topics. He labored for peace, and he truly says, in his farewell discourse, "a polemic pulpit was always my aversion."¹ Dr. Lamson, in his work entitled "The Church of the First Three Centuries,"

¹ As an evidence of his desire to conciliate, in 1846 the Rev. Dr. Bates, his predecessor, and a Calvinist, preached in his pulpit by his invitation.

embodied his writings upon the views held upon the Trinity by early Christian writers. Besides, he preached many occasional sermons and wrote some tracts, all of which were published in pamphlet form. He was a scholar of extensive research, especially in ecclesiastical history, and his writings are models of pure English, without affectation or redundancy. As a preacher, he was plain and straightforward, and relied upon his theme to interest his hearers. As a man, he was retiring in his manners, but to those who enjoyed his acquaintance he was genial and cordial. In the community where he lived and labored he was known as an active and intelligent promoter of all its interests, and he exerted a strong influence in raising the condition of the public schools at a time when his efforts were needed. He was a careful and patient student of the local history of Dedham, especially as connected with that of the Dedham Church. His sermons published in 1838 and in 1858 contain the results of much research, and form a complete and exhaustive history of the church and parish. He was the first president of the Dedham Historical Society, and attended its meetings so long as his health permitted. He died July 18, 1864, of paralysis, at the age of seventy-one years.

In 1861 the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D.D., retired from the active labors of his pastoral office, after a ministry of forty years. The fact that both Dr. Lamson and Dr. Burgess should remain as pastors during the same number of years, and for so long a period, is somewhat remarkable. Dr. Burgess was born in Wareham, April 1, 1790, and was graduated at Brown University in 1809. He was a tutor for a time in that college, and afterwards a professor in the University of Vermont. In 1817 he visited the Colony of Liberia under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. He pursued his theological studies at Andover and Princeton. He also studied with Dr. Griffin, at Newark, N. J., and with Dr. Emmons, at Franklin. He adhered to the ancient faith of the early churches of the colony, and the modifications of creeds which occurred during his time, even in his own denomination, did not affect his own belief. He was a Puritan in doctrine and in practice. He viewed with distrust the innovations upon old customs and practices in religious worship, such as the introduction of the organ in sacred music. He was a minister of the old school, imposing in his presence and precise but courteous in his manners. He was inflexible in adhering to his convictions of duty, and to the prerogatives of a pastor. He was faithful and devoted to his pastoral duties, and during all his ministry was liberal in his

charities, and gave largely from the ample means at his command, not only to his own church and society, but to Christian missions, in which he took a great interest. His sermons were concise in expression, and his manner as a preacher was dignified and impressive. Dr. Burgess wrote little for the press. In 1840, he edited a volume of sermons of the pastors of the First Church, entitled "Dedham Pulpit;" he wrote for Sprague's "Annals" a "Reminiscence of Samuel J. Mills" in 1849, and the "Burgess Genealogy," published in 1865. He died Dec. 5, 1870, at his estate, "Broad Oak," where he had built a mansion many years before, and continued to reside after his withdrawal from the ministry, in 1861. He was the president of the Dedham Institution for Savings from the date of its organization until his death.

In the church and society of the Third Parish in West Dedham the Rev. Calvin S. Locke was ordained as the successor of the Rev. John White (who died Feb. 1, 1852), on the 6th day of December, 1854. Mr. Locke remained the pastor until June, 1864. After a vacancy of two years, the Rev. Henry Westcott was with the society one year, and Rev. Elisha Gifford received a call Aug. 12, 1867, and resigned March 11, 1872. The Rev. Edward Crowninshield began his ministry Jan. 1, 1873, and closed his pastoral connection May 31, 1879. The Rev. George W. Cooke has been the pastor since December, 1880. In the summer and autumn of 1855, repairs costing upwards of twelve hundred dollars were made in the church edifice. The floor was raised, a lower and more elegant pulpit was substituted for the old one, the walls and ceiling frescoed, and the pews exchanged for concentric seats. The Ladies' Benevolent Society carpeted, cushioned, and furnished the church. The new horse-sheds were built in 1869. The Rev. Mr. Locke, on the 7th of December, 1879, preached an occasional sermon, which was printed, and from which these facts are taken. The church was struck by lightning and seriously damaged in April, 1883.

In the church connected with the First Parish, upon the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lamson in 1860, after the lapse of a few months the Rev. Benjamin H. Bailey was ordained as pastor March 14, 1861, and he remained until Oct. 13, 1867, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. George M. Folsom, installed March 31, 1869, and resigned July 1, 1875. The Rev. Seth Curtis Beach was installed as his successor Dec. 29, 1875, and is the present incumbent. In 1856 the parish erected a vestry, which was much enlarged and improved in 1879, at a cost of about three thousand three hundred dollars. The old meeting-house of 1763, which was remod-

eled and improved in 1819, was again remodeled in 1857 in the interior, by removing the pews and substituting the concentric seats for the pews, and the erection of a new and lower pulpit, placed in a recess at one end of the church. At the same time a large and excellent organ was placed in the gallery, built by the Messrs. Hook.

The "New Meeting-House," as it was called in the act of incorporation, and which title was retained until 1864, was much improved and refitted with a pulpit of rosewood in 1846. In 1857 a large and superior-toned organ was placed in a recess behind the pulpit. In 1866, the whole interior was remodeled and made more convenient. In 1864, the society was reorganized under the name of the "Allin Evangelical Society," and the church in 1876 adopted the name of the "First Congregational Church in Dedham."

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards was installed as pastor of the church Jan. 1, 1863. He was dismissed at his own request, on account of continued ill health, April 13, 1874. The Rev. Charles M. Southgate was installed as his successor Dec. 16, 1875, and he still continues to be pastor of the church. The confession of faith now in use was adopted in March, 1875. The membership of this church Jan. 1, 1884, was three hundred and eleven. In 1876 the chapel connected with the church edifice was much enlarged and improved, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars.

On the 7th day of December, 1856, St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, erected in 1846, was wholly consumed by fire, with its organ and all its contents. The loss was a severe one to the parish, and to the village, since it was a tasteful and attractive church. Both the Unitarian and Orthodox Congregational Churches immediately tendered the use of their houses of worship to the parish of St. Paul's Church, which offers were declined with thanks, and the use of the court-room in the court-house was obtained for the purpose of holding their services. Immediate measures were taken to rebuild the church of stone, and of somewhat larger proportions. The wealthier parishioners made large subscriptions. The stone was given by the heirs of John Bullard, from their quarry about a mile and a half from the village. The architect was Arthur Gilman, of Boston, and I. & H. M. Harmon were the contractors. The church was finished and the tower carried up two stories. The organ was given by Mr. Joseph W. Clark, and the stained-glass windows, made by Doremus, of New York, were the gift of Mr. Ira Cleveland. The stone font was the gift of Mrs. E. F. Babcock, the wife of the rector. The cost of the church thus con-

structed was eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-one cents.

In 1859 the tower and spire were finished, at an additional cost of twelve thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-one cents. In 1875 the brick chapel was erected, at a cost, including the furniture, of about seven thousand dollars, and paid for from a legacy given to the parish for the purpose by George E. Hatton, M.D., in his last will. The interior decorations, made by Mr. Arthur Noble in 1882 and 1883, were also given by Mr. Cleveland, at an expense of three thousand five hundred dollars. The organ was also remodeled and enlarged in 1882, at the expense of Mr. J. W. Clark, the original donor. In 1881, Mr. Cleveland placed the chime of ten bells in the tower of the church, made by Meneely & Co., of Troy, N. Y., and costing five thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

The services of the Roman Catholic Church began about the year 1846, and were at first held in private houses. Afterwards services were held in Temperance Hall until 1857. St. Mary's Church, on Washington Street, was built and completed in 1857. The Rev. P. O'Beirne, of Roxbury, was the priest who had charge of the parish from 1846 to 1866. The old meeting-house of the Universalist Society in South Dedham was sold in April, 1863, to the Rev. P. O'Beirne. It has since been enlarged and improved, and is known as St. Catherine's Church. The Rev. J. P. Brennan had charge of the parish from 1866 to 1877. The Rev. J. D. Tierney was curate during a portion of this time, and the Rev. D. J. O'Donovan was curate during the remainder. The Rev. D. J. O'Donovan was the priest in charge from January, 1877, to August, 1878.

In June, 1866, Martin Bates, the owner of the hotel last known as the Norfolk House, and which had been kept as a hotel for many years, conveyed that estate to Ann Alexis Shorb and others, Sisters of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in trust for the use of St. Mary's School and Asylum. The Sisters of Charity had a school in this building from 1867 to 1879, since which time it has been suspended.

The land and house for parsonage, and the adjoining land for a church site, were purchased by the Rev. J. P. Brennan in June, 1867. The Rev. Robert J. Johnson took charge of the parish in August, 1878, with the Rev. J. J. McNulty as curate. In 1878 a church was built at East Dedham, and is known as St. Raphael's Church. The Rev. Mr. Johnson now has charge over the two churches in Dedham and St. Catherine's, in Norwood.

The corner-stone of the new church now being erected on High Street was laid Oct. 17, 1880. It is one hundred and fifty feet in length, and sixty-six feet in width. It is being built of Dedham granite, and when completed will be the largest and most imposing church of the town. It is estimated that the number of Roman Catholics in Dedham is about two thousand. The number of scholars in the Sunday-school of St. Mary's Church is about four hundred.

In 1852, a part of Dedham was set off to West Roxbury. Previous to this time the territory of Dedham had extended some distance north of Charles River, but by the legislative act of 1852 the centre of the channel of Charles River became the boundary-line between West Roxbury and Dedham, from Cow Island Pond to a point about one hundred and fifty rods easterly of Blue Rock Bridge. The same line is now the boundary-line between Dedham and Boston.

In the same year, a small portion of the territory of Dedham was annexed to Walpole. A considerable portion of the village of East Walpole stands upon the portion of Dedham then annexed to Walpole.

In 1853 the Dedham Gas-Light Company was incorporated, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. This company has its works at East Dedham. In 1871 the name was changed to the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas Company, for the purpose of extending its pipes to Hyde Park. This company continues to supply gas for lighting the streets and houses in Dedham village and East Dedham, and to some extent in the neighboring town of Hyde Park.

In 1862 the Dedham Historical Society was incorporated "for the purpose of collecting and preserving such books, newspapers, records, pamphlets, and traditions as may tend to illustrate and perpetuate the history of New England, and especially the history of the town of Dedham." This society has a valuable collection, especially of books and pamphlets relating to the history of Dedham. It also has one of the hand corn-mills imported by Governor Winthrop, a sermon by the Rev. John Allin printed in 1672, together with many other objects of interest. The society has needed for many years a suitable room or building where its collection could be arranged and made accessible. For a number of years it has been stored in a small room in the court-house, but this is quite insufficient for the purpose. With a suitable building, and a fund sufficient for the care and preservation of its collection, this society would be able to attract to itself and its purposes a much greater interest than it has succeeded in doing heretofore.

The officers of the society for 1883-84 are Henry O. Hildreth, president; Alfred Heuries, vice-president; Rev. Carlos Slafter, corresponding secretary; Waldo Colburn, Erastus Worthington, Henry W. Richards, curators; A. Ward Lamson, George F. Fisher, auditors; Don Gleason Hill, historiographer; George F. Fisher, chronicler.

CHAPTER XI.

DEDHAM—(Continued).

The Civil War, 1861-65—Companies of Dedham Men—Their Services in the War—Commodore G. J. Van Brunt—Expenses of the War for Bounties and Aid to Soldiers' Families—Memorial Hall—Names of those who Fell Inscribed on the Tablets.

At the beginning of the civil war in 1861, there was no militia company in Dedham. None had existed since 1842. There were a few men residing in Dedham who belonged to the regiments of volunteer militia, and they at once joined their companies and went to Washington for three months' service. But the inhabitants of Dedham, while they differed as to the political causes of the war, were united in their efforts to sustain the President in his call for seventy-five thousand volunteers. The young men immediately took steps to form a company, in anticipation that their services would soon be required. The ladies with great promptness forwarded to the Governor, on the 23d of April, sixty flannel shirts for the soldiers about to depart. The town, at a meeting legally called on the 6th of May, by formal resolution pledged itself "to stand by the volunteers and protect their families during the war," and appropriated ten thousand dollars for this general purpose. The first company was formed early in May, and while waiting to be assigned to some regiment the men employed themselves in perfecting their drill. The town supplied them with uniforms, and allowed them compensation during a certain period. In August, this company was mustered into the service of the United States as Company F, Eighteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was commanded by Col. James Barnes, a graduate of West Point, an officer possessing high qualifications, as was subsequently proved. All the commissioned officers and fifty-six men of this company belonged in Dedham. Its officers were Henry Onion, captain, with Charles W. Carroll as first lieutenant, and Fisher A. Baker as second lieutenant, the two latter having recently graduated from Dartmouth College. Nine Dedham

men also enlisted in Company H of the same regiment. On the 26th of August, they left for the seat of war. They parted from their friends expecting a short campaign and a speedy return, so little was the nature of the conflict understood at its beginning. The regiment was assigned to Martindale's brigade, and, after being engaged in drill and working on the fortifications of Washington, on the 26th of September it took up its position at Hall's Hill, Va. Here the company spent the winter in camp. The ladies sent them a supply of garments, and the citizens generally sent them a feast for New-Year's day. Some of their townsmen visited them in camp, and a few obtained furloughs to visit their homes. Three deaths occurred during the winter, Sergt. Damrell and privates Guild and Stevens, whose remains were brought home for burial.

On the 28th of October, 1861, Capt. Onion resigned his commission, and Lieut. Carroll was commissioned as captain, Second Lieut. Baker as first lieutenant, and Edward M. Onion as second lieutenant. The company with its regiment served during the Peninsular campaign, but during all the battles before Richmond, the Eighteenth was detached from its brigade and did not participate in the engagements. Private Jordan, of Company H, who had left his company, was killed while in the ranks of the Ninth Regiment. In the battle at Gaines' Mills Adjt. Thomas Sherwin, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, was wounded, and was promoted major for gallant conduct, his commission dating June 28th, the day succeeding the battle.

In the series of battles prior to the second battle of Bull Run, the Eighteenth bore a prominent part, being attached to Porter's corps. In the battle of Bull Run it suffered severely. Of the Dedham company, seven were either killed or died afterwards of wounds then received, and five others were wounded more or less severely. Among them was Carroll, the brave young captain, who fell mortally wounded, and was left on the field within the enemy's lines, where he died three days after. He was decently buried on the field, but his remains were subsequently brought home. Corp. Edward Holmes, privates Robert R. Covey, George O. Kingsbury, and Henry D. Smith were killed on the field. Privates Edmund L. Thomas and George N. Worthen lingered, mortally wounded, but a few days in the hospitals, and died soon after, the former near Washington and the latter at Philadelphia. It is stated that of forty men of the company who were engaged, fourteen only came out unharmed. Of Company F, Corp. William Simpson and privates Elias W. Adams, Edward G.

Cox, Sumner A. Ellis, Patrick Mears, and Isaac N. Parker were wounded, and soon after discharged by reason of their wounds.

The first rumors of this disastrous battle reached Dedham on Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862. On the day previous, a telegraphic dispatch had been published that the enemy were retreating to the mountains. Special messengers had been sent to many of the towns near Boston, and the services in the churches of the village were interrupted with the announcement that a great battle had been fought, and a call made for lint, bandages, and stimulants. The religious services were at once suspended, and men, women, and children went to work with a will. Sixteen large packages of necessary articles, including a large amount of clothing, bandages, lint, jellies, cordials, were sent on that Sunday afternoon, and more was afterwards dispatched.

After the close of the Peninsular campaign the President had called for three hundred thousand men for three years, and the quota assigned to Massachusetts was fifteen thousand. Of this number the quota of Dedham was sixty-nine. In the autumn and winter previous, a number of Dedham men had also enlisted in the Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and were then at the seat of war. The realities of war had been fully brought home to the people, and the quota of Dedham was to be raised in view of them. The recruiting was carried on under the direction of the selectmen thenceforward during the war. On the 21st of July the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer, with aid to families, and appropriated six thousand nine hundred dollars for the bounties. A large and impressive meeting was held July 10th, before the legal town-meeting. A roll was opened and a call made for volunteers. The first man to sign the roll was the father of the boy who had been killed at Gaines' Mills. Another was a young man who had been recently graduated at Harvard College, and was just beginning his professional studies. A third announced his purpose in earnest words, to which subsequently a severe wound received in battle, nearly a year's confinement in four rebel prisons, and adhering to his regiment to the last day of its service, bore ample testimony.

With such a spirit animating them, others were enrolled, and soon the number was complete. Uniting with men from Needham and Weston, they constituted Company I, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Col. Edward A. Wild. The captain was Sidney Willard, of Weston, but its first lieutenant was John Lathrop, and the second lieutenant was William Hill,

both of Dedham. Without any opportunities for drill or organization, the regiment left Boston Aug. 22, 1862, for the seat of war. On their arrival in Washington they were immediately assigned to the defenses of the city, throwing up earthworks and doing picket-duty. They were near their townsmen who were in the Eighteenth Regiment, who had preceded them one year in the service, and they heard the guns around Centreville on the day of the disastrous battle of Bull Run.

Both companies were now in the Army of the Potomac, the first having the discipline of veterans but with thinned ranks, while the second, as yet imperfect in the duties of the soldier, was fresh and vigorous. The Eighteenth still remained with Porter's corps, and the Thirty-fifth was in the Ninth Corps, under Burnside. The army was then in motion towards Maryland, to meet Lee in his first invasion of what may be termed the neutral ground of the Rebellion. The necessities of those days were inexorable, and called for long and rapid marches. Burnside's corps started first, and on the 14th September—only three weeks after they had left their homes—our men of the Thirty-fifth met the enemy at South Mountain. The Thirty-fifth on that day dislodged rebel sharpshooters from an extensive tract of forest, and received a sharp attack from the enemy. Here private George F. Whiting was mortally wounded, and died on the 7th of October. Sergt. Henry W. Tisdale and private Clinton Bagley were wounded, the former severely. With no knowledge of battalion movements, and having had but a brief period for drill, this new regiment encountered the disciplined brigades of the enemy, and stood the test firmly.

But South Mountain was a prelude only to the memorable battle of Antietam, three days after. Porter's corps, which left Washington on the 12th, now joined the main army, and on the 17th supported batteries in the battle. The Thirty-fifth was engaged in the movements of Burnside's corps, which had a highly important part in the battle. They charged the enemy, drove him over the bridge, and held the crest of the second hill beyond, until ordered to retire. They behaved with such steadiness and gallantry as to receive the highest encomiums of their commander. Thus within a month from their departure from home this regiment had been twice on hard-fought fields, and in the thickest of the battles. But they had told fearfully upon the regiment. Of those present, two-thirds of the officers and nearly one-third of the men had been disabled. At Antietam, Corp. Edward E. Hatton (a true man and a brave soldier), and privates Charles H. Sulkoski and Joseph

P. White, of South Dedham, were killed. Corp. Edmund Davis was very severely wounded, and six others were wounded more or less severely, of whom private Nathan C. Treadwell died about a month after. Besides these, there were two of the company killed and several wounded who belonged elsewhere. Such was the share of Company I in the glory and sacrifices of Antietam.

Company F of the Eighteenth sustained no loss at Antietam, but at Shepardstown, on the 20th, they were engaged with their regiment, which lost three killed and eleven wounded. The Maryland campaign ended with the retirement of Lee into Virginia, and whither also returned the Army of the Potomac, but with unequal steps.

Soon after the call under which Dedham had furnished sixty-nine men for the Thirty-fifth Regiment, there came yet another call from the President, with an order for a draft, to which Dedham was required to respond with one hundred and twenty-two men for nine months' service. In anticipation of the draft, the town offered a bounty of two hundred dollars, with aid to families, to volunteers. The short term of service was a great inducement to some who were unable to enlist for three years, and soon the requisite number was made up, almost exclusively from Dedham. These chiefly constituted Company D, Forty-third Regiment Massachusetts Infantry. Its captain was Thomas G. Whytal, of West Roxbury, the first lieutenant, Edward A. Sumner, and the second lieutenant, James Schouler, both of Dedham. On the 24th of October, 1862, it was ordered to North Carolina, where it remained during nearly the whole term of its service. The regiment was under fire at Kinston and Whitehall in December. The Dedham company, with two others, was detached for picket-duty for a time, and afterwards marched with the regiment on Trenton; was ordered to the relief of Little Washington, and encountered the enemy at Blount's Creek. It was then occupied in picket-duty and those other nameless duties which constitute so large a part of a soldier's life in camp. On the 27th of June it was ordered to report to Gen. Dix, and proceeded to White House, on the Pamunkey, in Virginia, thence to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Baltimore. On the 7th of July, the term of service having expired, it was left to the option of the men to go to the front (this being immediately after the battle of Gettysburg), or to return home, and two hundred of the regiment remained, among whom were thirteen of the Dedham company. These returned home July 21st, and all were mustered out July 30, 1863.

Such briefly is the record of the company of nine months' men. But one of its number had died, and his was an accidental death at Readville. It will not do, however, to infer from this that their service was light or unimportant. They were in a department where no considerable active operations were carried on during their term of service. But whenever called upon, as they often were, for special duty, their record shows it was well performed; and there is no doubt but they would have acquitted themselves with honor in any exigency of the service.

Nothing decisive had occurred with the Army of the Potomac after the battle of Antietam until the 13th of December, 1862, when occurred that saddest of all the battles of the war, the assault upon Fredericksburg. The army was now under Burnside, and his name is inseparably associated with that ill-starred movement. In this assault, both of the companies bore a very prominent part. The Eighteenth was the leading regiment of its corps, and on the 13th, having remained until one o'clock on the opposite side of the river, then crossed and engaged in the battle, which lasted until dark. The regiment charged the enemy and nearly penetrated his fortified position and stronghold on Mary's Heights, when it was compelled to return. It rallied again, however, and was in advance of the corps throughout the battle. The record adds: "It is believed that the dead of this regiment lay nearer the enemy's works than those of any other engaged upon that part of the field." Two Dedham men in this regiment were killed, privates Jonathan H. Keyes and Daniel Leahey, and several were wounded. The regiment lost in this engagement two officers and eleven men killed, and nine officers and one hundred and twelve men wounded.

The position of the Thirty-fifth was scarcely less exposed, being in the advance of its corps, and they received a deadly fire at short range. They held their ground until, their ammunition being exhausted, their brigade was relieved. It was the last regiment but one to leave Fredericksburg. The gallant Maj. Willard, who commanded the regiment in the assault, was mortally wounded while leading his men sword in hand. He was the first captain of Company I, although not a resident of Dedham. Lieut. William Hill, of Company I, but who on that day was in command of Company K, and private George C. Bunker were killed on the heights and buried on the field. Four Dedham soldiers of this company were wounded more or less severely. The whole loss of the regiment was about sixty. The survivors of both companies may recall with satisfaction and soldierly

pride the deeds performed on that bloody and unsuccessful day at Fredericksburg.

The army now ceased active operations until the spring of 1863, when Gen. Hooker assumed command, and it entered upon the Chancellorsville campaign. On the 2d and 3d of May the Eighteenth was engaged, and lost one officer and thirteen men killed, but none of these were from Dedham. In the Second Massachusetts Infantry, private Michael Herihan, a Dedham soldier, was killed, his being the only name in that heroic regiment of a Dedham man who was killed during the war.

The Thirty-fifth had now been detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to another and distant department. In March, 1863, it had proceeded with the reorganized Ninth Corps (Burnside's) to the Southwest, where its services were much needed. April and May it passed in Kentucky. Thence it was transported down the Mississippi to the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the men threw up earthworks and defenses. They were now with the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of Gen. Grant. Under Sherman, after the surrender of Vicksburg, they marched into the interior of Mississippi in pursuit of the force of Gen. Johnston. After days of toilsome and painful marches, with frequent skirmishing and a brief siege, they captured Jackson, the capital of the State. Here the Thirty-fifth had the honor of being the first regiment to plant its colors within the city, pulling down the rebel ensign from the State-House and of throwing to the breeze the stars and stripes. In this campaign, private David Phalen died in camp of disease. In August, the regiment almost exactly retraced its steps, and on the 1st of October was in Kentucky.

The Army of the Potomac, in the mean time, had again moved into Maryland and Pennsylvania to repel Lee's second invasion. In the great victory of Gettysburg the Eighteenth was engaged, and lost one man killed and thirteen wounded, but the name of no Dedham soldier appears among them. But Dedham was not without its representative in the sacrifices of that victorious field. On the 3d of July, Sergt. Edward Hutchins, of the First Company Andrews' Sharpshooters, received his death-wound, and lingered but two hours. He was a faithful and fearless soldier, and one well qualified for his peculiar service. The Eighteenth was in the battle at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7th, and at Mine Creek on the 29th and 30th of the same month. These concluded its campaigns in 1863.

The Thirty-fifth, in October, marched across the mountains through Cumberland Gap to Knoxville,

Tenn. It was engaged at Loudon Bridge and Campbell's Station, and afterwards fell back to Knoxville, then besieged by the enemy under Gen. Longstreet. It was during this campaign, that private Charles Henry Ellis, the regimental clerk, was taken prisoner, was confined in Belle Isle prison, and, it is supposed, died in Richmond the succeeding year. During this winter, the regiment suffered much for want of food and clothing. In March its Western campaign ended, and it was transported again to Annapolis, Md., where the Ninth Corps was again reorganized.

We are now brought to the last and greatest act of the drama,—Grant's overland campaign,—which on the one hand is characterized as "a campaign unsurpassed by any on record in the elements which make war grand, terrible, and bloody," but on the other, it should also be said, a campaign invested with a glory that will never fade, since it brought a victory and peace. At home the summer and autumn of 1864 were the darkest period of the war. Men had learned to feel the dread perils of battle to the cause of the country, as well as to the lives of our soldiers. All available able-bodied men had been sent to the field. The draft, like a heavy cloud, brooded over the community. A Presidential campaign had intervened to divide men in their counsels, if it did not destroy their harmony of action. The country seemed to rest under a shadow which nothing could dispel. It was, however, the darkness which precedes the dawn, though the day was as yet afar off.

Again the two Dedham companies were in Virginia; the Eighteenth Regiment being in Ayre's brigade, Fifth Corps (Warren's), numbering about three hundred men. The Thirty-fifth remained in the Ninth Corps, with about two hundred and fifty men ready for duty. The corps was still under Burnside, whose command was independent of Gen. Meade, then commanding the Army of the Potomac. All acted under the orders of Gen. Grant.

On the 3d of May, 1864, at midnight, the march began, the Fifth Corps having the right of the column. On the 5th of May, while reconnoitring for the enemy, the Eighteenth was the first regiment to encounter Ewell's corps, then moving in pursuit. The first infantry man killed in the campaign belonged to the Eighteenth, and it received the brunt of the first assault of the enemy in the battles of the Wilderness. During all those marvelous battles lasting three days, where neither cavalry nor artillery could be used, where "not only were the lines of battle entirely hidden from the sight of the commander, but no officer could see ten files from him,"

the Eighteenth was engaged in skirmishing and in assaults upon intrenchments. No fatal casualties occurred among our Dedham men, but Col. Hayes was severely wounded, and several were killed and wounded in the regiment.

The Thirty-fifth, with the Ninth Corps, crossed the Rapidan two days later, and passing over the battle-grounds at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, arrived in the Wilderness during the second day's battle. In the movement towards Spottsylvania the Fifth Corps were charged with the duty of seizing Spottsylvania Court-House. Both the Fifth and Ninth Corps were in line of battle on the north of Spottsylvania. Here occurred one of the most fierce and deadly struggles of the war. In the engagement of the 18th of May the Thirty-fifth participated. The result of the battles leaving the Union lines intact, another turning movement was determined upon. On the 20th of May the hostile armies again confronted each other at the North Anna River. The Eighteenth, crossing at Jericho Ford, was then detached from its brigade to occupy an eminence where it was exposed to a heavy fire from Hill's corps, during which assault Lient.-Col. White was wounded. The Thirty-fifth crossed on the 24th, when it began a brilliant skirmish, followed by the whole brigade. The enemy were driven into their works, but a sudden storm and a fresh force of the enemy compelled the regiment to retire.

On the 23d of May, at the battle on the North Anna River, Sergt. John Finn, Jr., Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry,—a Dedham soldier who had well earned promotion,—received a wound on his arm which rendered amputation necessary, and he died from its effects on the 5th of June.

Another flank movement of the Union army turned it towards the Chickahominy, "a wet ditch on the outer fortifications of Richmond," and a place of sad memories for soldiers of the campaign of 1862. But before the passage of the Chickahominy, another fearful battle awaited them at Cold Harbor. Warren's corps, a few days previous, had encountered the enemy on the Shady Church road, where a branch of the Tolopotomy crossed it, and had frequent skirmishes with the enemy. While near Bethesda Church, and holding a line nearly four miles in extent, the enemy fell upon it with great vigor and inflicted a considerable loss. In the assault at Cold Harbor, the Fifth Corps did not actively participate. The Ninth Corps was partially engaged, and the Thirty-fifth was employed in throwing up earthworks. But in that bloody battle Dedham had a representative in the list of the killed. The

Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry was with the Second Corps (Hancock's) holding the left of the assaulting column. On the 3d of June, private Albert C. Bean, of Company I, was wounded, and died five days after. On the 7th of June, the Eighteenth reached the Chickahominy, and, after some days' skirmishing, crossed on the 13th of June. They passed the James on the 16th of June, and marched directly to the fortifications in front of Petersburg. Here they were engaged in throwing up earthworks in the presence of the enemy. On the 5th of July, private Cyrus D. Tewksbury, who had served from the beginning, was killed,—the last man of the Eighteenth to fall in battle. It is a somewhat curious fact, and perhaps worthy of mention, that the first of the Dedham men who fell in battle in 1862 and the last just named, were cousins, both belonging to the same company and regiment, and died on fields not many miles distant from each other.

The Eighteenth had now reached nearly the end of its term of service of three years, and on the 20th of July it was ordered to Washington in anticipation of discharge. Twelve of our Dedham men had re-enlisted, and these, together with those whose term was not ended, remained with the Eighteenth Battalion and did good service. When the officers were mustered out, this battalion was merged in the Thirty-second Regiment. Among these men was private Henry C. Everett, who died in Washington Jan. 19, 1865.

On the 3d of September, 1864, the old Eighteenth was mustered out of service, and its honorable record closed. It had participated in some fifteen battles. Of the fifty-eight who enlisted from Dedham, eleven had fallen on the field, six had died from disease and wounds received in battle, eight had been discharged by reason of wounds, and thirteen by reason of disability resulting from wounds. Of the whole company, twenty-three men had either died or fallen in battle.

The regiment bore an honorable part in nearly all the great general battles of the Army of the Potomac, except those of the Peninsula before Richmond, and its tattered battle-flag bears no stain, save from the blood of its defenders. While often called to share in the defeat of the Army of the Potomac, yet in the darkest hours of the war it kept its high discipline, unswerving fidelity, and patriotic faith; and although it did not see the days of final victory, it aided in accomplishing those unparalleled movements, and fighting those continuous battles, which made complete victory possible at the last. Upon the return home of the few brave men left of the company, they

were welcomed with fitting ceremonies, in which all joined with grateful hearts, though sensible that the formalities of a public occasion but inadequately expressed their debt of gratitude.

The men of the Thirty-fifth were now destined to bear a part in the siege of Petersburg and the closing campaign. At first they were employed "in throwing up earthworks and batteries, laying down abattis," and in the construction of works necessary for a besieging army. At the memorable explosion of the "Mine," July 30th, it was their duty to advance, after the explosion, and turn the works of the enemy, which they accomplished. Private Michael Colbert was killed in the advance of the regiment over the works, and the regiment lost one officer and nine men killed, and three officers and twenty-eight men wounded. The dead were buried under a flag of truce. Being now in the immediate presence of the enemy, they were frequently engaged, and suffered considerable losses, especially while in position on the Weldon Railroad. At Poplar Spring Church, September 30th, the regiment was repulsed by an attack on the right and rear, with a loss of nine killed and one hundred and fifty prisoners. In the same action John W. Fiske, formerly a sergeant in Company I, but recently promoted to be first lieutenant in the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, which was also engaged, was killed, and buried on the field. He was an efficient officer, and much beloved.

Nothing decisive occurred to the regiment during the winter of 1864-65. In March, 1865, it was removed to a part of Fort Sedgwick, about four hundred yards from the enemy's works,—a post of great danger, being subject to an almost continuous fire,—where it remained one month. On the 2d of April it assaulted Fort Mahone, the rebel work opposite, and held a portion of it. During the same night, Petersburg was evacuated by the enemy, and on the next morning the men had the proud satisfaction of marching through the streets of Petersburg with colors flying, band playing, and of receiving, with shouts of victory and welcome, the President of the United States as he rode along their lines. On the 9th of April occurred the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court-House, and at last peace had come, crowned with honor and victory. The regiment passed in review at Washington, May 23d, reached Massachusetts on the 13th of June, and was mustered out of service on the 27th.

The Thirty-fifth saw nearly three years of active and arduous service, beginning almost with the day of its arrival in the field. On its colors are inscribed, by an order of Gen. Meade, the names of

thirteen battles, to which was afterwards added a fourteenth. The record shows that its campaigns were not limited to a State or a department, but that in Kentucky, East Tennessee, and Mississippi, as well as in Maryland and Virginia, it was actively employed. In many of its battles its position was among the most exposed to the enemy, and sometimes in the most deadly conflicts. Indeed, it became a proverb among the soldiers that the commanding officer of the Thirty-fifth was sure to be struck down in every engagement. Of the sixty-eight who enlisted from Dedham, six were killed in battle, and one more died soon after of his wounds, five died in the service from disease, eight were discharged on account of their wounds, and eleven for disability.

At the expiration of their service it was desired to give the men a public welcome, but with a soldierly modesty they declined the invitation, saying they preferred to pass without ceremony from the life of the soldier to that of the citizen. They went when days were dark, and men were few; they returned when the anthems of victory were resounding through the land, and they would have received shouts of welcome and of gratitude. Yet in their triumphs, as in their trials, they were true to themselves, and chose the conscious rewards of duty done, rather than the loud plaudits of their fellow-citizens.

The roll of the dead is not yet complete. In other regiments than those to which reference has been made—both of Massachusetts and of other States—are to be found the names of men born and reared in Dedham. The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry each had one man from Dedham among those killed in battle. From two regiments of Massachusetts cavalry three names appear. Three died as prisoners of war, without a friend to minister to their last necessities, or even to raise for them a humble headstone. In that hecatomb at Fort Wagner—where the negro so nobly vindicated his right to the name and fame of the soldier—Dedham had one representative. Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia hold the ashes of Dedham men, and at the battle of Cane River, in Louisiana, while leading his men to the charge, Capt. Julius M. Lathrop fell, closing a long and honorable service, in which rank was nobly earned, with a triumphant and peaceful death.

In this general survey of the services rendered by Dedham soldiers in the field during the civil war, no biographies of the heroic dead have been attempted. But among them were true and noble men, whose memories are gratefully cherished in Dedham. The old town had its full share in the sacrifices and strug-

gles of those memorable years. The record of her brave sons who marched to the battle-fields of the war is one of which she has always been proud, and has been ready to perpetuate.

Besides those who served in the army during the war of the Rebellion, there were a number who had various positions in the navy. Prominent among these was Commodore Gershom J. Van Brunt, for many years a resident of Dedham. He was a native of New Jersey, and entered the service from that State in 1818. In the spring of 1861, he was assigned to the command of the steam frigate "Minnesota," was employed in the severe and trying blockade service at Hampton Roads, and also took an important part in the reduction of the Hatteras forts. He was subsequently intrusted with the supervision and equipment of the expedition to New Orleans under Gen. Banks, and at the time of his death was acting, under the orders of the War Department, as inspector of transports for the New England district. He received his commission as commodore in July, 1862. He died at his residence in Dedham, Dec. 17, 1863. Those who saw him in the early days of the Rebellion, or who knew of his service afterwards, will not soon forget his fervent zeal, lofty patriotism, and unswerving faith in the ultimate triumph of the flag of his country.

The town was liberal in its appropriations of money for bounties and aid to soldiers' families during the war. The raising of each quota of men required large sums of money and for a considerable period the constant efforts of the selectmen, who were officially charged with the business of obtaining volunteers. A statement of moneys expended during the war, made in 1868, is probably nearly accurate. It is taken from the appendix to the pamphlet containing the exercises at the dedication of Memorial Hall, Sept. 29, 1868:

Amount Expended by the Town of Dedham for Soldiers' Bounties and Aid of Soldiers' Families during the War of the Rebellion.

Whole number of men raised and mustered into the military and naval service, six hundred and seventy-two.

Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry—59 men.

For outfit, uniforms, etc., under vote of May 6, 1861.....	\$1591.66
For drill, under votes of May 6 and May 27, 1861.....	2573.15
For further pay for drill under vote of June 4, 1866	4650.00
	<hr/> \$8,814.81

Company I, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry—69 men.

For bounties under vote of July 21, 1862 (\$100).	6,900.00
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Company D, Forty-third Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, and other nine months' men—126 men.	
For bounties under votes of Aug. 25, and Sept. 15, 1862 (\$200)	\$25,200.00
For expenses of enlistment	520.00
	<hr/> \$25,720.00
Men enlisted in other regiments and in navy, including substitutes provided by individuals—418 men.	
For bounties under votes of April 4 and July 25, 1864.....	\$26,856.00
For expense of recruiting, estimated at.....	600.00
	<hr/> 27,456.00
Estimated amount expended in aid of soldiers' families, exclusive of State aid.....	16,200.00
Amount of State aid (nominally reimbursed to the town)	51,000.00
	<hr/> \$136,090.81

During the year 1864, thirty-four enrolled men procured substitutes in the military and naval service, at an expense to themselves of not less than \$20,000.

Not long after the close of the war the erection of a soldiers' monument was proposed, and was considered in town-meeting. But at a town-meeting held May 7, 1866, it was voted to erect a building to be called "Memorial Hall," the walls to be of Dedham granite. Its purposes were to provide a suitable place for the transaction of all the public business of the town, and also a suitable memorial of the soldiers of Dedham who had died in the service of their country. The land was purchased by subscription, and presented to the town for the purpose. The building was begun in the course of the year, and was finished in the summer of 1868. The cost of the building, memorials, furniture of the hall, and the grading of the lot, including expense of the committee and architect, was less than forty-seven thousand dollars. The size of the building, the general arrangement of the rooms, and the manner of locating the building and the lot, were determined by the committee. The architect was Mr. Henry Van Brunt, and the memorials were designed by him, but the committee are responsible for the inscriptions. In some particulars the committee did not adopt the designs of the architect, and in others, though they adopted his designs, they did not adopt the designs considered most appropriate by him. The stone- and brick-work was done by D. G. Corliss & Co., of Quincy.

The following is a brief description of the building:

The design, which was by Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt, architects, of Boston, recalls the provincial town-halls of England in outline and general character, and is carried out in the peculiar, warm, yellow

granite of the neighborhood, relieved by bands of blue Quincy granite. Its main exterior dimensions are one hundred and four by sixty-four feet on the ground, with an elevation of thirty-four feet to the cornice, and eighty-five feet to the summit of the tower, which surmounts the middle division of the front on Washington Street. On this front, in the most conspicuous place over the main entrance, is inserted a large tablet of Quincy granite, decorated with oak leaves and a crown of laurel, and bearing this inscription:

"To Commemorate
The Patriotism and Fidelity
Of Her Sons
Who Fell
In Defence of The Union,
In The War
Of The Rebellion,
Dedham
Erects This Hall.
A.D.
MDCCCLXVII."

In the main vestibule, from which stairs to the right and left conduct to the hall above, in a broad niche facing the entrance, are five marble tablets in a Gothic framework of black walnut. The central tablet, which is enriched by a carved canopy supported by columns, bears this inscription:

"The
Town of Dedham
Has Caused
To Be Inscribed Upon
These Tablets,
The names of her Sons,
Who Fell
Representing Her,
In Defence of the Union,
In The War Of
The Rebellion—1861—1865,
And In Whose Honor
She Has Erected
This Hall."

The tablets on either side contain the names of forty-six soldiers, with the rank, date, and place of death in each case, arranged in order of regiments.

The following is the list of names on these tablets:

- Michael Heniban, Co. F, 2d Regt.; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, aged twenty-five.
- Charles W. Carroll, capt. Co. F, 18th Regt.; wounded at 2d battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; died Sept. 2, 1862, aged twenty-six.
- Robert R. Covey, Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at 2d battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862, aged thirty-six.
- Edward G. Cox, Co. F, 18th Regt.; wounded at 2d battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; died Oct. 22, 1864, aged twenty-five.
- Henry C. Everett, Co. F, 18th Regt.; died Jan. 19, 1865, aged twenty-two.

Edward Holmes, corp. Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at 2d battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862, aged twenty-six.

Jonathan H. Keyes, Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, aged twenty.

George O. Kingsbury, Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at 2d battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862, aged nineteen.

Daniel Leahy, Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, aged twenty-eight.

Leonard W. Minot, Co. F, 18th Regt.; died April 23, 1862, aged twenty.

Henry D. Smith, Co. F, 18th Regt.; killed at 2d battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862, aged thirty.

Nelson R. Stevens, Co. F, 18th Regt.; died March 1, 1862, aged nineteen.

Edmund L. Thomas, Co. F, 18th Regt.; wounded at 2d battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; died Sept. 16, 1862, aged nineteen.

George N. Worthen, Co. F, 18th Regt.; wounded at 2d battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; died Sept. 4, 1862, aged twenty-four.

Horace S. Damrell, sergt. Co. H, 18th Regt.; died March 7, 1862, aged nineteen.

Oscar S. Guild, Co. H, 18th Regt.; died Feb. 22, 1862, aged seventeen.

Joseph M. Jordan, Co. H, 18th Regt.; killed at Gaines' Mills June 27, 1862, aged eighteen.

Cyrus D. Tewksbury, Co. H, 18th Regt.; killed at Petersburg July 5, 1864, aged twenty-four.

Albert C. Bean, Co. I, 20th Regt.; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; died June 8, 1864, aged thirty.

John Finn, Jr., sergt. Co. B, 22d Regt.; wounded at North Anna River May 23, 1864; died June 5, 1864, aged twenty-three.

William Heath, Co. I, 22d Regt.; accidentally shot at Hall's Hill Dec. 7, 1862, aged twenty-five.

David Fletcher, Co. I, 23d Regt.; killed at Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1863, aged forty-two.

Charles W. Phipps, Co. A, 24th Regt.; killed at Deep Bottom Aug. 16, 1864, aged twenty-seven.

Edward Sheehan, Co. B, 28th Regt.; died Nov. 17, 1863, aged forty-three.

John H. Birch, Co. I, 35th Regt.; died Aug. 15, 1863, aged thirty-two.

George C. Bunker, Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, aged twenty-one.

Michael Colbert, Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Petersburg July 30, 1864, aged thirty.

John G. Dymond, corp. Co. I, 35th Regt.; died March 29, 1863, aged twenty-eight.

Charles H. Ellis, corp. Co. I, 35th Regt.; died a prisoner of war Feb. 27, 1864, aged thirty.

Edward E. Hatton, corp. Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862, aged twenty-two.

William Hill, 1st lieu. Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, aged thirty.

David Phalen, Co. I, 35th Regt.; died July 30, 1863, aged forty-eight.

Charles H. Sulkoski, Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862, aged twenty.

Nathan C. Treadwell, Co. I, 35th Regt.; wounded before Richmond Sept. 28, 1862; died Oct. 26, 1862, aged nineteen.

Joseph P. White, Co. I, 35th Regt.; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862, aged twenty-five.

George F. Whiting, Co. I, 35th Regt.; wounded at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; died Oct. 5, 1862, aged twenty-seven.

Julius M. Lathrop, capt. Co. I, 38th Regt.; wounded at Cane River April 23, 1864; died April 26, 1864, aged twenty-three.

Charles L. Carter, Co. E, 39th Regt.; died a prisoner of war Feb. 8, 1865, aged twenty-three.

James J. Hawkins, Co. D, 43d Regt.; died Nov. 4, 1862, aged twenty-five.

John H. Baneroff, Co. A, 54th Regt.; killed at Fort Wagner July 18, 1863, aged twenty-four.

Anson F. Barton, Co. G, 56th Regt.; died Oct. 7, 1864, aged eighteen.

John W. Fiske, 1st lieu. Co. B, 58th Regt.; killed at Poplar Spring Church Sept. 30, 1864, aged twenty-three.

William H. Tillinghast, Co. E, 1st Cav.; killed at Deep Bottom Aug. 14, 1864, aged forty.

Joseph T. Stevens, corp. Co. I, 1st Cav.; died March 31, 1862, aged twenty-nine.

Albert O. Hammond, Co. M, 2d Cav.; died Sept. 12, 1864, aged twenty-eight.

John E. Richardson, 4th Cav.; died a prisoner of war in 1864, aged nineteen.

Edward Hutchins, sergt. Andrew Sharpshooters; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, aged thirty-six.

The first floor is occupied by two rooms for the town officers, a room for the school committee, and a small hall, besides two rooms rented for stores. The main hall on the second floor is fifty-six by ninety feet, with a balcony at the entrance and an ample stage opposite, from which there is ready retirement to four committee-rooms, all of which are accessible from Church Street by a private entrance and staircase. The hall is capable of accommodating one thousand people. The building throughout is finished with chestnut. In 1881, steam heating apparatus was provided, the hall received a new floor and other repairs, and its walls and ceilings were elaborately decorated in colors, at a cost of \$4667.53.

A fine copy of Stuart's large portrait of Washington in Faneuil Hall, executed by Alvan Fisher, an artist who resided many years in Dedham, and who died in 1863, was placed in the hall by his widow. The copy of Stuart's portrait of Fisher Ames was presented by Judge Seth Ames, and the portrait of Lincoln was procured by subscription. The clock was the gift of Mr. John Bullard, of New York, a native of Dedham.

On the 29th day of September, 1868, the hall was dedicated. The occasion was one of great interest. The principal address was delivered by Erastus Worthington, and contained a historical account of the services of the Dedham soldiers during the war. Addison Boyden was the president of the day. The report of the building committee was briefly made by Waldo Colburn, and the keys delivered to Ezra W. Taft, chairman of the selectmen, who responded with appropriate remarks. Original hymns, written by Mrs. William J. Adams and William Everett, were

sung, and a patriotic poem delivered by Horace H. Currier. The address and poem, with the other exercises of the day, were published by the town. Appended to these is a roll of officers and men from the town of Dedham who served in the army or navy of the United States during the war.

CHAPTER XII.

DEDHAM—(Continued).

Readville Annexed to Hyde Park—Dedham Public Library—Incorporation of Norwood—Death of Rev. Dr. Babcock—Steam Fire-Engine—Dedham Water Company—Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners—Oakdale—Church of the Good Shepherd—Islington—Congregational Church—New Colburn School-House—Brookdale Cemetery—Town Seal—Conclusion.

ON the 22d day of April, 1868, the town of Hyde Park was incorporated, including within its limits that portion of the territory of Dedham known as Readville. For many years this had been a manufacturing village, but its proximity to the village of Hyde Park, which had grown up quite rapidly, had served to increase its population. During the war, the plains on both sides of the Boston and Providence Railroad and between Sprague Street and the New York and New England Railroad had been used as a place of rendezvous for the regiments about to depart for the seat of war. From the summer of 1861 to the close of the war, these plains were almost continuously occupied by the camps of the newly-raised regiments, and presented a warlike scene. The town of Hyde Park was made from the territory of Dorchester, Dedham, and Milton. The number of acres taken from Dedham was eight hundred and eighty-six. The taxable valuation of Readville May 1, 1867, was four hundred and seventy-five thousand, eight hundred and forty-four dollars. It was estimated that Dedham lost by the annexation of Readville to Hyde Park, about one-tenth of its population, one-eleventh of its valuation, and one-twentieth of its territory. The town appointed a committee to appear before the legislative committee and oppose the annexation of the whole of the territory asked for in the petition, but the Legislature gave substantially all the territory the petitioners desired.

In 1871, a corporation was established by the Legislature, under the name of the Dedham Public Library. It is a private corporation, and the number of its members is limited to thirty. But the purposes for which it was created were to form and

maintain a public library and reading-room in Dedham, and the act of incorporation provides that so long as said corporation shall allow the inhabitants of Dedham free access to its library and reading-room, under reasonable regulations, the town may annually appropriate and pay to said corporation a sum not exceeding one dollar on each of its rateable polls. It is therefore a private corporation for the purpose of maintaining a free public library. The corporation was organized in November, 1871. About three thousand volumes were transferred to it by the Dedham Library Association, which had existed for some years previously. A fair was held by the ladies, on Feb. 22, 1871, which was very successful, and raised for the funds of the corporation, upwards of four thousand dollars. Soon after, Mr. Charles Bullard left by his will the sum of three thousand dollars, the income to be expended in the purchase of books. In 1876, Dr. Danforth P. Wight left by his will the sum of one thousand dollars for the same purpose, and in 1877, the corporation received one thousand dollars under the provisions of the will of Dr. George E. Hatton. In 1882, the funds were largely increased by a legacy of ten thousand dollars given by the will of Mr. John Bullard, of New York, a native of Dedham. The income of this fund is to be used in the purchase of books, unless the corporation shall become possessed of another like sum to be used in the erection of a library building, in which event the corporation may use the legacy of Mr. Bullard for that purpose. The want of a suitable library building has long been felt by the friends of the library corporation, and in the course of time this want will doubtless be supplied. The corporation has funds to the amount of nineteen thousand four hundred dollars, the income of which is appropriated to the purchase of books and the cost of binding. The town has annually appropriated a sum which is used to meet the current expenses of the library. In 1882, the town appropriation was eleven hundred dollars. Books are delivered to the people at East Dedham and West Dedham, by agents of the library corporation. The library has increased to some extent by donations of books, but principally by purchase from the funds of the corporation. Since the organization of the corporation, Alfred Hewins has been its president.

The town of Norwood was incorporated Feb. 23, 1872. A small portion of the territory of Walpole was taken for the new town, but it was mainly constituted from that portion of Dedham known as the South Parish, or South Dedham. In 1872 the valuation of Norwood was one million six hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars,

and the number of acres of land, six thousand two hundred and seventy-five. Probably the town of Dedham lost one-fifth of its valuation, and about one-fourth of its population, by the incorporation of Norwood into a separate town. In the scale of valuation and population it was a serious loss to Dedham, and tended to reduce the relative standing and importance of the town in the county. It also took away many intelligent and enterprising citizens. But the course of events had tended to this result for many years. The village of South Dedham was situated four miles from Dedham village, and the railroad communication between them had ceased over the Norfolk County Railroad. There was but little business connection or community of interests between the villages. Excepting on election-days and at town-meetings, the people of South Dedham scarcely saw their fellow-citizens of the old parish. As early as 1722, the idea of a new town was entertained, and perhaps never wholly abandoned afterwards. But the occasion of the movement in 1872, was a warm controversy which arose respecting the establishment of a high school in South Dedham. The people of that village alleged their remoteness from the high school at Dedham village, as a reason for its establishment. The people of the other villages opposed the proposition mainly on the ground that there were not a sufficient number of scholars in South Dedham, of the proper age and qualifications, to render another high school necessary or expedient. The proposition had been carried in two town-meetings, but at a third and very large town-meeting, the proposition was defeated by a small majority. This was in the summer of 1871, and the petition for the new town was presented to the next Legislature. The town of Dedham voted not to oppose the petition, further than it proposed to take more territory than had been included in the South Parish. The separation was made in an amicable spirit, and the two towns have always been united in the same district for electing a representative to the General Court.

On the 25th day of October, 1873, the Rev. Samuel Brazer Babcock, D.D., the rector of St. Paul's Church, died in Boston, having been stricken with apoplexy some days previous, while absent from home. He had been rector of the parish for over forty years, and it is significant of the stability of affairs in Dedham village, that both the pastors of the Congregational Churches and the Episcopal rector, should have remained over their respective parishes for so long a period. Dr. Babcock was born in 1808. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1830. During his rectorship, the old church had been taken down,

a new one built and destroyed, and a third church of larger proportions and of more durable materials had been erected. Nearly all the members of his parish, who were here in 1832, had passed away. The parish had passed through a period of changes, in which it had become stronger and more united. Dr. Babcock had attached personal friends, who were liberal benefactors of the parish, which during his rectorship was harmonious and prosperous. He was a man of genial manners, a devoted pastor, and an earnest preacher. His health, for some years previous to his death, had declined, but he officiated in the church shortly before his death. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College, New York, and from Griswold College, Iowa, in 1870. He was buried in the churchyard, and a marble monument was erected to his memory by two of his friends and parishioners. His successors have been the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, from November, 1874, to September, 1879; and the Rev. Arthur M. Backus, from January, 1880, to the present time.

In 1873, the attention of the people of the town was called to the necessity of providing new apparatus for the extinguishment of fires. The hand-engines in Dedham village and at the upper village were more than twenty years old, and were found to be quite inadequate for the service required at a fire of any magnitude. Upon the recommendation of a committee appointed to consider the condition of the fire department, the town voted to purchase a steam fire-engine, of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, with a hose carriage, at a cost of five thousand dollars. The town also expended at the same time about two thousand five hundred dollars in the purchase of new hose. A new engine-house containing a lock-up was erected the same year.

The discussion and investigation relative to the means of extinguishing fires, naturally led to the consideration of the greater question of procuring a full supply of water for domestic purposes, as well as for the extinguishment of fires. This subject had been talked about for some years, but no definite plan or source of supply could be decided upon. In 1876, however, a number of citizens obtained an act of incorporation as the Dedham Water Company, which gave the right to the corporation, to take water from Charles River, or from any pond or brook in the town. If water should be taken from Charles River, the amount of water was limited to a million and a half gallons daily. This corporation was organized Jan. 31, 1877, and the capital stock was afterwards fixed at seventy-five thousand dollars. There was, however, but little public interest in the subject, but the

organization of the corporation was maintained. In the autumn of 1880, a sum was subscribed to obtain the services of an engineer, to examine and report as to the best source of supply and cost of constructing the works. The engineer, Mr. Percy M. Blake, about Jan. 1, 1881, made a report, which was printed, with a contoured plan of the village. Mr. Blake recommended the plan of taking ground-water from the meadows on the southerly side of Charles River, near Bridge Street, and to pump it through the village to a stand-pipe to be located on Walnut Street. About the same time several large subscriptions for stock were obtained, and with a definite plan in view, and with effort on the part of some of the corporators, the whole amount of the capital stock was obtained. In January, 1881, the work of construction was formally authorized by the directors of the corporation. The works were constructed under the direction of Percy M. Blake, engineer. The pumping-engines were constructed by the Knowles Steam Pump Works, of Warren, Mass. The water is taken from a collecting-well, twenty-six feet in diameter and eighteen feet deep, located between the engine-house and Charles River. The pumping machinery consists of two independent engines, one a compound condensing engine, capable of raising seven hundred and fifty thousand gallons one hundred and eighty feet high in twenty-four hours; the other a duplex high-pressure engine, capable of raising one million four hundred thousand gallons two hundred and thirty feet high in twenty-four hours. The iron reservoir on Walnut Street, is one hundred and three feet in height and twenty feet in diameter. It is built of iron of four grades of thickness, the first twenty-five feet from the base, being five-eighths of an inch thick; the second twenty-five feet, half an inch; the third twenty-five feet, three-eighths of an inch; and the remainder, five-sixteenths of an inch. The reservoir was built by Kendall & Roberts, of Cambridgeport, Mass. The service-pipes are cement-lined pipes, and were furnished and laid by George Goodhue, of Concord, N. H. The total cost of the works, as reported by the directors, January, 1882, was about ninety-two thousand dollars. The increase in the expenditure over the estimated cost was owing to the enlargement of the reservoir or stand-pipe, and the laying of nearly ten miles of pipe instead of seven, as provided in the original contract. To meet this additional cost, the capital stock of the corporation was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. During the year 1883, the service-pipes were extended in East Dedham. The corporation provides about one hundred hy-

drants for fire service in Dedham village and East Dedham, for which, with a supply for public buildings, the town in 1883 contracted to pay annually for three years the sum of five thousand dollars. The quality of the water furnished by this company is of remarkable purity, and the supply is ample. The introduction of water into Dedham by this corporation is the greatest work of a public nature ever accomplished in Dedham, whether we consider its cost, the effort required to carry it through to completion, or the benefits it confers upon the people of the town. The first president of the company was Royal O. Storrs, but since his resignation in 1882, Winslow Warren has been the president.

About the year 1863, a private charitable institution was established in Dedham, under the name of the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners. It owed its origin to the personal efforts of Miss Hannah B. Chickering, of Dedham, a lady of high character and ability, who devoted many years of her life to the welfare of prisoners in penal and reformatory institutions, and who was for a time a member of the Prison Commission of the Commonwealth. During the last ten years, the buildings, which are located on what was formerly the farm of Capt. Eliphalet Pond, about a mile south of the court-house on Washington Street, have been much enlarged and improved. The institution is supported by the donations of a large number of its friends in Boston and vicinity, and by an annual appropriation from the Commonwealth.

The village of Oakdale, in East Dedham, was begun about the year 1870. The land was divided into building lots, and sold by Charles C. Sanderson to parties who erected the dwelling-houses. Mr. Sanderson also erected a building containing a public hall and a store. The school-house was built in 1878, at a cost of about five thousand dollars. A mission Sunday-school was begun here June 8, 1873, through the interest and efforts of members of the family of Horatio Chickering, who belonged to the Episcopal Church. Soon after, on the 29th of the same month, public services of the Episcopal Church were begun in Sanderson Hall, and for three years they were conducted by lay-readers. In 1874 Mr. Chickering purchased a lot of land for the purpose of building a church. He died in the spring of 1875, but he made provision in his will for the erection of the church, which was consecrated Nov. 2, 1876. The architecture of this church is attractive and appropriate, and in it have been placed memorial windows in memory of Mr. Chickering and his sisters, Mrs. D. F. Adams and Miss H. B. Chickering. The Rev.

William F. Cheney became the minister in charge in August, 1876. The parish was organized May 1, 1877, under the name of the "Church of the Good Shepherd," and the Rev. Mr. Cheney was chosen rector, which office he continues to hold. The parish was admitted into union with the convention of the Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Massachusetts, in May, 1878. Besides the liberal gifts of the church and land by Mr. Chickering, the parish has received, or is entitled to receive, other bequests from his widow, the late Mrs. Luey Lee Chickering, and from his sisters.

Between the years 1870 and 1875, a small number of houses was built upon lands owned and divided into lots by Alonzo B. Wentworth, about a mile and a half south of the court-house on Washington Street, and along the line of the New York and New England Railroad. It has a post-office and railway station, and these are known by the name of Islington. In 1882, a Congregational Church was gathered here, having for its pastor the Rev. C. B. Smith, of Medford. In the same year a small but tasteful church was erected for this society at the junction of East and Washington Streets.

In 1875, a new school-house for the Colburn School at West Dedham, with a hall on the third floor, was built by the town at a cost of about twelve thousand five hundred dollars. This is one of the best school-houses of the town, and is an example of the great advancement made in school architecture during the last twenty-five years.

The necessity for a new cemetery had been apparent for many years, and in 1876 the town appointed a committee to consider and report what action should be taken concerning the purchase of a suitable tract of land for that purpose. The majority of that committee made a report recommending the purchase of a tract containing about forty-three and one-half acres, bounded by Mother Brook, East and Harvard Streets. At the April meeting, 1877, this report was presented and recommitted, with instructions to obtain the prices of the lands. At an adjourned meeting, held April 16th, the committee reported, recommending the purchase of a portion of the lands. The town voted to adopt the recommendation by one majority, and then reconsidered the vote. At another adjourned meeting, it was voted not to purchase said lands, and another committee was appointed. That committee made a printed report at a meeting held Oct. 20, 1877, but not recommending any particular lot. It was then voted to purchase thirty-nine acres, more or less, of the lands recommended by the former committee, and a sum not exceeding twelve thousand

dollars appropriated for the purpose. The land was purchased and proceedings taken to perfect the title to a portion, the reversion of which belonged to Harvard College under Statute 1877, Chapter 99. A topographical plan was made by Mr. Ernest W. Bowditch, landscape gardener, of the whole tract. The name given by the town was "Brookdale Cemetery." The care and control of the cemetery was given to three commissioners appointed annually by the selectmen. A receiving-tomb was built, a portion of the land graded, and lots laid out. In 1880 the town set apart a portion of the cemetery for the exclusive use of such Roman Catholic residents of Dedham as may purchase lots therein. The expense of improving this beautiful cemetery has thus far been met by the sale of lots, and, notwithstanding the differences of opinion which existed respecting its purchase, the people of the town quite generally have a feeling of pride and satisfaction in the possession of a rural cemetery so attractive and accessible.

It was not until April, 1878, that the town adopted a common seal. It was then voted "that the town hereby adopts and establishes a common seal, with the following device, to wit: In the centre of the foreground a shield, upon which is inscribed the representation of an ancient oak; on the right of the background, the representation of a factory building; on the left, the implements of agriculture; above, the sword and scales of justice; and beneath, in a scroll, the motto, CONTENTMENT; in the upper semicircle of the border, THE TOWN OF DEDHAM, and in the lower semicircle, PLANTATION BEGUN 1635, INCORPORATED 1636; and that said common seal, when executed, remain in the custody of the town clerk."

This design originated with a member of the Dedham Historical Society, who first submitted it to a committee of that society appointed for the purpose, and it having received the approval of the society, it was presented to the town for adoption. The design and seal were made by Henry Mitchell, of Boston.

The oak upon the shield was intended to represent the Avery oak, a well-known landmark, and one of the original forest-trees of the town. The mill and the implements of agriculture signify that Dedham is both a manufacturing and an agricultural town. The scales and sword, signify that Dedham is the seat of justice, where the laws are administered and executed. The motto—CONTENTMENT—is the name first given to the settlement. The legend in the border gives the date when the General Court first ordered the plantation, and also the date of the grant giving the settlement the name of Dedham, which properly may be termed its incorporation.

Here this history of Dedham reaches its natural conclusion. In the retrospect of nearly two hundred and fifty years, we have endeavored to trace the transitions which have taken place from one period to another. The most impressive fact of history is the unnoted and gradual change which is constantly in operation. Probably there are few communities which have experienced less changes than the people of Dedham since the time of its settlement. They have been remarkable for the stability of their character. For nearly two centuries they were mainly sturdy farmers, well informed in public affairs, jealous of encroachment upon their political rights, ready to maintain their opinions, and unfriendly to innovations. While, during the last half-century, these characteristics have been gradually modified by changes of occupations and a wider intercourse with men, still it cannot be said that the spirit which animated the fathers has not in some degree descended to the children. Many of the old families have entirely disappeared and are now disappearing. Not many new ones have permanently occupied their places since the beginning of the present century. The greatest change in the inhabitants has doubtless been effected by the establishment of the woolen-mills at East Dedham, where the operatives live only for a time and then make room for others. But numerically these constitute a considerable proportion of the inhabitants. The local business of Dedham, except in the woolen-mills, has substantially passed away. The sessions of the courts, and the transaction of other public business at the shire-town of the county, still bring people to Dedham from elsewhere. But these come by one railway train only to leave by the next departing train. The hotels, once the centres of social life and gayety, have disappeared. Dedham village is mainly a place of residence for those whose business is in Boston. These constitute the main body of its most valued citizens, and upon them and upon the interest which they may take in its local affairs, must chiefly depend its future character and prosperity. Dedham has become simply a suburban town in the immediate vicinity of the great city of Boston. It should be the effort of its people to make it a desirable place of residence for all who may come there to live, by actively maintaining its churches, its schools, its public library, and other public institutions, its moral and social character, its local town government, and every undertaking made to elevate or alleviate the condition of its people.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BULLARD.

This branch of the Bullard family traces its ancestry in this country to William Bullard, who was probably the oldest Puritan of the name who settled in New England. He was born in 1594 and arrived here in 1635, and is spoken of as "a man of character and consideration," and a "distinguished Puritan." He probably first settled in Watertown, and subsequently became one of the planters of Dedham. He was the fifty-third signer of her social compact, and is found among the first to whom her lands were assigned, and on whom taxes were imposed. The line of descent is as follows: William (1), Isaac (2), William (3), Isaac (4), Isaac (5), John (6), William (7). Isaac (2) was entered on the records of Dedham in 1651, and in 1652 and 1653 was taxed above the average of her citizens. He married Ann Wight in 1655, and resided in Dedham. William (3) lived upon the present Bullard homestead in Dedham, and in 1697 married Elizabeth Avery. He was spoken of as "an insatiate lover of real estate," and carefully preserved ancient papers. He owned lands in Dedham, Walpole, Sutton, Upton, Sherborn Dividends (Douglass), Natick, and Charlestown, and was one of the great land-owners of the colony.

Isaac (4) was a coroner, and received in 1731 from his father, William, a deed of the homestead in Dedham. He married Mary Dean in 1731-32. Isaac (5) was born July 10, 1744, married Patience Baker in 1766, and died June 18, 1808. He inherited the ancient homestead, and erected in 1787 a house (near the site of the original one) which gave place in 1856 to the present stone-house.

He was a man of intelligence and sterling worth, much employed in the transaction of public business, being often placed on important committees with his friend and neighbor, Fisher Ames. He long served the ancient church of Dedham as deacon, and was for many years returned a representative to the General Court, and annually elected treasurer of Norfolk County from its organization in 1793 until his death in 1808.

John (6), whose portrait accompanies this memoir, was born in Dedham, Jan. 9, 1773, married Lucy Richards in 1802, and died Feb. 25, 1852. He inherited the Bullard mansion in Dedham, and succeeded his father in the regard and confidence of the citizens of Norfolk County, manifested in his election to the office of county treasurer on the death of his



John Bullard



Thomas Barrow



A. B. Balloch

father; and so acceptable were his services, and so highly was he esteemed as a man, that amidst all the violence of religious and political feeling, and the changes of office, he was, by the annual voice of the county, continued in this responsible position from 1808 to 1852, a period of forty-four years; father and son having held the office fifty-nine years, from the incorporation of the county to 1852. He was universally esteemed, and his death was a public loss. His children were Maria, born May 4, 1803, married H. F. Spear, M. D., resided in Dedham and Brooklyn, N. Y., and died in 1863; John, born Jan. 2, 1807, married Jane E. McKillup, resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., and died Jan. 13, 1881; Lewis, born Aug. 13, 1810, an iron and steel merchant in Boston, died April 13, 1881; and William, born April 20, 1816, married, in 1841, Mary R. Henderson, died Sept. 28, 1879.

John and William carried on together a successful business in hides and leather in New York City; William returned to Dedham in 1856, and thereafter took an active interest in its banking institutions and in the improvement of the town. To his efforts, with those of others, it is indebted for the "Memorial Hall" and the upper or "cart" bridge.

William only of this generation had children, who are Wm. M., born Jan. 13, 1842; John R., born March 3, 1846; Lewis H., born Dec. 21, 1848, and Mary, born Feb. 18, 1855.

THOMAS BARROWS.

Mr. Barrows was born in Middleboro', Plymouth Co., in the year 1795. In his youth he lived at home, assisting his father in the cultivation of his farm until 1812, when he entered a cotton-mill as an operative, where he continued for two years. From there he went to Wrentham, in this county, where he engaged in the same capacity for a time, from whence he was called back to his native town to take the superintendence of the mill in which he first commenced his labors. Here he remained five years, and then took charge of a mill in Halifax, Mass., until his removal to Dedham, in 1825, to act as agent of Benjamin Bussey and George H. Kuhn, in the manufacture of broadcloths. In 1842 the mills passed into the hands of Mr. Edmunds. In 1847, Gardner Colby became a partner with Edmunds, Mr. Barrows continuing his position as agent up to 1864, when he retired, and the mills were sold to the Merchants' Woolen Company. Soon after Mr. Barrows purchased the mill of the Norfolk Manu-

facturing Company, on Milton Street, to which he made large additions and improved machinery, and began again the manufacture of woollens on his own account. His success varied with the times. In 1872, owing to his advanced age and the depression of the woolen business, he was induced to sell his mill to Mr. Harding, and retired from business with his fortune materially reduced.

Mr. Barrows married, early in life, Mrs. Elizabeth Bosworth, of Halifax, Mass., by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters. The latter only are living,—Elizabeth, wife of Col. Stone, of Dedham, and Sarah, wife of C. H. Miller, of Jamaica Plain.

Mr. Barrows was one of the many instances of a poor lad acquiring wealth and high social position through a long course of honorable toil.

REV. SAMUEL BRAZER BABCOCK, D.D.

Samuel Brazier Babcock was the son of Mr. Samuel Howe Babcock, and was born in Boston, Sept. 17, A.D. 1807. His early education was commenced at the academy in Milton, but afterwards completed in the English High School in Boston. He was a member of the first class of 1821, and officiated as chaplain at the semi-centennial celebration. He pursued his classical studies at Claremont, N. H., under the Rev. James B. Howe, the father of the present Bishop of South Carolina.

He entered Harvard University in 1826, and graduated in 1830. He pursued his theological studies at first under the Rev. Alonzo Potter, then the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Boston, and afterward completed the same in the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass. In 1832 he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Griswold. During that year he first came to reside in Dedham. On the 9th day of October of the same year he was married to Miss Emmeline Foxcroft, the daughter of Mr. Francis Augustus Foxcroft, of Boston. She was a woman of refined taste and excellent judgment, and proved to be a true and valuable helper to him through his long and arduous ministry, not only in domestic and social life, but also in the discharge of his parish duties. By her kindness of heart and gentleness of manner, and her many charitable ministrations to the destitute and afflicted, she well deserved the epitaph inscribed upon the monument under the shadow of the church she so much loved,—“When the ear heard her then it blessed her, and when the eye saw her it gave witness to her, because she delivered the poor

that cried, the fatherless, and those who had none to help them."

In 1833 he was advanced to the priesthood, and appears in the Convention as minister of St. Paul's Church, Dedham, but does not report himself as rector until the Convention of 1834. In principle he was a stanch churchman, but he was truly catholic in spirit. His habitual cheerfulness of spirit and kindness of manner made him eminently successful in his visitations to the sick and sorrowful. In his pulpit ministrations he did not present the gospel truths in forms of gloom. He taught no hopeless reprobation of the sinner. If he showed him the enormity of his guilt, he also pointed out a sure way of escape through the redemption of Jesus Christ. Believing in the holy Scriptures as the word of God, and accepting the creed of the church as its sure warranty, he indulged in no vain speculations. With the whole sincerity of his nature he himself rested, and he taught his people to rest, in the grand simplicity of the truth as it is in Jesus.

In 1833, when he first took full charge of the parish, all its affairs were in a most unpromising condition. The old church building itself hardly presented decent accommodations for the proper celebration of divine service. The parishioners were few in number, and had not been accustomed to devote much of their worldly wealth towards the support of the church; in fact, everything, both temporal and spiritual, had fallen into a most lamentable condition, and to all human appearance everything looked dark and discouraging. But he, by his cheerful disposition and his patient and untiring energy, gradually taught his people to hope for better things. Under his wise management his parish increased in stability and influence year by year. This growth continued to increase till in 1845 he induced his old parishioners, and many new ones who had become members during his ministry, to make liberal subscriptions for the erection of a new church, and with the valuable aid which he obtained from churchmen outside of his own parish he succeeded in raising sufficient funds to build a new and beautiful church, costing over seven thousand dollars. By the contributions of friends and the timely aid of the faithful women of his parish the church was duly furnished. It was consecrated Jan. 15, 1846. He now seemed to have reached the result for which he had prayed and labored for so many years, and his heart was satisfied.

For upwards of ten years afterward the temporal and spiritual interests of his parish were in a prosperous condition, and he lived and labored joyously

among his beloved people. But this prosperity was not permitted to continue. He was soon to meet a new and severe trial of his faith.

On a cold Sunday morning in December, 1856, the beautiful church he so much loved suddenly disappeared in flames.

But the faithful servant of God did not yield to discouragement. On that same Sunday morning, while the flames were consuming the church, he celebrated, in another place temporarily prepared for the purpose, the holy communion, to strengthen the souls and encourage the hearts of his sorrowful parishioners.

When the time for action arrived he was ready, heart and hand, to aid in raising means for rebuilding the sanctuary. He was always full of hope, and he never doubted the success of the enterprise. By his own faith and zeal, and the energy and liberality of his parishioners, the sorrow for the loss of the former church was soon changed to joy.

In its place there arose a new fire-proof stone church of much larger dimensions. This church, when the tower was finished and the spire erected in 1869, cost over thirty thousand dollars. It was duly consecrated June 17, A.D. 1858.

After this time, during the remainder of his ministry, his life seemed to be almost entirely *free from* trouble and anxiety.

Sometimes the indications of failing health admonished him of the necessity of temporary relief from his pastoral labors, but the interests of his church continued to flourish, and he enjoyed the strong and undivided affection of his people. He had calls to other fields of labor, but he chose rather to remain in the parish he so much loved, and among the people with whom he had so long dwelt. So great was his attachment to this, his only parish, that he was never willing to spend his vacation where he could not readily answer any call for his pastoral services.

Thus he continued to grow in the love and reverence of his own people, and the high estimation of all who knew him.

His influence was by no means confined to the limits of his own parish. He did much for the educational interests of the town of Dedham. He was for a long time an active and influential member of the school committee, and was chairman of the board when the high school was established.

He was the most active and influential agent in establishing the parishes at Wrentham and Hyde Park, and devoted much time and labor towards the accomplishment of the work.

He was four years secretary of the Diocesan Board





E. Burgess

of Missions; nineteen years he was treasurer of the Diocesan Convention, and was president of the Standing Committee from 1868 to 1873, the time of his death. He was specially interested in the Society for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Clergymen of the Diocese, and spared no efforts to enforce upon churchmen the claims of this excellent charity.

He was for many years a member of the General Board of Missions from Massachusetts, and twice a delegate to the General Convention.

In 1870 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College, New York, and the same year the same degree from Griswold College, Iowa.

Three years afterward, on a pleasant autumnal Monday morning, he went into the city, apparently in his usual health, to attend a meeting of the clergy, and, while drafting a resolution, he was suddenly seized by an attack of apoplexy, from the effects of which he died in Boston, Oct. 25, A.D. 1873.

His remains were brought to Dedham, and in the succeeding week, in the presence of his family relatives and his many friends, were quietly laid to rest where he had always desired to be—under the shadow of his own church, and near the grave of the sainted Griswold.

Thus ended the comparatively long and useful life of one who was distinguished, not as a sensational or popular preacher, but as an earnest, devoted Christian minister, who was found faithful even unto death, and who now inherits the unfading crown of an endless life.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D.D.

BY REV. A. C. THOMPSON.

Thomas Burgess and Dorothy, his wife, of Pilgrim memory, who arrived at Salem, Mass., about the year 1630, afterwards removed within the limits of Plymouth Colony, and were among the original members of the church formed at Sandwich in 1638. Thomas Burgess was a prominent man in that place, becoming a large landholder, filling various offices, being in his later years called Goodman Burgess, and dying in 1685, at the age of eighty-two. His descendants number at the present time several thousands, and are scattered throughout the country from Maine to California. In some branches of the family the name has been gradually changed into Burghess, Burges, Burgis, Burgis, Burge, and Burg.

The Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, who belonged to the sixth generation from the forenamed Thomas, was the son of Prince Burgess and Martha Crowell. He was

the ninth of eleven children, and was born in Wareham, April 1, 1790. The homestead which descended from Ebenezer of the third generation still belongs to the family, as is also the case with the patriarchal estate of the Pilgrim Thomas, in Sandwich. The parents of Dr. Burgess, no less than remoter ancestors, possessed to a marked degree the better traits and habits of early New England, as regards piety, industry, thrift, and public spirit. At the home in Wareham influences were peculiarly suited to the cultivation of reverence, truthfulness, self-restraint, energy, and methodical ways. Domestic worship, morning and evening, was a truly hallowed season, and the Sabbath, strictly kept, was a day of elevated religious enjoyment. At eighteen years of age (April 24, 1808) Dr. Burgess publicly expressed the hope that he had been savingly renewed, made profession of faith in Christ, and entered into fellowship with the church of his fathers.

His fifteenth year found him master of a grammar school in his native town; and entering Brown University a year in advance, he graduated (1809) with honor. Though among the younger members, he was inferior to none of them in propriety of conduct, diligence in study, or extent of attainments,¹ and was by all regarded as among the very first in the class for scholarship. Immediately upon graduation he was chosen principal of the University Grammar School. From the year 1811 to 1813 he was a tutor in the college. After spending some time in theological study with Dr. Emmons, at Franklin, he entered the Middle Class of the Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1815. His only surviving classmate, the Rev. Herman Halsey, now (1884) ninety-one years of age, writes with his own hand: "In scholarship he was accounted the leading member of his class; his character as a Christian was of the higher type; as a man, modest and dignified; as a companion, amiable, unpretending, courteous, generous."

Having completed his studies at Andover, he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Vermont. That was the period of reorganization of the University. It had been closed, and the buildings had been occupied by our general government during the war of 1812-15 with Great Britain. A rival institution had, in the mean time, diverted to itself the current of students; political intrigues hindered resuscitation; and after two years of waiting for prosperity which did not return till some time later, Dr. Burgess was the more ready to

¹ MS. letter of the late Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D., a classmate.

yield to solicitations that he would enter upon a special service in behalf of the American Colonization Society. Samuel J. Mills, who had become an agent of that society, was requested to enlist some one as an associate in visiting Sierra Leone and other parts of the West African coast, with a view to selecting a site for a colony of free blacks from the United States. "Will you go, Brother Burgess?" wrote Mills in 1817. "Can we engage in a nobler effort? We go to make free men of slaves. We go to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the coast of poor degraded Africa. Your knowledge of the Spanish language may enable you to perform most important services. The information you have already obtained on the subject under consideration qualifies you to be eminently useful on the mission." While at Andover he had been deeply interested in behalf of the colored race, and a series of articles from his pen had appeared in the newspapers of Boston, and other articles elsewhere. He accepted the proposal. The two men received their commissions, and sailed from Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1817. The voyage was memorable for a very signal deliverance. During a terrific storm the captain ordered the masts to be cut away. The ship drifted helplessly toward a ledge of rocks which extended both ways as far as the eye could reach, and on which the sea was dashing furiously. "We are gone for this world!" exclaimed the captain. Dr. Burgess went on deck, where the crew, in consternation and expecting death momentarily, gathered round him, and he commended them to the mercy of Almighty God. Fellow-passengers in the cabin were at the same time engaged in earnest prayer. The ship on coming within a few rods of the rocks was caught by a strong current, carried into deeper water, and borne along nearly parallel with the reef. She rounded the western extremity, just grazing on a shoal of sand, and was safe. All exclaimed, "It is the work of God!"

Arriving in London, the two commissioners presented their letters to Zachary Macaulay (father of the late Lord Macaulay), previously Governor of Sierra Leone, and to the Rev. Messrs. Pratt and Bickersteth, secretaries of the Church Missionary Society. William Wilberforce also received them cordially, and introduced them to Lords Bathurst and Gambier, preparatory to their introduction to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, who was president of the African Institution.

The required information having been obtained, and other preparations made, they embarked for Africa Feb. 2, 1818. A voyage of seven weeks brought them to their destination, where letters from

Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Governor and other officers at Sierra Leone, secured for them civilities and assistance. The two agents having made needed exploration of the coast for more than two hundred miles, and held intercourse with native chiefs, embarked May 22d on their homeward voyage. Within less than a month Mills died of a pulmonary disease, and was buried in the ocean. Returning by way of England, Dr. Burgess arrived home Oct. 22, 1818. The report of the exploration served materially to concentrate the thought and encourage the anticipations of those who were friendly to African colonization. He was requested to superintend the establishment of that colony which became the Republic of Liberia; but his health was impaired; the effects of an African malarial fever were still upon him, and he had other duties in view. His interest, however, in the cause of colonization remained without abatement, and in 1827 the managers "*Resolved*, That the thanks of this society be presented to the Rev. Mr. Burgess for his continued exertions in the cause of this society." When in 1839 the constitution was so altered as to admit directors for life, on the payment of one thousand dollars, he became one. In 1843 he was chosen a vice-president of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and the year following its president, in place of Hon. William B. Banister, deceased; but he declined on the ground that the office should be filled only by a layman. A town in Liberia was named Millsburgh, in token of combined respect for the two explorers.

Some months in the winter and spring of 1819-20, Dr. Burgess spent in study with the Rev. Dr. Edward Dorr Griffin, at Newark, N. J., but on the last Sabbath of July in the last-named year he commenced supplying the pulpit of the First Church in Dedham. This church, the fourteenth in the order of seniority among churches organized in New England, was instituted Nov. 8, 1638. There had been a succession of six pastors, five of whom died in office, and one, then living, the Rev. Joshua Bates, D.D., had, early in 1818, become the president of Middlebury College. In the autumn of that year the parish, having called a minister in opposition to the voice of a majority of the church, the latter, by a decision of the Supreme Court, lost its records and other property. A new house of worship, however, was ready for dedication at the close of 1819, and Dr. Burgess was installed pastor March 14, 1821.

During the forty years of his active ministry in Dedham he commanded, with great uniformity, the respect of his fellow-citizens, and the unwavering confidence and deferential affection of his parishioners.

In the pulpit he was always noticeably reverent, and there, as well as elsewhere, his devotional exercises were characterized by appropriateness, variety, and freshness. His sermons never failed to have a lucid arrangement, a practical aim, and well-considered, instructive material. Mere speculation and imaginative flights were quite foreign to his ideas of what is best suited to the wants of a congregation, needing, as every congregation does, to be built up in a firm and intelligent apprehension of the great truths and duties of the evangelical system. Theologically he differed but little from Jonathan Edwards. Among the Scripture doctrines uniformly inculcated, and always implied in his discourses, were the native depravity of the human heart, the consequent need of regenerating grace, the duty of immediate repentance and faith in the atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ, who is God manifest in the flesh. The days of the Assembly's Catechism were not then numbered, and in that the young were faithfully taught. Neighborhood prayer-meetings were not unfrequently held; and for years a week-day service, with preaching, was maintained at Mill village. Distance, darkness, inclemency of weather never detained him from any official appointment. Indeed, his habits of punctuality, promptness, and general fidelity were of a marked order.

In pastoral labor the poor, the sick, and afflicted always received tender and faithful ministrations, and, where there was special need, were often thoughtfully remembered in the way of temporal aid. The young of the congregation, whether in the Sunday-school or not, had a large place in his heart; and in the form of little books or otherwise, they often received proofs of his affectionate thoughtfulness. Dr. Burgess took great pains to improve the service of song in the house of the Lord by his encouragement of singing-schools year after year.

Secular education in the public schools enlisted his interest. He was the first, so far as is known, to introduce into New England the infant school with somewhat of the kindergarten element. The first temperance gathering in Dedham was upon his invitation, which resulted in a town temperance society duly organized. He was also the first in the place to suggest an institution for savings, became the first president of the same (May, 1831), and continued in office till his death. Perhaps no savings-bank in the State has been more wisely and faithfully administered. In the year 1826, Dr. Burgess built at his own expense a spacious vestry to the new meeting-house.¹ During his active ministry there was scarcely

a Congregational Church formed, or a house of worship built in the vicinity, to which he did not contribute personal and pecuniary assistance. In supplying the families of Norfolk County with the Bible he took a prominent part. He held office in various local benevolent societies, and an active membership in several that were national. It would not be easy to reckon up the number of boxes containing useful and valuable articles that went from his house for the aid and comfort of home missionaries at the West.

When the fortieth year of his pastorate and the seventieth of his life were completed (1861), Dr. Burgess resigned official responsibilities and salary. At the outset of his ministry the average Sabbath congregation was about one hundred. In the church of eighty resident members there was, at that time, not one young man. Growth, however, steady, healthful, and substantial, took place. Five or more seasons of marked religious interest occurred. One of these was in the year after his ordination, when fifty-two members were added to the church; another in 1827, the fruits of which were seventy-three such additions; yet another in 1832, when sixty-seven heads of families made public confession of faith in Christ. No professional evangelist was employed by him; the occasional services of earnest and judicious ministers were welcomed. Upon his demission of pastoral duties the membership of the church numbered two hundred and fifty-three, all but six of whom had been received in the course of his ministry. During the same period nearly an equal number (two hundred and thirty-two) had left to constitute or to strengthen other churches, the Spring Street Church in West Roxbury being a colony from that in Dedham. The whole number admitted was six hundred and twenty-four, of whom one hundred and forty were removed by death, while the obituary list of the society amounted to between five and six hundred. Two hundred and seventy-five marriages were solemnized, and three hundred and ninety-five children baptized.

When Dr. Burgess became a pastor annual ministerial vacations had not come in vogue. As time advanced it became his practice to take a journey, at considerable intervals, with his family, visiting the Middle or Western States, or Canada. One voyage with an invalid brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Phillips, was undertaken in the summer of 1826, and in 1846-47, accompanied by his family, he made a tour in Europe, which embraced, besides the countries usually visited by Americans, two or three which were then less frequently resorted to, Russia and Sweden, a trip down the Danube to Constantinople, a visit to Greece,

¹ Worthington's "History of Dedham," p. 125.

Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. Sketches, to a limited extent, of the trip, which involved an absence of fifteen months, appeared in the form of letters to the *Puritan Recorder*.

As a general thing Dr. Burgess refrained from frequent contributions to the periodical press, and such contributions, when made, were almost invariably anonymous. For similar reasons, partly from native modesty and self-distrust, partly from a fixed purpose to allow nothing to interfere with professional duties, he refrained from authorship. He had scholarly tastes, was more or less acquainted with the French, Italian, Spanish, and Arabic; was familiar with the Hebrew, as well as the Greek and Latin; he had clearly defined opinions regarding the topics of the day; he used the pen daily and with much ease; and yet he shunned the enticement and the publicity of ordinary book-making. With rare exceptions he declined, when requested, to give sermons into the printer's hands. Only a few were published, as

"A Sermon preached before the Auxiliary Education Society of Norfolk County," 1825.

"Wareham Sixty Years Since:" a discourse delivered at Wareham, May 19, 1861.

"Our Fathers Honorable and Useful to Posterity," a Centennial Discourse delivered in Dedham, Nov. 8, 1838. This was the closing sermon in the volume entitled "The Dedham Pulpit," pp. 517, which Dr. Burgess edited in 1840.

A sketch of the Rev. Samuel John Mills, Jr., from his pen is found in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" (1849), vol. ii. pp. 569-72.

In 1865 appeared the "Burgess Genealogy," a volume of 212 pages.

As a minister of the gospel, "This one thing I do," was his motto; hence he declined the presidency of Middlebury College, which was offered him not long after his ordination. Other offers of eligible positions were also declined. It was a settled purpose with him not to allow his name to stand in any connection implying responsibility without endeavoring faithfully to meet the demands of the place. This led him to resign as trustee of the Andover Theological Seminary, when his tour of 1846-47 would occasion an absence from at least two meetings of that body.

Whatever a man's public character may be, the home test is, after all, the chief test. In his domestic life and relations Dr. Burgess was peculiarly happy. May 22, 1823, he married Abigail Bromfield, a daughter of Lieutenant-Governor William Phillips, who became a helpmeet, with warm sympathy in all his religious interests and labors. Hospitality, which

now seems to be fast becoming a lost art, was generously exercised at their house. Not only parishioners, but numberless other persons found a uniform and hearty welcome. For more than twoscore years it was a ministers' home, a frequent place for their rest and refreshment. Home and foreign missionaries found an asylum there. Distinguished visitors from a distance were often guests.

A more affectionate father, wisely indulgent, yet tenderly vigilant and firm, it would be hard to find. The early conversion of his children and their religious culture were evidently his chief aim. The testimony of many who were well acquainted—having been inmates of the family for months, and some of them even for years—is that as head of the household Dr. Burgess was most exemplary, prudent, sympathizing, noticeably thoughtful of the comfort and welfare of all, domestics included. One who spent three years in the family, a person of high culture, keen discernment, and connected with a different denomination, has said, deliberately, "He was the best man I ever knew."

In stature Dr. Burgess was above the average height, erect, and finely proportioned. The first impression made upon a stranger would be that of dignity and gravity. One acquaintance used to pronounce him "the last of the Puritans." For the Puritans and Pilgrims he entertained a profound filial respect. His native county had a large place in his heart. On visiting Plymouth, holding his first-born child in a large willow basket, he set the little fellow on Pilgrim Rock, and, raising his hands towards heaven, engaged in silent prayer.

Dr. Burgess' manners were in some measure old-time manners, with a touch of primitive New England stateliness. But it required no long acquaintance to discover a genuine benignity, a pervasive kindliness. No harsh judgments would escape from him; no loss of temper would ever be witnessed; no social or professional indiscretions would be detected. The clerical office was sure to be respected in the man. Egotism had no place; for ostentation he cherished a deep dislike. Regularity, personal neatness, and temperance in meats and drinks were characteristics. His three thousand manuscript sermons are models of unblemished orderliness; not a blot and scarcely an erasure could be found on them.

In all later years Dr. Burgess enjoyed excellent health, which was due in part, no doubt, to well-regulated exercise in superintending and cultivating his farm on the banks of Charles River. To human appearance there was every reason to suppose that in longevity he might even surpass his ancestors. In



Alvan Lamson

March, 1870, however, at eighty years of age, he met with an injury which undermined his strength, and which induced or aggravated a fatal complaint. Only a few times could he appear at worship on the Lord's Day. Suffering became extreme, but it was borne with Christian heroism till December 7th, when, joyfully trusting in Him who is the resurrection and the life, he entered into rest. Underneath his name on a monument in the cemetery are these words,—

"Whose faith follow."

ALVAN LAMSON.

Alvan Lamson was born at Weston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1792. The genealogy of the family does not seem to be very well known. John Lamson, the great-grandfather of Alvan, is believed to have gone from Reading to Weston, and is supposed to have been the son of Joseph Lamson, of Charlestown, or Joseph Lamson, of Cambridge,—the name Joseph Lamson appearing in both places. Joseph Lamson, of Cambridge, was the son of Barnabas Lamson (or Lamson, as he wrote his name), of Cambridge.

John Lamson, of Weston, the grandfather of Alvan, was born in 1724, married Elizabeth Weston, of Lincoln, and died in 1785.

John Lamson, the father of Alvan, was born in Weston, in 1760. He married Hannah Ayers, of Needham, Oct. 17, 1790, and died Sept. 3, 1833. He was a farmer, owning the land he cultivated.

Alvan Lamson worked on his father's farm till he left home for the academy at Andover. He early showed a love of reading and study, being marked at the district school as exemplary in conduct and ranking high among his schoolmates. When still young he looked forward to studying for the ministry. After attending the district school and being for some time under the instruction of Dr. Kendall, the clergyman at Weston, he went to Phillips Academy, Andover, where he completed his preparatory studies, and in 1810 entered Harvard College.

His class—the class of 1814—contained several who stood high in after-life, among others, James Walker, who became professor and president of the college; Pliny Merrick, who was judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; and William H. Prescott, the historian. He took a high rank among his classmates in the beginning, and maintained it to the end. In college, as at the academy, he depended largely on his own exertions for his support.

For two years after graduating he was a tutor in

Bowdoin College. He then entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, appearing in the catalogue as a member of the first class which graduated from the school (in 1817).

In 1818 he was invited to become the pastor of the First Church and Parish in Dedham, and, after some hesitation, accepted the invitation.

It was a time of change in religious societies. Differences of opinion and belief had become decided and sometimes irreconcilable, many old parishes were divided and new ones formed. There was disagreement in the Dedham Church and Parish as in others. A considerable majority—two-thirds, or more—of the parish sympathized with what was called the Liberal, or Unitarian belief, the larger number of the most active members of the church being more favorable to what has been known as the Orthodox faith. The invitation to Dr. Lamson was given by the parish without the concurrence or approval of the church, though a majority of the members of the church finally acquiesced in the action of the parish. Hence arose a controversy which was prolonged and bitter. The parish, and, in its turn, the church, summoned a council, and the conflict led to legal proceedings, the final decision of the Supreme Court¹ being that the parish and the portion of the church which remained with it still continued to be the First Church and Parish, retaining all their rights and property. The members of the church and parish who were not satisfied with the consequences of this decision withdrew and formed a new association, the church thus constituted being now known as the "Orthodox," or "Allin Congregational Church."

After his settlement Dr. Lamson devoted himself to his parish and to literary pursuits. His life was earnest and laborious, but, like most lives given to study and the quiet performance of duty, it affords little on which the writer of a brief memoir may enlarge or which will arrest the attention of a casual reader. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his college in 1837, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher, writer, and scholar. He attended carefully to his pastoral duties, performing them with his best strength and ability.

He fully appreciated the importance of good schools, and gave much time and labor to the care and improvement of the public schools of the town, being an active member of the school committee for a number of years, and diligently attending to some of its most troublesome and important duties.

¹ Baker vs. Fales, Mass. Rep., vol. xvi. p. 488.

His health was never robust, and at times was quite feeble, and his work often brought weariness, nervousness, and discouragement,—uncomfortable days, and nights with little sleep. About middle life he was attacked by a serious illness, which, besides its effect on his general health, produced a paralysis of certain muscles, and which perplexed and baffled his physician. He suffered from this for several years, but was finally relieved by vigorous treatment at the hot sulphur springs of Virginia. During his absence there the cause of his illness was almost accidentally discovered. It arose from the use of water impregnated with lead. This water was brought from a spring on "Federal Hill," through logs, to two reservoirs in the village, and thence distributed by lead pipes. It was supposed to have caused several cases of severe illness and some deaths.

This visit to Virginia in pursuit of health, and a trip to Europe of a few months in 1853, were probably his most extended absences from home after his settlement. Living thus in Dedham, which during the earlier part of his residence was a somewhat secluded village, he came to feel a strong attachment to the place and his people, and a deep interest in all that concerned them, and these feelings continued to the end of his life.

Dr. Lamson had a strong literary taste. He had a high estimation of the Greek and Latin classical writers and the standard English and American authors, and was well versed in general literature. He was a ready though not a hasty writer. His style—always pure and simple—had force and beauty, and his writings won the warm praise of his contemporaries, who were most capable of judging of them. He was for a number of years a member of the examining committee in Rhetoric, during the professorship of Edward T. Channing, in Harvard College.

He wrote many articles in the *Christian Examiner*, of which, with Rev. E. S. Gannett, he was editor from January, 1844, to May, 1849. He published a volume of sermons in 1857, and a number of occasional sermons and addresses, including "A History of the First Church and Parish in Dedham, in three Discourses," delivered Nov. 29 and Dec. 2, 1838. He was fond of historical and antiquarian researches, was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and one of the original members of the Dedham Historical Society.

He was especially interested in the history of the early church, and in the works of the early Christian writers,—the Fathers, as they are often called. In 1860 he published a volume entitled "The Church

of the First Three Centuries." He spent much time on this work after its first publication, and a revised and enlarged edition of it was issued in 1865, after his decease, under the supervision of Professor Ezra Abbot. He was familiar with the history and doctrines of New England Congregationalism, and was summoned as a witness in a case in the New Hampshire Court,¹ which depended on the meaning of the term "Congregational." He was also selected to write the article on Unitarianism, in Rupp's "History of all the Religious Denominations in the United States."

Dr. Lamson was very fond of country life, thought much of his garden, and took great interest in agriculture, pomology, and arboriculture. He was a member of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, and delivered the annual address before it in 1857.

His personal character was of much simplicity. He was conscientious,—sometimes more than conscientious,—scrupulously honest and honorable in his dealings, always anxious to avoid violating the rights of others, and often ready to sacrifice his own. But he was not wanting in judgment and sagacity. He was exact in the performance of all which he regarded as duty, desiring to leave nothing undone which properly belonged to him to do, but was generally indulgent in his judgment of others. He was no ascetic, and was never inclined to condemn a reasonable indulgence in the amusements of life. In his hours of leisure he enjoyed social intercourse, though a natural reserve and sensitiveness, and his studious habits, prevented him from seeking it as constantly as many do, and gave him the appearance of caring less for it than he really did.

His connection with his parish continued till Oct. 29, 1860,—forty-two years from the time of his settlement,—when his resignation, offered a little while before, took effect. After his retirement he still retained a lively interest in the affairs of the parish, taking part in the instruction of the Sunday-school, and holding himself ready to aid his successor and his people whenever his assistance was desired.

He married, in 1825, Frances Fidelia Ward, daughter of Artemus Ward, who was a long time chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died July 18, 1864, of paralysis, of which he had

¹ Attorney-General *vs.* Dublin, New Hampshire Rep., vol. xxxviii. p. 459. Dr. Lamson testified fully for the defendant in this case, but the court, in their decision, held that such evidence was not admissible, and that the meaning of the word *Congregational* should be determined by the court as a question of law, reference being made to historical works and other works of authority.



Ira Cleveland

had a slight attack the preceding year,—an attack so slight that its true character was hardly recognized at the time.

The following is a list of the publications of Dr. Lamson :

Sermons, 12mo, pp. 424. 1857.

The Church of the First Three Centuries ; or, Notices of the Lives and Opinions of some of the Early Fathers, with special reference to the Doctrine of the Trinity : illustrating its late origin and gradual formation. 8vo, pp. 352. 1860.

Second edition of the same, revised and enlarged ; edited by Ezra Abbot. 8vo, pp. 410. 1865.

An edition of this work, with additional notes by Henry Ierson, was published by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association. London. 1875.

Pamphlets.—Sermon on the Adaptation of Christianity. 1825.

Remarks on the Genius and Writings of Soame Jenyns, and on the Internal Evidences of Christianity. 1826.

Sermon preached at the Ordination of Rev. Charles C. Sewall, at Danvers. 1827.

Discourse at the Dedication of Bethlehem Chapel, Augusta, Me. 1827.

Discourse on the Validity of Congregational Ordination (Dudleian Lecture). 1834.

Sermon on the Sin against the Holy Ghost. 1835.

A History of the First Church and Parish in Dedham, in three Discourses, delivered Nov. 29 and Dec. 2, 1838. Published in 1839.

A Discourse delivered on the day of the National Fast, on occasion of the death of President Harrison. 1841.

Congregationalism. A Discourse delivered before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers. 1846.

The Memory of John Robinson. A Discourse delivered at Dedham, Sunday, Dec. 21, 1851.

Impressions of Men and Things Abroad. A Sermon preached at Dedham, Sept. 11, 1853, after an absence of some months in Europe.

Agricultural Life in some of its Intellectual Aspects. An Address delivered before the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Sept. 30, 1857.

A Sermon preached Oct. 31, 1858, the Sunday after the Fortieth Anniversary of his Ordination.

A Discourse preached Oct. 28, 1860, on Resigning the Pastoral Charge of the First Church and Parish in Dedham, after a Ministry of Forty-two Years.

Funeral Sermons.—On Ebenezer Fisher, Jr. 1847.

On Mrs. Mary Dean. 1851.

On Rev. John White. 1852.

On John Endicott. 1857.

On Hon. James Richardson. 1858.

Tracts (Unitarian).—On the Doctrine of Two Natures in Jesus Christ. First Series, No. 20. (Reprinted in England.)

On the Foundation of our Confidence in the Saviour. First Series, No. 89. (Reprint of Sermon at Ordination of C. C. Sewall.)

On Earnestness in Religion. First Series, No. 188.

What is Unitarianism? First Series, No. 202. (Reprint, after revision, of the article on "Unitarian Congregationalists," in Rupp's "History of all the Religious Denominations in the United States.")

IRA CLEVELAND.

Ira Cleveland was born in the town of Hopkinton, Middlesex Co., Mass., Feb. 1, 1802. When four years old he moved with his father, Ira Cleveland, to a farm in Milford, Worcester County, and was occupied in attending school and in assisting his father in agricultural pursuits until he entered college. He prepared at a private academy in Mendon, entered Brown University in September, 1821, and graduated in 1825 valedictorian of his class. Soon after leaving his Alma Mater he began to study law at Marlboro', Mass., and in 1828 came to Dedham and entered the office of the Hon. Horace Mann, where he was engaged in attending law lectures and preparing for admission to the bar. During the December term of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1829, he was duly admitted as an attorney-at-law, and in the usual course a counsellor in that and the Supreme Judicial Court. The ten years which followed were given exclusively to his law practice, which by his industry and wisdom increased until he received a goodly share of the business of the county, and held a satisfactory position as an advocate. He always had a high regard for the justice and equity of the several legal tribunals and the integrity of their officers, but at the same time he was never disposed to favor litigation, and in most cases advised his clients to adjust their disputes by private agreement, rather than have recourse to an expensive and extended process by law.

Mr. Cleveland, in 1840, was connected with the Dedham and Norfolk County Mutual Insurance Companies, and became so much engaged with the prosecution of this business that he gradually withdrew from the bar. He was also appointed public administrator, which office he held forty-two years. At the present writing, although in his eighty-second year, he is ac-

tively engaged with the above-named corporations, as president of one and treasurer of both.

In the spring of 1837, Mr. Cleveland married Miss Frances M. Whitney, daughter of Major T. P. Whitney, of Wrentham. His wedded life was brief. He buried his wife and infant daughter in the year following. In his intense bereavement he found a deeply sympathizing friend in the Rev. Dr. Babcock, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was affectionately taken into his family and provided with a home, where he remained until it was broken by death, a period of forty-three years. He now resides in the family of the present rector, the Rev. Arthur M. Backus.

Mr. Cleveland, soon after coming to Dedham, interested himself and others in beautifying the streets and squares of the village. Many ornamental trees were planted in various quarters, and the village cemetery changed from a dilapidated condition to one of order and attractiveness.

His more excellent labors have been in behalf of St. Paul's Church. He became a member of the church in 1838. The same year he was elected warden and a delegate to the Diocesan Convention of Massachusetts, and has acted constantly in these capacities until the present time. His gifts to the parish have been generous and frequent. He was actively engaged in forwarding the execution of the church building which was constructed in 1845, costing seven thousand dollars. After this church was burned, his efficient help enabled the parish to build the present beautiful stone edifice, at an expense of over thirty thousand dollars. The sum donated by him to assist in these two cases was greater than thirteen thousand dollars. He was largely instrumental in erecting the costly monument to the memory of the late Bishop Griswold which stands on the north side of the church; and, together with Joseph W. Clarke, Esq., placed the beautiful testimonial in marble, which stands near it, to the memory of his cherished friend and rector, Rev. Samuel B. Babcock. In 1881 he added to his constantly increasing benefactions the gift of a chime of ten bells, the largest weighing three thousand and fifty pounds, at a cost of over five thousand dollars. In 1882 the gratitude of the parish was called for again through the offer to decorate the interior of the church at an expense of more than three thousand dollars. The acceptance of this gift enabled him to fulfill his heart's desire, and to make glorious that object upon which his affection was set, viz., the House of God.

Mr. Cleveland, although weighted with the burdens of over fourscore years, is wonderfully active and

well preserved. His life has been unostentatious, yet not devoid of strength and earnestness. Intensity of purpose and persevering devotion are his prevailing characteristics. These, with his benevolence and generosity, will make him ever to be venerated, and his name one which his friends and associates will ever delight to honor.

JOSEPH W. CLARK.

Elder John White, the ancestor of Joseph W. Clark on his mother's side, was one of the first settlers of Cambridge, of Hartford, and of Hadley, Mass. He was a passenger in the ship "Lyon," which sailed from England June 22, 1632. She brought one hundred and twenty-three passengers, thirty-three adult males, including John White. The General Court had assigned the town of Cambridge—then called Newtowne—for their settlement, together with the company of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who had arrived a short time before and made a temporary settlement at Braintree. Here John White found his first home in this Western world. His home-lot, with his dwelling-house, was on a street called Cow-Yard Row. This home-lot with about thirty acres farming land was early allotted to him, and in August, 1633, the town granted him three-fourths of an acre more for a cow-yard. Gore Hall, the beautiful library building of Harvard University, probably now graces this cow-yard.

The location and quantity of his allotments indicate that in his contributions to the common stock he was in a middle place, neither among the wealthier nor poorer class.

In February, 1635, the town made its first election of a board of seven men "to do the business of the whole town." They were then called *Townsmen* or *selectmen*. John White was one of the number chosen. Soon after the Rev. Mr. Hooker and his people began to feel straitened in their accommodations, and determined to look out for a new home. They selected the valley of the Connecticut, and having obtained the reluctant consent of the government of Massachusetts, in June, 1636, the main body of the company effected their removal.

Trumbull, the historian, says in his graphic narrative, "About a hundred men, women, and children traveled more than one hundred miles through a tedious and tractless wilderness to Hartford. They had no guide but their compass over mountains and rivers, through swamps and thickets, with no covering but the heavens; they drove one hundred and sixty



Joseph W. Clark

head of cattle and subsisted on the milk of the cows. Mrs. Hooker was borne on a litter through the wilderness." In the records of Hartford, John White appears as one of the original one hundred proprietors. His home-lot was on what is now Governor Street; only eighteen of the original had a larger share than his. Here he was chosen one of the board of "Orderers," as the selectmen were called. Little is known of his private life except that he was a frugal and industrious farmer, careful in securing for his children a good education.

Dissensions soon arose in the church between the minister and Elder Goodwin, and it was determined by the elder and his following to found a new colony. On the 18th of April, 1659, sixty persons signed an agreement to remove to Hadley. John White's name being fifth on the list, indicates that he was one of the leaders in this important step. The town record of Hadley says, "This plantation by the engagers did on the 9th of November, chuse by vote six persons (John White being one of them) to order all publick occasions that concerns the good of the plantation for the yeare ensuing." The margin of the record calls this the first choice of "Townsmen."

Thus were laid the foundations of Hadley,—the frontier settlement of that day,—looking out towards the northwest, north, northeast, and east on the boundless forest and its savage Indian occupants. John White's share in the common enterprise was one hundred and fifty pounds, the highest share being represented by two hundred pounds. He at once took an active part in the affairs of the town, and was sent a number of times as deputy or representative to the General Court at Boston. As evidence of his good report among the brethren, he was one of the "messengers" from Hadley when the church at Northampton was gathered, in the year 1661.

After 1670 his name does not appear in the records, he having returned to Hartford. A new church was formed there, and he was chosen elder in it. The home of twenty-three years of the vigor of his life retained a strong hold on his affections, and it needed only the attraction of a church formed after his idea of a perfect Scripture model to win him back to his early home. His life was prolonged to a good old age, and in the winter of 1683-84 he rested from his labors.

His good sense and sound judgment are attested by the nature of the services his fellow-citizens sought from him. Each of the three important towns in which he lived received his aid in management of its prudential affairs.

The capacity to discharge the duties of a townsman

as well as those of representative to the colonial Legislature was in that day an indispensable prerequisite to the appointment. The office of ruling elder in the church, which he held during the last ten or twelve years of his life, was one of great influence and importance; it was designed to relieve the pastor of a considerable part of the responsibility attending the government and discipline of the church. It required a grave and discreet man, one who had earned a good report of those without and within the church. Such a one in all respects furnished for his work was our John White.

To be the descendant of one whose qualifications caused him to be called to these various duties in the church and in the State, and who has discharged them well, is a matter of just pride.

His descendants should abundantly honor the ancestor in whose footsteps they may so safely walk.

Joseph W. Clark was born in Easthampton, Mass., Sept. 16, 1810. He was the seventh generation in descent from "the Most Worshipful William Clarke, Esq." (as the record has it), who died in Northampton, July 19, 1690, aged eighty-one. He was born in England in 1609, and sailed from Plymouth with his family in 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," for Boston, a few weeks before that distinguished company of fifteen hundred, headed by John Winthrop, afterwards Governor, in a fleet of thirteen vessels, from the Isle of Wight for Salem. He settled first with the Dorchester colony, where he remained till 1659, when he was induced to join the Northampton colony, which was made up in good part by his companions on the voyage from England, particularly his lifelong friend, Elder John Strong.

These two worthies were perhaps equally conspicuous in stamping their unbending Puritan principles upon this frontier colony. Two years later, viz., in 1661, at the organization of a train-band or militia company of sixty men, the number being incomplete, and not large enough to entitle them to a captain, William Clarke was chosen the highest officer, viz., "lieutenant,"—at that time considered a most important position, securing to him ever after the distinguishing title of Lieut. Clarke.

He held other important positions,—as representative to the General Court at Boston, and for more than twenty years one of the selectmen. He was one of the judges of the County Court, held alternately at Northampton and Springfield. He was mentioned, moreover, as one of the seven pillars on which, with the first minister, the church there was originally constituted.

The descendants of this godly man number many

thousands, some of whom, even of the ninth generation, are active to-day in the affairs of church and state in most of the States of the Union.

He settled on a twelve-acre lot on what is now Elm Street, there being no street till long afterwards.

The President Seelye place is part of this lot, and through the long period of over two hundred and twenty years some part of these twelve acres has continued in possession of Lieut. William's descendants. In point of longevity and rapid increase, this is probably the most remarkable family ever reared in the town.

The record shows that the sixth child of Lieut. William had eleven children; one died in early life, three lived to be above seventy, three above eighty, and four above ninety. Of these, six were sons, and each lived with the wife of his youth more than fifty years. Governor Caleb Strong says they were all living within his memory, all were respectable, and in good circumstances. One of the sons, Lieut. Ebenezer, who lived near the President Seelye place, attained the age of ninety-nine. At his death, in 1781, there had sprung from the original pair, as stated by President Dwight, of Yale College, eleven hundred and forty-five persons, of whom nine hundred and sixty were then living. When it is remembered that all this relates simply to one of Lieut. William's sons, viz., Deacon John and his posterity, some faint idea may be formed as to the multitude of his descendants, which it is estimated would number not less than thirty thousand. His tomb and monument may be seen in the old cemetery at Northampton.

Asabel Clarke, the fifth in descent from Lieut. William, was born Feb. 17, 1737, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, and died in Easthampton, on his eighty-fifth birthday, in 1822. He married Submit Clapp, who died in 1818. They had twelve children. The sixth son, Bohan, was born in 1772, and died at Cambridge in 1846. He married, in 1802, Polly White (J. W. Clark's mother), of Hadley. She died in Romeo, Mich., October, 1868. They had four sons and two daughters.

When Joseph was eight years old his father removed to Northampton, having bought the mill property on Mill River with the homestead on South Street. Here he had only the advantages of a common-school education till 1825, when he went to Providence to live with his brother, Enoch White, who had established a banking-house there as a branch of the eminent firm of S. & M. Allen & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, who had also similar branches in many of the Southern and Western cities. In 1829, before he was twenty years old,

he was admitted as partner with his brother in the new firm of E. W. Clark & Bro. A few years later the concern established itself in Boston, and in 1836 E. W. Clark removed to Philadelphia and founded the house of E. W. Clark & Co., which is continued to-day by the children of the two succeeding generations, and enjoys deservedly a high position there. Joseph W. remained in Boston, under the style of J. W. Clark & Co. From these two parent houses in Philadelphia and Boston sprang E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., of New York; E. W. Clark & Bros., of St. Louis; Clark's Exchange Bank, of Springfield, Ill.; and E. W. Clark, Brothers & Farnum, of New Orleans.

In 1834 he married Eleanor Arnold Jackson, daughter of Nathan W. Jackson, of Providence, R. I. The first seven years of married life they lived in Boston, and three children were born there, viz.: Randolph Marshall, Agnes White, and Eleanor Jackson. In 1840 he bought a beautiful residence on Blue Hill, in Milton, where three children were born,—Mary Frances, Annie Crawford, and Susan Goodman. Five years later he removed to Dedham, and since that time—thirty-nine years ago—he has lived there. Here Carrie Ward, the youngest child, was born. She died in Boston in 1872. Randolph Marshall married, in 1863, Mary Vinton, daughter of Rev. A. H. Vinton, of St. Mark's Church, New York City. He died Sept. 11, 1872, in Dedham, leaving two daughters, who, with their mother, live in Boston. Agnes White married, in 1859, Charles Van Brunt, of Dedham, son of Commodore Van Brunt, of the United States navy. Mary Frances married, in 1863, Dr. Courtland Hopkin, of Providence, R. I. He died in 1876, leaving three children. Annie Crawford married, in 1867, Edward Sturgis Grew. They have four children and live in Boston. He is partner in the commission house of Lawrence & Co., successors to the eminent firm of the last generation of A. & A. Lawrence & Co. Susan Goodman married, in 1867, Gustav Stellwag, a German merchant, who lives in New York.

In Dedham Mr. Clark took an active interest in all local improvements. He was the chief promoter of the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas Company some thirty years ago, and has for many years been president of the corporation. More recently the people are indebted to Mr. Clark, with two or three enterprising citizens, for perhaps the greatest boon that has ever been conferred upon the town, the water-works, giving an ample supply of pure spring water for all domestic and fire purposes. But for his pecuniary aid and influence it is not probable that this would have been accomplished perhaps for many

years. From his earliest residence in town he has been intimately identified with St. Paul's Episcopal Parish, under the rectorship of his early and constant friend, Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, D.D. He was for many years junior warden, with his friend Ira Cleveland as senior. He was a liberal contributor in all the departments of church and parish work. He was frequently chosen delegate to the diocesan convention.

Soon after the treaty with the Indians, by which the upper peninsula of Michigan was ceded to the United States when the vast wealth of the mineral deposits began to be known and appreciated, he became greatly interested in these lands, and has since that time been identified with the wonderful development of that region which has added so vastly to the national wealth, and has become one of the leading sources of copper supply for the world, while this wilderness of ice and snow has been converted into a vigorous and thrifty commonwealth, with schools and churches, and the accompaniments of civilization as found in the Eastern States. He was one of the original proprietors of the land which made up the Calumet and Hecla mines when they were entered at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre under the land department of the United States government. This is probably the richest copper-mining property ever developed in the annals of mining. The present valuation is about twenty-five million dollars, while an equal amount has been divided in money to the shareholders, aggregating little less than fifty million dollars. He is president of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company. This was the largest land company in the United States up to the time when the enormous subsidies for railroad building began to work. This grant was for seven hundred and fifty thousand acres from the United States government to the State of Michigan for the purpose of building a canal round the Falls of St. Mary's at the outlet of Lake Superior, and its completion opened to the world the vast commerce of that inland ocean. Now, since the Northern Pacific Railroad is extended to Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean, the mind can hardly grasp the magnitude of the interests involved. He is president of the Osceola Consolidated Mines, a legitimate and conservative company, which has been successfully worked some ten years, and in the past seven years has paid regular dividends aggregating about one million dollars to the shareholders. For more than forty years he has been one of the managers and treasurer of the "Episcopal Clerical Fund," a chartered society for the relief of aged and indigent clergymen, and a liberal contributor to its funds. In 1881 he made

a gift of ten thousand dollars as a memorial to his son, who was for many years greatly interested in its beneficent work. This fund is known as the "Randolph Marshall Clark Memorial Fund." He is one of the board of trustees of donations to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been for forty-five years. He has traveled quite extensively at home and abroad, has made ten voyages across the Atlantic, made an extended tour through Norway and Sweden and Continental Europe. From Stockholm he crossed the Baltic through Finland to Petersburg and Moscow to Novgorod, at the head of navigation on the Volga; then down that river and the Don by the Sea of Azof and the Straits of Kertch into the Black Sea, visiting Sevastopol, Balaklava, and the intensely interesting fields of the great strife of France and England against Russia in 1854-55, returning, *via* Odessa and Galatz, up the Danube through Hungary and Austria. He also visited Cuba soon after the bloody termination of the Lopez expedition, having for its object the invasion and revolution of that island.

The sudden death of Randolph Marshall was a severe shock to his father, and made him nearly forget his interests in matters of daily life. But he soon resumed the management of his affairs, which since his protracted absence in Europe he had almost wholly placed in his son's hands by unlimited power of attorney. His early education was under the eye of his pastor, Dr. Babcock, of Dedham; then he went to Churchill's military school, at Sing Sing, N. Y., where he prepared for Harvard University. He graduated with honor in the class of 1855. Then he spent some years in travel and study, and entered into mercantile life as treasurer of a factory in which his father was largely interested. The church of his choice in which he was reared carried the affections and convictions of his manhood. He was a devout churchman.

On breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Massachusetts First Cavalry as lieutenant, and went to South Carolina, where he served in the region about Hilton Head and Beaufort. He saw some hard service there. Then ordered North, he served on the lower Potomac, and the campaign culminated for him in the hard-fought battle at Antietam. He was promoted to captain in the Massachusetts Second Cavalry Regiment, but was soon after *invalided* by the surgeon of his regiment without his consent, or even his knowledge, and returned to his home with broken health. Disease contracted here probably cost him his life.

He was thoroughly educated,—accomplished in French and German. He traveled much, crossed

the Atlantic twelve times, spent a winter in Dresden, made a journey through Norway and Sweden, visited Russia twice, and had exceptional facilities for observation which he did not fail to improve. His occasional letters to the press, over the signature of "Dolphus," were extensively copied through the country. His lecture on "Moscow and Central Russia" was received with marked favor.

The exceptional relations of companionship and trust which always existed with his father were remarkably tender and touching.

The following tribute to his worth is most appropriate and expressive:

"MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.

"HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF
"MASSACHUSETTS.

"BOSTON, October 3, 1873.

"At a stated meeting of this Commandery, held at the Parker House, School Street, on Wednesday evening, October 1, 1873, the following report of a committee to draft resolutions relative to the decease of Companion Captain Randolph M. Clark, late First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers Cavalry, was adopted:

"REPORT.

"Companion Captain Randolph Marshall Clark, died at his boyhood's home, at Dedham, Massachusetts, September 11, 1873.

"An earnest, upright man, strong in his convictions and conscientious in his expression of them,—he united with a cultivated mind sound judgment and thoroughness,—independence of thought and fearlessness of action,—kindliness of heart and tenderness of sympathy,—governed always by principles of right and justice,—a trusted friend,—a good soldier,—a valued citizen,—a true man.

"Resolved, That by his death is stricken from the list of living companionship and added to the increasing roll of our fallen comrades,—who rest in peace,—another name, which shall be guarded in memory with tenderness.

"Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our companion in the midst of his usefulness, and realize the loss we are called to mourn.

"Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to that home circle in which he was so loved.

"Resolved, That the recorder be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the afflicted family of our deceased companion, and that this declaration of our remembrance be entered upon the records of this Commandery.

"ARNOLD A. RAND,

"Col. U. S. Vols.,

"GEORGE N. MACY,

"Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols.,

"FRANCIS A. OSBORN,

"Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.,

} Committee.

[Extract from the Minutes.]

"CHARLES DEVENS, JR.,

"Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. Vols., Commander.

"JAS. B. BELL, Recorder."

EZRA W. TAFT.

Ezra W. Taft, son of Frederick and Abigail Wood Taft, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Aug. 26, 1800. Early in life he commenced that business activity which has since been characteristic of the man. He came to Dedham in 1815 and went to work with Frederick A. Taft, who started the Dedham Manufacturing Company. He remained here most of the time until 1820. In that year, then only twenty years of age, he went to the neighboring town of Walpole, where he hired a little mill and made forty thousand yards of negro-cloth for the Southern trade. In 1823 he went to Dover, N. H., and assisted in starting the Coheco Mill, now one of the largest cotton-mills in New England, where he remained three years as overseer. In 1826 he returned to Dedham and took the agency of the Dedham Manufacturing Company, which position he retained six years. In 1832, Mr. Taft severed his connection with this company and assumed the agency of the Norfolk Manufacturing Company at East Dedham, where he built the stone mill now standing, and remained in this connection thirty years. At the time Mr. Taft first identified himself with the manufacturing business all yarn was spun at the mills and sent out through the country to be woven. From this crude beginning he has lived to witness the development of the business until a modern woolen-mill is one of the wonders of the nineteenth century.

In 1864, Mr. Taft retired from manufacturing, and since that time has devoted himself almost continuously to the business of the town. For more than thirty years he was a member of the school committee, and for thirty-one years a director of the Dedham Bank, and since 1873 has been its president. He has been connected with the Dedham Institution for Savings since its organization, and is one of the investment committee at the present time. He has also been a member of the old Norfolk Insurance Company since its organization, and is a director in the Dedham Mutual Insurance Company. He was for fourteen successive years one of the selectmen of the town, during twelve of which he was chairman of the board. He also represented Dedham four years in the Legislature, besides filling many other positions of honor and trust. No citizen of the town of Dedham has been so continuously connected with bank and town business as Mr. Taft, who lives to enjoy the fruition of a successful business career.

Mr. Taft's grandfather, Samuel Taft, lived to be over eighty years of age, and had twenty-two chil-



Erre West.



Carlos Stafter

dren. He was a noted hotel-keeper in Uxbridge during the Revolution, and had the honor of entertaining Gen. Washington and staff on their journey north. A pleasing incident is related in this connection. Washington was so much pleased with Mr. Taft's two daughters that he sent them each a handsome dress as evidence of his gratitude for their kindness and attention to him during his sojourn.

Frederick Taft, father of the subject of this notice, was a very active public man in Worcester County. He was surveyor for all the southern portions of the county, and for twenty years was deputy sheriff. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven, and his wife, Abigail Wood, reached the age of ninety years.

Mr. Taft is a member of the Orthodox Church, and a Republican in politics. He has ever labored zealously to advance the interests of the town, whether material, religious, or educational, all finding in him an earnest advocate, ever ready to take the laboring oar in all good works.

Sept. 8, 1830, Mr. Taft united in marriage with Lendamine Draper, eldest daughter of Calvin Guild, of Dedham, and their family consists of six children, all of whom were present at Mr. and Mrs. Taft's golden wedding, which was celebrated Sept. 8, 1880.

CARLOS SLAFTER.

Well may the name and worth of Carlos Slafter have honorable mention in the history of Dedham, for to him, perhaps more than to all others, is the town indebted for the prosperity of the high school and for the measure of usefulness to which it has attained. This school was founded in 1851, and in 1852 Mr. Slafter became its principal, and has remained in that capacity to the present time, a period of over thirty years. He watched with untiring zeal over its struggling infancy, and, as its hold on the community grew firmer and its usefulness broader, his watchful interest kept even pace with its beneficent development. He has constantly suggested and instituted measures for its progressive advantage. At an early day he arranged a course of study for three years, and soon after for four years; and, with various modifications demanded by the advance in educational ideas, the four years' course has been continued. The sons and daughters of his earliest pupils have been graduated, some for college and some for normal schools, and many for business pursuits. Mr. Slafter has been a careful observer of the progress and improvements in teaching, and has aimed to keep abreast of the times. He has found great

sources of enjoyment in his calling, and yet has not been so absorbed in it as to lose interest in the affairs of the community in which he lives.

The Dedham Library Association was formed at his suggestion, and to his energy and untiring devotion is largely due the foundation of the public library, an institution of great public benefit, and of which the town has much reason to be proud.

From early manhood, almost boyhood, Mr. Slafter has been an educational instructor. He is son of Sylvester and Mary Slafter, and was born in Thetford, Vt., July 21, 1825. The district school furnished his early means of education, and after a full term of study at Thetford Academy, at the age of sixteen years and a few months, he began to teach in the town of Fairlee, Vt. For several years he taught winter schools in the town of Lyme, N. H. Dividing his time between work on the farm and study at the academy, he entered Dartmouth College in the summer of 1845. By teaching winters he obtained the chief means of completing his college studies, and was graduated in 1849. At the close of his college course he decided to devote himself to the teacher's calling, although fully aware that it did not offer pecuniary rewards to satisfy the most ambitious minds.

The two years after graduation he spent in Dedham, chiefly in teaching, but for several months he read law in the office of Ira Cleveland, Esq. In 1851 he became principal of the high school in Framingham, Mass., but at the close of the year he was recalled to Dedham, where the years of his active life have been spent.

In May, 1865, Mr. Slafter was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was chaplain several years for the Dedham jail and house of correction, but, finding clerical duties combined with teaching too burdensome, for several years he has wholly relinquished the former.

In 1858 he married Rebecca, daughter of William and Rebecca (Dagget) Ballard, and their family consists of a son and daughter,—Theodore Shorey and Annie Rebecca,—the former an artist, educated in the Royal Academy of Munich, and is now in Boston, and the latter, having spent three years in the Massachusetts Normal Art School, is now a teacher of art in the Westfield Normal School, at Westfield, Mass.

ELIPHALET STONE.

Eliphalet Stone was born in Hubbardston, Worcester Co., Mass., May 12, 1813. At the age of six years he was left fatherless, and his family being

in very moderate circumstances he was adopted by a relative. Though he was ambitious to acquire an education, his early advantages were extremely limited, being such as farmers' boys received forty years ago in the district school. He entered into the active business of life at an early age, and in 1833 settled in Dedham, since which time he has been largely engaged in the baking and grocery business, real estate and building, and for many years was the leading auctioneer in that part of the county, and what is a little unusual with so many "irons in the fire," he succeeded in all. He has been especially active in building residences in the east village, and has labored earnestly to advance the interests of this part of the town, and has lived to see it develop from an insignificant portion of the town to its present prosperous condition.

Mr. Stone from early youth has manifested a lively interest in agriculture and horticultural pursuits, and has written many valuable papers on fruit culture.

Col. Stone, as he is familiarly called, has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust and responsibility, and for four years represented the town of Dedham in the legislature, viz., 1861, '62, '63, '69. This was during the dark days of the Rebellion, and it is but simply justice to Col. Stone to add, that during the war no person was more interested in the welfare of our soldiers than he, and that he even sacrificed his business interests to visit the soldiers upon the field, and made arrangements for their comfort, and also interested himself in making suitable provision for their families. Benevolence is one of his leading characteristics, and no one was ever turned empty-handed from his door.

Although now past the scriptural age of three-score and ten, he apparently retains all the vigor and elasticity of youth, and is a specimen of the good-natured, whole-souled, careless man, whose greatness hangs lightly upon him. He has a prodigious amount of power, which he carries, apparently, with the utmost indifference and unconcern to himself. He is a fine specimen of the gentleman of the old school. With much dignity and courtesy in his manners, he is strictly honorable, frank in his address, a keen observer of men, emphatic in the expression of his views, and is justly held in high esteem by the people of Dedham. He is a Republican in politics.

Oct. 10, 1839, he united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Barrows, a notice of whom may be seen on a previous page of this work.

EBENEZER PAUL.

The subject of this sketch traces his ancestry in this country to Richard Paul, one of the first settlers of Taunton, Mass., who is first mentioned as purchasing land in Taunton in 1637, and married Marjorie Turner, of Taunton, in 1638. The line of descent is as follows: Richard, Samuel, Samuel, Samuel, Ebenezer, Samuel, Ebenezer. Samuel, the great-grandfather of Ebenezer, came to Dedham in 1719, and settled in a portion of the town which is now known as Hyde Park, bordering on the Neponset River, where five generations of the name subsequently lived from 1719 to 1867,—one hundred and forty-eight years. (A portion of this farm was occupied by the government during the war of the Rebellion, and was known as the "Readville Camp-Grounds.") His son, Ebenezer Paul, was born June 16, 1738, and died Aug. 20, 1803. Samuel, son of Ebenezer, was born July 21, 1784, and died July 8, 1833.

Ebenezer, the subject of this sketch, was born in that part of Dedham now known as Hyde Park, Nov. 26, 1819. He was reared as a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He has given his time and attention to his favorite calling, and is ranked among the progressive agriculturists of the town. He is a worthy citizen and a man of sterling integrity. In 1867, after its occupancy by the government, he sold the Paul farm and purchased the Deacon Samuel Fales estate in Dedham, where he now resides. Politically, he is a Republican, and a member of the Orthodox Congregational Church.

April 15, 1847, Mr. Paul united in marriage with Susan Dresser, of Dedham, a native of Lunenburg, Mass. They have had six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Henry M., born June 25, 1851; Edward C., born Oct. 10, 1853; Isaac F., born Nov. 26, 1856; Ebenezer T., born Dec. 6, 1858; Susan F., born May 24, 1861, died Oct. 12, 1862; Martha D., born Nov. 1, 1865.

Henry M. graduated from Dartmouth College in 1873, and from Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1875. He then went to Washington as assistant professor of astronomy in the United States Naval Observatory. He married Augusta A. Gray, of Washington, Aug. 27, 1878. In 1880 he was called to Japan to open the chair of astronomy at the Imperial University of Tokio, which position he held till his return to his former position in Washington in the fall of 1883. He has one son, Carroll Paul, born in Tokio, Japan, May 6, 1882. Edward C. resides in Dedham, and is assistant cashier of the Dedham Institution for Savings. He married Jo-



Ephraim Stone



Benjamin Paul



W. W. Churchill



G. A. Suttigale M D

sephine M. Prince, of Dedham, Oct. 12, 1881. Isaac F. graduated from Dartmouth College in 1878, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and is now a practicing lawyer in the city of Boston, where he resides. He married Ida L. Batcheller, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., March 22, 1883. Ebenezer T. resides on the homestead. He married Marietta Taylor, of Wakefield, Mass., Nov. 7, 1882. Martha D. is at home with her parents, not having yet completed her education.

CHAUNCEY C. CHURCHILL.

Chauncey C. Churchill, son of William L. and Eliza Lamphear Churchill, was born in West Fairlee, Vt., Sept. 26, 1815. Like many of the leading men of to-day at the bar, among the clergy, and in business circles, he was reared on a farm, received the advantages of the common and high schools, and subsequently engaged in teaching. During four winters he engaged in this laudable vocation, in the mean time working on a farm during the fall and summer seasons.

In 1839 he went to Salisbury, Mass., as an employé in the Salisbury Mills, where he remained until 1842. He then came to Dedham, and entered the employ of what is now the Merchants' Woolen Company's Mills, remaining thirteen years, until 1855.

His business capacity, integrity, and usefulness as a citizen had won for him the confidence and esteem of the people of Norfolk County, and in 1855 he was elected to the responsible and honorable office of county treasurer, and has been successively re-elected to the present time, a period of nearly thirty years.

In 1864 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, and served five years. He was also a member of the Dedham school committee for nine years, commencing in 1871. Although not a communicant of any ecclesiastical body, he is an active member of the Allin Evangelical Society, in Dedham, and has been its collector and treasurer for a number of years.

June 7, 1842, he united in marriage with Peme-lia Sabin, daughter of Deacon Benajah Sabin, of Salisbury, Mass., and their family consists of two children, a son, Chauncey S., and a daughter, Isadore Maria, wife of Charles H. Leeland, of Dedham.

Mr. Churchill's long and honorable public service has won him hosts of friends, and he is justly regarded as one of Dedham's most esteemed and honored citizens; all movements looking to the welfare of his adopted town have found in him an earnest advocate.

GEORGE A. SOUTHGATE, M.D.

Dr. George A. Southgate dates his ancestry in this country to Richard Southgate, who came from England in 1714, the line of descent being as follows: Richard, Richard, Isaac, Samuel, Samuel, George A.

In 1718-19 the latter, with his family, consisting of wife and five children, accompanied by his brother John, joined a company who moved from Boston and vicinity to Strawberry Hill, in Worcester County, and organized the town now known as Leicester.

The elder Richard Southgate was the first treasurer of the town and a large landholder, receiving from the original grant seven hundred and forty acres of land. He was a civil engineer, and did much in making and laying out lots in the town. The longevity of the family is remarkable. Richard died in Leicester, aged eighty-four, and his son Richard also died in Leicester, aged eighty-four.

Isaac, son of the second Richard, also lived and died in Leicester at the age of eighty-one; and Samuel, son of Isaac, lived and died in Leicester, in 1859, aged eighty-one; and Samuel, father of the subject of this sketch, died in Dedham in 1877, aged seventy years.

Dr. Southgate's mother was Charlotte Warren Fuller, daughter of Charlotte Warren. His maternal great-grandmother was Elizabeth Wheeler, and his great-great-grandmother Mary Belcher Bass Henshaw, whose father was Joseph Bass, who married Ruth Alden, daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen. His mother and grandmother are both living in Leicester, aged seventy-three and ninety-three years respectively.

Dr. Southgate was born in Leicester, Sept. 27, 1833, and educated at Leicester Academy, where he fitted for college, and continued under a private tutor for two years. After spending two years in New York he entered the office of Jonathan E. Linnell, M.D., of Worcester, and when sufficiently advanced entered the medical department of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., under Dixie Crosby. He took his degree in Philadelphia in 1859, and in the same year commenced practice in Millbury, where he remained until July, 1863, when he removed to Dedham, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession. He was married June 13, 1860, to Miss Mary Bigelow Willson, of West Roxbury, daughter of Rev. Luther Willson, of Petersham, and sister of Rev. E. B. Willson, now of Salem, formerly of West Roxbury. They have five children, —Robert Willson, Delia Wells, May Fuller, Walter Bradford, and Helen Louise. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religion, liberal.

JEREMIAH W. GAY.

Jeremiah W. Gay was born in Dedham, Aug. 30, 1804. His father, Capt. William Gay, was born in Dedham, June 25, 1752. Nov. 25, 1790, he married Elizabeth Whiting, of Dedham, the daughter of Joshua Whiting, by whom he had four children, —William King, who was born April 20, 1792, and died Jan. 6, 1860; Sophia, who was born Sept. 21, 1793, and died, unmarried, at the age of seventy-eight years; Lucy, who was born Sept. 22, 1797, and died, unmarried, at the age of eighty-five years; and Jeremiah W., who was married to Hannah E. Dean, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Farrington) Dean, by whom he had two children, Joseph A., who died at the age of twenty-seven, and Lusher, who died at the age of three years. William King Gay married Susan Gould, by whom he had three children. Capt. William Gay died at the age of seventy-six years, and Elizabeth Whiting, his wife, died at the age of ninety-one years. The grandfather of Jeremiah W. Gay was Deacon Ichabod Gay, who married Elizabeth King, who died at the age of forty-two years. He afterwards married Lucy Richards, who also died at the age of seventy-three years. Deacon Ichabod Gay was a farmer, as were nearly all the ancestors of Jeremiah. He died, greatly respected, Dec. 14, 1814, at the age of ninety-one years. The great-grandfather of Jeremiah W. Gay was Lusher Gay, who was born Sept. 26, 1685. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Nathaniel Gay, who was born in 1642. Of Jeremiah W. Gay it may well be said that he has shown respect to the scriptural injunction, "remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set up," for the old homestead has remained in the possession of the family from the time of the first settlement of Dedham down through six generations to the present time. The ancestors of Mr. Gay were buried in the First Parish cemetery and in the cemetery in West Dedham.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Mr. Gay were those of the common school. He has been a farmer all his life, and the presence of a comfortable home with modern appointments, fine barns and outbuildings, and broad, well-tilled acres clearly indicate a large measure of success. Mr. Gay inherits the manly bearing and positive character of Deacon Ichabod Gay, his grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The parents of Mr. Gay were members of the Unitarian Church, and were highly respected. Mr. Gay was in politics a member of the Whig party, and has been identified with the Republican party from its organization. He has been an

extensive reader on agricultural matters, is well advised of the current news of the day, and is a man whose opinion on general matters is rendered of value by reason of the sturdy good sense with which he is endowed. Mr. Gay has lived in Dedham all his life, and has always been respected as a good citizen and neighbor.

EDWIN WHITING.

Edwin Whiting, only son of Abner and Loacada Whiting, was born in Dedham, Jan. 27, 1806. His father was born in Dedham and married Loacada Whiting, by whom he had four children, three daughters and one son. In 1786 he built the house in which his children were born, and which has been continuously occupied by members of the family up to the present time. There have been but two deaths in the old homestead, that of himself and that of his wife.

Edwin is of the seventh generation from Nathaniel Whiting, who settled in Roxbury, Norfolk Co., at a very early date.

The ancestors of Edwin became farmers and millers, and carried on an extensive business after the settlement of Dedham, prior to which one had settled on the banks of the Charles River and another on the Neponset River, where they gained a livelihood by trapping and hunting. Edwin's father was a farmer, and Edwin was reared on the farm, being the fourth child, his three sisters passing away at advanced ages. Edwin's father died at the age of seventy-seven, and his mother at the age of eighty-six.

Mr. Whiting received the sort of education ordinarily obtained in the district school, attending only the winter term, and working on the farm with his father during the summer. Thus he continued to live until the death of his father, when at the age of thirty-two years he took possession of the farm, making just and equitable settlement with his sisters for their portion of their father's estate. He subsequently inherited considerable property from his uncle, Edward Whiting, who died without issue. Mr. Whiting's paternal grandfather was Joseph, and his maternal grandfather was Joshua. Mr. Whiting married Rebecca Dean, who was the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Farrington) Dean, of Dedham, by whom there was born to them a daughter and son. Mrs. Whiting died Feb. 12, 1882, and the daughter, Frances R., directs the household affairs for her father. The son, George E., carries on the farm affairs. Mr. Whiting has been a farmer all his life, and at one time owned a large tract of land about



J. W. Gay



Edwin Whiting



W^m Ames

the old homestead, but now his real estate possessions comprise some one hundred and forty acres only, he having invested to some extent in modern securities. Mr. Whiting was a Whig in politics, but at the present time takes but little interest in political affairs, being content to lead a quiet life at his home. He is independent in his religious convictions and a good citizen.

WILLIAM AMES.

Amos Ames, of Groton, Mass., was born Jan. 18, 1734; was a farmer and large land-owner. He married Abigail Bulkley, born Oct. 28, 1733, daughter of Col. John Bulkley, who was a prominent citizen of Groton, where he died in 1772, aged sixty-nine years. Amos Ames died Aug. 4, 1817; Abigail, his wife, died Aug. 20, 1809. The Bulkley family traces its ancestry to Lord Viscount Bulkley, whose seat was at Baron Hill, in the Isle of Anglesey. Rev. Peter Bulkley settled in Concord, Mass., in 1636. His father was Rev. Edward Bulkley, D.D.

Rev. Edward Bulkley, son of Rev. Peter and Jane Bulkley, was born at Odell, England, June 17, 1614; he emigrated to this country in 1634. He was licensed to preach the gospel, and was ordained at Marshfield in 1642.

Hon. Peter Bulkley, oldest son of Rev. Edward Bulkley, was born Nov. 3, 1641; graduated in 1660. He settled in Concord. He held many important offices, and acquitted himself with honor. He married Rebecca Wheeler; died at the age of forty-four.

Joseph Bulkley, son of Hon. Peter and Rebecca Wheeler Bulkley, born Sept. 7, 1670. He made his will, which is found on the records of Middlesex, Mass. He lived in Littleton, Mass.

John Bulkley, son of Joseph Bulkley, born about 1703. He held a colonel's commission, and died in Groton, in 1772, aged sixty-nine. John, his son, born in 1748, graduated at Harvard in 1769; was a lawyer, and died Dec. 16, 1774.

Amos and Abigail Ames had seven sons and three daughters. Three of the sons were in the Revolutionary army, the youngest being only sixteen years of age at the time of entering the service. All were taken prisoners, being confined on the prison-ship at Halifax; they afterwards made their escape and again entered the army.

Bulkley Ames, son of Amos Ames, farmer, was born in Groton, July 20, 1772; held many offices of trust, being selectman of the town for seventeen years in succession; married Lydia Prescott, born

Jan. 8, 1780, daughter of Ebenezer Prescott, of Westford, Mass., whose ancestors settled in Lancaster about 1647. He was a large land proprietor, and owner of the iron-works at Forge Village, in Westford; cousin of Col. William Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame. He died Jan. 22, 1811.

Bulkley and Lydia Ames had three sons and one daughter. William Ames, son of Bulkley Ames, was born in Groton, Aug. 6, 1807. He was for a number of years partner of Jabez Coney, and largely interested in the millwright and machinery business; was superintendent in the building of several factories and public buildings; married Susan Lewis, daughter of Capt. Samuel Lewis, of Dedham, who lived on the place upon which his ancestors settled in the early settlement of the town. She was born April 26, 1814, died Feb. 13, 1880. He had two sons and two daughters. Politically he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XIII.

BRAINTREE.

BY SAMUEL A. BATES.

THE town of Braintree was incorporated May 13, 1640 (O. S.). It included within its limits the present towns of Braintree, Quincy, Randolph, and Holbrook. Previous to its incorporation Quincy was called Mount Wollaston, and Braintree, Monoticut. It took its name from the river which flows through it, and which is spelled in so many different ways in the ancient records that it is uncertain which is the correct one. It is now written Monatiquot. Holbrook and a part of Randolph (perhaps the whole) were called Cochato, sometimes Coheco. In one instance Cochato was called Beersheba. Tradition says that Randolph was once called Scadding, but I have never seen the name on the records. Quincy was set off as a separate town in 1792, and Randolph in 1793. Holbrook at that time was a part of Randolph. In 1856 a small portion of Braintree was annexed to Quincy. It was that portion known in ancient times as Knight's Neck, but in later days as Newcomb's Landing.

Religious Societies.—The first church in Braintree was organized Sept. 16, 1639, it being the Lord's day. The meeting-house was situated in the north part of the town, in the centre of the street now called Hancock, near the junction of Canal Street. When the way from Boston to Plymouth was laid out, in

1648, it was to be four rods wide, commencing at Smelt Brook, on the borders of Weymouth and Braintree, running over what is now Commercial Street in Braintree, and Franklin, School, and Hancock Streets in Quincy, till it comes to the meeting-house, when it shall be two rods on one end of the house and two rods on the other end, thus leaving it in the centre of the street. At that time there were but a few inhabitants in the south part of the town. But the settlement continued to increase, and gradually to extend towards its southern limits. At what time the first house was erected in the limits of Monoticut, the ancient name of the present town of Braintree, is unknown. We know that in February, 1639-40, only five months after the embodiment of the church, we find a grant of land to John French and John Collins, of Monoticut. Soon after 1643 the iron-works were built on Monoticut River, which must have caused much increase of population in that part of the town. As early as 1658, and probably earlier, the town had been settled as far south as Randolph line, on the old road to Taunton, for at that time John Moore resided on what is still known as Moore's farm, a plot of six hundred acres of land, bounded on the north and east by Monoticut River, and partly on the west by Great Pond. This portion of the river in latter years has been called Moore's Farm River, in memory of the first settler upon its borders. As the settlement enlarged, the inhabitants felt that they needed a more convenient place of assembling themselves together, as some of them were obliged to travel many miles to attend upon public worship. About 1690 the inhabitants began to move in the matter of forming a new precinct in the south part of the town, but it was opposed by those living in the north part. A bitter feud existed between the different sections of the town concerning this matter, of which but little is known at the present time; but a person then residing at the north end, named John Marshall, has left a diary which contains some sharp allusions to members of the church, who, he says, acted in a disorderly manner, and withdrew from the Lord's table. That he made charges which he could not maintain is evident from what afterwards transpired. The movement for a new society was continued until 1706, when a meeting-house was built near the corner of Washington and Elm Streets, in the present town of Braintree. That this was done legally no one claimed, but its founders did claim that might deprived them of their just rights, the opposers of the new movement being composed of the most influential citizens of the town, at the head of whom stood the Hon. Edmund

Quincy, one of the leaders of the government of the colony. But the advocates of the new precinct were sustained by the advice and support of the leaders of the church in the vicinity, and on May 6, 1706, the meeting-house was raised in which they might worship, and which was soon after completed. Sept. 10, 1707, Rev. Hugh Adams was ordained its pastor, and the church was recognized on the same day. He was the son of John and Avis Adams, born in Boston, May 7, 1676, graduated at Harvard College in 1697, at the age of twenty-one years. In his diary he states that at his installation at Durham, N. H., "the Rev. Jonathan Cushing read publicly the testimonial of my ordination at Braintree, signed by the Rev. Increase Mather and his son Cotton Mather (of the Old North Church, in Boston), and Rev. Mr. James Keith, the hoary-headed pastor of the church in Bridgewater, who laid their hands on my head in that ordination." This testimonial was also signed by the Rev. Nehemiah Walker, pastor of the church in Roxbury. We see in this account the names and influence of those men who, without the consent of the authorities of the colony, dared to organize the new church in Braintree. Had those men of whom Marshall spoke acted in an unchristianlike and disorderly manner, as charged by him, we do not believe that such men as the Mathers, Keith, and Walker, leaders in the church at that time, would have encouraged them in their great undertaking, and lent their aid and presence to embody their new church, and, in addition, ordain a pastor to break for them the bread of life. But they had other opposition still to encounter, and they petitioned the legal authorities to be set off from the old society, and establish a new precinct, to be called the South Precinct, in Braintree. By the action of the authorities in answer to their petition, they were compelled to pay their proportion of the expense of supporting the old society, which was raised by legal rates, and also to pay for the support of their own pastor, the money necessary being raised by subscription. This double burden was a heavy tax upon the new precinct, as it was composed of men with moderate means. Rev. Mr. Adams remained as their pastor until Aug. 22, 1710, when the connection was dissolved, and he removed to Chatham, Mass., and afterwards to Oyster River parish, now Durham, N. H. During the pastorate of Mr. Adams the South Precinct was set off, and regularly established as the South Precinct of Braintree. This was not accomplished without opposition.

A town-meeting was called to meet Nov. 3, 1708, to consult and consider about, and, if possible, to fix upon a suitable and reasonable line of division, dis-

tion, or limitation of the said South End assembly and society and of the North End congregation, that said line be lovingly agreed upon and settled, if it may be. There were those that did immediately declare against the dividing of the town, and that they did refuse to join with said inhabitants in that affair, and requested that it might be entered with their names in the town-book. These then entered their names: Lieut. John Cleverly, Ensign William Veasey, Solomon Veasey, Moses Penniman, James Penniman, Samuel Penniman, John Newcomb, Jr., James Brackett, Nathan Brackett, and John Sanders. The same day it was voted that Col. Edmund Quincy, Esq., and Sergt. Nehemiah Hayden be a committee to petition the General Court in the name of the town to set off the south part of the town as a separate precinct. This was granted, and the legal existence of this society commenced on Nov. 5, 1708, and has continued to this day. The names of those who were especially active in securing the organization of the new precinct were Samuel White, Caleb Hobart, Nehemiah Hayden, Joseph Allen, Samuel Bass, Samuel Payne, Ebenezer Thayer, Samuel Niles, Jr., and Samuel French.

The Rev. Samuel Niles, second pastor of the society, was ordained May 23, 1711. Rev. Peter Thacher (his father-in-law), of Milton, Rev. Joseph Belcher, of Dedham, Rev. John Danforth, of Dorchester, and Rev. Mr. Thacher, of Weymouth, assisted in the services, the sermon being preached by the pastor-elect, as was the usual custom in those days. Rev. Mr. Niles was the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sands) Niles, of Block Island, and grandson of John Niles, one of the first settlers of Braintree. He was born May 1, 1673; baptized March 14, 1697, by Rev. Peter Thacher, at Milton, owning his father's covenant; joined the church at Milton, January, 1699; entered Harvard College when twenty-two years of age, from whence he graduated in 1699; was licensed to preach soon after; acted as pastor of the church in his native place for two years, and until his ordination, in 1711, was actively engaged in farming and ship building, by which occupations he earned his living. He had three wives and a large family of children. He was an able preacher, and one of the strong supporters of the Calvinistic creed. He naturally became a leader in the opposition to the introduction of Unitarian principles into the Congregational Church of New England. He died May 1, 1762. He was pastor of this church for nearly fifty-one years, and was engaged in active service from the time of his settlement, and preached till the last Sabbath previous to his death.

His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Weymouth, from the text, "And Samuel died." He kept a diary during the whole term of his pastorate, which is now in possession of the Hon. Asa French, of Braintree, and which is very valuable to the genealogist. The third pastor was the Rev. Ezra Weld, ordained Nov. 17, 1762. He was born in Pomfret, Conn., June 13, 1736, graduated at Yale College in 1759, and died Jan. 16, 1816, aged nearly eighty years. He retired from active duties Aug. 17, 1807, the society paying him two hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-six cents per annum during the remainder of his life.

The Rev. Sylvester Sage was installed as the fourth pastor Nov. 4, 1807. In consequence of the health of his family he was compelled to ask for his discharge, which was granted, and he was dismissed by council May 4, 1809. Rev. William Allen was given an invitation to become pastor of this church May 24, 1810, but he declined the call. Oct. 26, 1810, the town voted to invite Mr. Richard Salter Storrs to settle with them in the work of the gospel ministry, which vote was unanimous. Nov. 5, 1810, it was voted to pay Mr. Storrs the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars per annum as long as he is the minister, and that John Hobart shall carry the proceedings to him for his consideration, and get his answer as soon as may be, for which service he shall receive the sum of six dollars. It was also voted that Dr. Daniel Fogg and Lieut. Nathaniel Thayer shall be a committee to assist the clerk in fixing and writing a letter to Mr. Storrs. July 3, 1811, Mr. Storrs was ordained the fifth pastor of the church. He was born in Longmeadow, Feb. 6, 1787, and was the son of Rev. Richard S. and Sally (Williston) Storrs, and graduated at Williams College in 1807. Previous to his ordination he spent six months in the missionary service in Georgia. After a long pastorate of more than sixty-two years, he passed from earth Aug. 11, 1873, aged eighty-six years, six months, and five days, leaving behind him an unblemished reputation as a Christian, a scholar, a citizen, a neighbor, and a friend. In whatever path he trod, he left his footsteps so deeply imprinted that time will never erase them. An earnest advocate of the education of the young and tender mind, he spent much time in watching over the interests of our schools, for many years being placed at the head of the committee of superintendence by the free suffrages of his fellow-citizens. As a citizen he took an active part in the welfare of his State and nation, and was selected, Oct. 20, 1820, as the delegate of the town to meet delegates of other towns in convention at Boston, for the purpose of re-

vising the Constitution of government of this commonwealth. As a clergyman he stood at the head of his profession, attracting large audiences when it was known that he was to take part in the services, his impassioned oratory almost magnetizing his hearers. He was an orator, created rather than manufactured. His deep, sonorous voice, commanding presence, and lightning-like eloquence conveyed to the hearts of his hearers the conviction that his words not only flowed from the mind, but also from the heart. He married three times, and had by his second wife one son, the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is well known throughout the country. About 1831 the church voted that their pastor, Rev. Dr. Storrs, should be at liberty for a term not exceeding five years, that he might accept the position of associate secretary and general agent of the American Home Missionary Society for the New England States. It therefore became necessary that a colleague should be procured to perform the duties of the pastorate during his absence. Mr. Edwards A. Park was selected for that purpose, and was ordained to the work of the ministry Dec. 21, 1831. Rev. Dr. Park remained as colleague pastor until Jan. 17, 1834, when a council dissolved the connection in consequence of his acceptance of a professorship in Amherst College. The senior pastor did not resume his duties until 1836, and the pulpit was supplied by transient clergymen, among whom may be named Rev. Paul Jewett and Rev. William R. Jewett, who preached most of the time. During the last few years of his life he was obliged to have assistance, and Rev. E. P. Tenney and William S. Hubbell were procured for that purpose, and I think the last gentleman was regularly installed colleague pastor. The Rev. Thomas A. Emerson, the sixth pastor, was installed May 7, 1874. He was born in Wakefield, Dec. 27, 1840, and was the son of Thomas and Emily (Swain) Emerson. He graduated from Yale College in 1863, and also from Andover Theological Seminary in 1869. He married, Oct. 27, 1875, Fannie Huntington Brewster, daughter of Rev. Dr. Robert and Ellen M. (Griffin) Crawford, and granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Griffin, president of Williams College.

During the existence of this church, a period of one hundred and seventy-seven years, they have worshiped in four different meeting-houses, the first having been built in 1706. About 1758, the house having become dilapidated, they resolved on having a new and more convenient house, and the first meeting was held within its walls on Thursday, June 28, 1759, that being the day appointed for a public fast. It was in this house that the citizens of the

old town of Braintree were accustomed to assemble for the transaction of their civil business, and it was here that those true men, led by John Adams, Esq., then a young lawyer, but afterwards President of the United States, were heard lifting up their voices in behalf of American independence. This house was torn down in 1830, to give place to a new house, which was dedicated to the worship of God Dec. 29, 1830, with appropriate services. June 3, 1857, the present house of worship was dedicated by solemn services.

Opposite the church is the spot selected to bury their dead. It was purchased of Josiah Hobart by Deacon Joseph Allen, Deacon Samuel Bass, and Dependence French, a committee appointed by the precinct for that purpose. The deed bears date March 10, 1718, and states the price paid for one-half acre of land to be ten pounds. Within its limits are buried the earthly remains of those three veterans in the ministry, Rev. Samuel Niles, Rev. Ezra Weld, and Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs.

About 1810 the citizens of the east part of the town joined with the inhabitants of that part of Weymouth called the Landing, and formed the second society in Braintree, taking the name of the Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree. It purchased the meeting-house of the Hollis Street Church, in Boston, and removed it to Braintree, and they still occupy it. Their first pastor was the Rev. Daniel Clark, installed Dec. 31, 1811, who was dismissed Oct. 1, 1813, he not giving good satisfaction. Their second pastor was the Rev. Jonas Perkins, who was ordained June 14, 1815. He was born in North Bridgewater, Oct. 15, 1790, graduated at Brown University in 1813, and died June 26, 1874. He was the son of Josiah and Anna (Reynolds) Perkins. He was the minister of my boyhood, and I knew him well. I can find no language to express my appreciation of his worth as a citizen, pastor, neighbor, and friend better than that used by Hon. Joseph W. Porter in a sketch of his life, which I trust he will pardon me for copying: "The pastorate of Rev. Mr. Perkins, covering, as it did, forty-six years of active service, with fifteen added years upon the retired list, was long and successful, resulting in great good to the church and society, increasing largely their material as well as spiritual strength, adding to the membership of the church, principally during three powerful revivals, three hundred and twenty-two members. Consecrating his whole powers to the work of the gospel ministry, uniting in himself ripe scholarship, excellent judgment, with firmness of purpose, and the strictest integrity, his was a character of the

most admirable proportions. A wise and faithful pastor, he was eminently a peace-maker, and when, at the full age of seventy years, in accordance with long-expressed plans, he resigned his office and retired from its duties, he carried with him the affection and respect, not only of his own church and society, but that of the whole community where he lived." Being a contemporary of Dr. Storrs, he served with him upon the school committee to the satisfaction of the town. Upon his resignation, Oct. 15, 1860, the church was left without a pastor. But on Jan. 17, 1861, Rev. Lysander Dickerman was installed pastor over the society. He held that position until July, 1867, when he resigned the pastorate. He was succeeded by Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, who supplied the pulpit for about three and one-half years, when the Rev. Lucien H. Frary accepted a call from the church and society, and was installed pastor April 13, 1875, and still remains. He endeavors to follow in the footsteps of his venerable predecessor, who so long lived with this people, and I trust that the mantle of Jonas has fallen upon him. He is highly esteemed by all who know him.

The South Congregational Church was the third established in the town. It built a house of worship in South Braintree, and ordained for its first pastor the Rev. Lyman Matthews, Aug. 4, 1830. He continued in that position about fourteen years, and resigned Oct. 4, 1844, at which time he removed to Vermont. This is the longest pastorate in the society, and the pulpit has been occupied by many clergymen during the period of forty years which has passed since Rev. Mr. Matthews resigned. Some of them were installed, while others were hired from year to year. Among those who have ministered unto them for any considerable time I remember Rev. Francis V. Tenney, Rev. William B. Hammond, Rev. Dennis Powers, Rev. Lucius R. Eastman, Jr., Rev. L. Wheaton Allen, Rev. Albion H. Johnson, and Rev. Edwin Smith. Rev. E. O. Dyer is supplying the pulpit at present. A few years since their meeting-house was burned, and another was erected on the same site.

The First Baptist Society was organized about 1842, and built their meeting-house the same year. Their first pastor was, I think, the Rev. John Blain, although he was never settled over the society, being what was called an Evangelist.

Rev. George N. Waitt commenced his labors with them Sept. 10, 1843, and resigned his place in March, 1846. Previous to the coming of Mr. Waitt—that is, during the winter of 1842 and 1843—the sect called Millerites, who predicted the destruction of the earth

in that year, obtained a foothold in the society, and held meetings there frequently, sometimes every day in the week. There was great excitement in the town. It succeeded in making many proselytes, some of them being the leading members of this young church. It was a blow from which they never fully recovered, although time ought to have convinced the followers of Miller of their error. The ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Waitt also tended to injure the welfare of the society. Rev. Aaron Haynes then took charge of the society, but failed to heal the difficulties with which they were surrounded. He only remained one year. Rev. George Daland then took charge, and remained with them about nine years, the longest pastorate they enjoyed during their existence. During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Daland, an offshoot from this society, comprised of some disaffected members, held meetings in Monatiquot Hall, but a few rods from the old house, but they had but a brief existence. Rev. Ruel B. Moody, Rev. Thomas C. Russell, and Rev. George B. Williams officiated as pastors during the few following years. The society became so weak that it was unable to support the preaching of the Gospel, when they sold their house to the Methodists, and some of them joined that church.

The Second Baptist Church in Braintree was organized about 1869. It was composed of members of the First Baptist Church, who withdrew to form a church in the north part of the town. They bought the old school-house which stood near the corner of Washington and West Streets, and remodeled it as a chapel, removing it to Washington, and afterwards to Elm Street, nearly opposite the church of the First Congregational Society. Rev. George B. Williams, the former pastor of the First Baptist Church, went with them, and broke unto them the bread of life. But the society failed for want of support, and the chapel was sold, and afterwards used as a factory for the manufacture of boots. It existed about seven years.

About the year 1831 a number of the citizens of the town united together for the purpose of sustaining preaching by Methodist clergymen, and held their meetings in the hall of Samuel V. Arnold. These meetings were held at intervals, and the only person who ministered unto them, as far as I can learn, was the Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, who removed afterwards to the South. It endeavored to obtain the town hall in which to hold their meetings, but the town refused to open its doors for their accommodation. Whether they ever enjoyed a legal existence is very much doubted, although spoken of in the records of the town as the Methodist Episcopal Society of Braintree. It

existed but a short time, and gradually died out. But a society of this denomination met Feb. 22, 1874, and formed themselves into a legal organization. At the time of its organization the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Louis E. Charpiot. He was succeeded by Rev. William Livesey, who died during his term of service, and Rev. Joseph Hammond finished the term. In 1876, Rev. Edward M. Taylor, from Pennsylvania, was appointed to the station, and remained three years.

Rev. Marcus F. Colburn was the next pastor, but his health failing, he was relieved by Rev. William I. Ward. During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Colburn, a branch Sabbath-school was established in the east part of the town, and a preaching service held there each Sunday evening. In 1881, Rev. George E. Brightman was appointed its pastor, and still remains, but his term of service will expire in April next, the full term of three years being then completed. At their organization they purchased the meeting-house formerly occupied by the First Baptist Society, which was completely destroyed by fire in the latter part of the year 1883. Since that time they have held their meetings in the town hall. They will undoubtedly rebuild the coming summer, about three thousand dollars having been subscribed for that purpose.

About fifty years ago the doctrines of Universalism were preached to its hearers by different clergymen of that denomination, chiefly through the instrumentality of Samuel V. Arnold, the meetings being held in his hall. A society was formed soon afterwards, but it never gained a foothold, and went out of existence on the death of Mr. Arnold. The Unitarians also held meetings at the town hall for some years, but have been discontinued, although they had all the money they needed, but failed for want of hearers. Rev. Edward C. Towne, Rev. Fiske Barrett, and others ministered unto them during the time of their existence.

In 1877 the Catholics organized a society, which is a branch of the Quincy diocese. For some time they held their meetings in a hall, but a few years since built a church on Central Avenue, where they continue to hold their services. The attendance on the Sabbath is quite large. These are all the religious organizations of which we have any knowledge, although the Spiritualists have held meetings in the east part of the town.

Schools.—As soon as a church was established by the early settlers of New England they began to take measures to educate their children. Although the schools were partly supported by assessments upon

each scholar, they were made payable in wood. This enabled the parent to pay those assessments easily, as all of them owned land which was well covered with wood. If a new settler came into town they could purchase land for from three to six shillings per acre. The schools of the town were supported by labor, as all other institutions were at that time. Gold and silver were rarities at that time, and the trade was almost wholly carried on by barter. The first mention in the town records of schools is the following paper, which I copy in full :

“MR. FFLINTS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE SALE
OF THE SCHOOLE HOUSE.

“This day Mr. flint made acknowledgement of the sale of the house and lote which was lately John Paffins, and since his death sold unto the said Henry flint by William Penn, by virtue of an execution, sued out by him in the presence of all the townsmen, the said Henry flint doth acknowledge himself fully satisfied, By Doctor John Morly for the sd house, only the sd Mr. Doctor doth promise that if he should be called forth off the town to sirrender backe again the sd house to Mr. flint at the same rate of seaven pounds which he payd, being allowed at the discretion of indifferent men for such charges as he has binne att, in witness hereof the sd Henry flint and Mr. Doctor have hereunto set their hands the day and year above written in the presence of

“SAMUEL BASS.

“HENRY FFLINT.

“RICHARD BRACKETT.

“JOHN MORLY.

“MOSES PAINE.

“THOMAS BLANCHER.

“MARTIN SANDERS.

“MATTHEW BARNES.

“WILLIAM ALLIS.”

On the upper corner of the record is the year 1648, the day or month being torn off. Henry Flint, teacher of the First Church in Braintree, was probably the schoolmaster, and was succeeded by Dr. John Morly, who afterwards taught school in Boston or Charlestown. Previous to the execution of this paper, however, is an account of land recovered from Mr. Coddington, who had removed to Rhode Island. Tradition says that William Coddington gave the town of Braintree certain lands, the income of which should be expended for the support of schools in said town. Upon the division of the town this fund was divided, each town being allowed their portion. Quincy has honored his name by naming streets, school-houses, etc., by the name of Coddington. The record is headed “The Schoole Lands, 1640.” In the margin are these words, “The deed of the Land recovered of Mr. Coddinton.” The record is incomplete, owing to the worn state of the paper, much of it being illegible, but enough is left to understand something of its meaning. It was covenanted between the town of Braintree and Richard Right that the said Richard Right shall put the town of Braintree in full possession of

land formerly called Mr. Coddington's Neck, to the said town to be held forever (then giving its bounds) in consideration of all the said lands the said town of Braintree hath given to the said Richard Right ninety-eight pounds, — shillings, and eight pence, being ground allowed by the courts to the town of Braintree out of the goods of — Coddington. Richard Right was the legally appointed attorney for William Coddington in Massachusetts. That the town of Braintree sued Coddington is undeniable, that the courts allowed the town this land is substantiated, and that the town paid for this land is equally true. Did Coddington then give this land for the benefit of the schools? I answer, decidedly, *No*; and until some evidence is produced to substantiate that claim, I shall adhere to that opinion.

In the year 1716 the first school was established in the present limits of Braintree. It was called a "reading- and writing-school." Oct. 1, 1716, the selectmen have agreed with Joseph Parmiter to keep the school at Monotoquod for six shillings per week and his diet. What his diet cost we know not, as Mr. Peter Hobart received about six pounds for diet and a pair of shoes, together with a part of his school wages. He was engaged the next year at eleven shillings per week.

To endeavor to trace the formation of all the schools would require much space. There are now in the town a high school kept in the town house in apartments especially built for it, two school-houses where four schools are kept, one house with three schools, one with two schools, and five with one school. Besides this, in 1877 a beautiful building was built on Washington Street, near the town hall, from the bequest of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, who endowed the institution with about two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, to which was added by the town the sum of twenty thousand dollars. This school, free to all the citizens of the old town of Braintree, prepares its pupils for admission to college, and is under the supervision of Rev. Jotham B. Sewall, formerly professor in Bowdoin College, assisted by an able corps of teachers. Besides the donations to the town which I have named, Nathaniel Thayer left to the town the larger part of his estate, and is now a part of the school fund of the town, which yields an annual income of from three hundred to four hundred dollars, and which is used for the support of schools.

May 4, 1842, John Ruggles Hollis, a native of this town, died, and left a will bequeathing to the South Congregational Society a sum of money, the income of which was to support a high grade of school

for the education of the children of those who were members of said society. The society built a building near the church, and established a school called the Hollis Institute, which was in successful operation until 1858, when the high school was opened, and it ceased to exist. It could hardly be called a free school, as a small tuition was charged each scholar per quarter, as the income of the fund was not large enough to pay for its support. Rev. William M. Thayer and Benjamin Kendall were among the principal teachers. Upon its discontinuance the fund was taken for the purpose of building a new meeting-house, and the institute building was changed into a dwelling-house.

Manufactures.—The first establishment for manufacturing purposes in the town was on Monatiquot River, in the easterly part of the town. About the year 1643 a company called the "Company Undertakers of the Iron-Works" was formed for the purpose of establishing iron-works in Massachusetts. The citizens of the town of Boston, then, as now, ever ready to extend aid to foster the manufacturing interests of the nation, granted Jan. 19, 1643, unto John Winthrop, Jr., and associates, three thousand acres of land for the encouragement of an iron-work to be set up about Monatiquot River, the said land to be laid out next adjoining and most convenient for their said iron-works. The title to this land was not completed until Nov. 23, 1647, when a deed was given of two thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, bounded as follows, viz.: South and west by Boston Common, on the north by divers lots belonging to Boston, on the east by Weymouth lands and Weymouth Pond. Also one hundred and forty acres bounded on the south by Mr. Henry Webb's farm, Monatiquot River on the west, and on the north and east with certain lots of Boston. Pattee, in his history of old Braintree and Quincy, locates this land on the borders of the towns of Quincy and Milton, the land lying in both towns. That this is incorrect is evident to every careful examiner of our records. Although it is difficult after the lapse of so many years to give it a precise location, yet the records of Suffolk County give light enough to designate nearly its location. The plot of two thousand eight hundred and sixty acres was situated in the easterly part of the present town of Braintree. The line of the town of Weymouth was its easterly bound, and it extended southward as far as what is now Holbrook line. Where the easterly line was, is evident from this fact, that when the way was laid out from Braintree to Cochato, or Holbrook, it butted on the land given by the town of Boston for the encouragement of the

iron-works. It is therefore, clearly to be seen that the tract of land was situated in that part of old Braintree commencing at Holbrook line and running northerly nearly along the line of what is now Washington Street at Cranberry Brook to Union Street, thence running easterly to Weymouth line, the north line being at not a great distance from Union and Commercial Streets. This land was afterwards sold to John Holbrook and Samuel White, of Weymouth, and a portion of this land is now in the possession of the descendants of Samuel White. Many of the old deeds and later conveyances refer to the fact of its having been part of the land given for the encouragement of the iron-works. But it may be said that the one hundred and forty acres was located near Milton, and upon that the iron-works were located. Let us briefly consider this point. How was it bounded? On the north and east by certain lots of Boston, says the grant. On the north was the South Commons, and on the east what was called Little Commons. Its western boundary was Monaticut River. Its southern boundary was Mr. Henry Webb's farm. A portion of Webb's farm was sold to Samuel Allen in 1648, and remained in the family until within a few years, and is situated near the station on the South Shore Railroad, at East Braintree. These boundaries place the location of the one hundred and forty acres of land as being near the junction of Commercial and Adams Streets. This land came into the possession of the creditors of the company, and was afterwards sold by them. A portion of it was bought by Elder Nathaniel Wales, who built a house upon it in 1692, and is occupied by his descendants at the present time. In the appraisement of the company's property when it failed are lots of land named after different individuals, probably after those who had previously owned it. We find among the names those of Thayer, French, Penn, Ruggles, and Newcomb, who all owned land in the vicinity of what we claim as being the true location. The Suffolk records contain many allusions to these lands, but they are too voluminous to copy for this work. The company was not successful in business, and failed in 1653. Why it was so we know not at this late day, but presume that the persons who conducted its affairs were inefficient and unacquainted with the business, as one of the employés of the company, James Leonard, soon after its failure went to Taunton and formed a company to carry on the same business there, which was successfully continued for many years. The difficulty appears to be that Leader, Gifford, and others whom the company selected as agents or overseers, had no personal interest in the business except

their yearly salary, and that the proprietors knew but little or nothing of the business. The location of the dam was about forty rods above the bridge on Shaw Street, in East Braintree. Although unsuccessful, it produced some good results to the town, as it brought into the town new settlers, who built dwelling-houses and reclaimed wild lands. Soon after 1680, John Hubbard, of Boston, rebuilt the dam, and erected a saw-mill, iron-works, and forge on or near the same spot.

These works were occupied some years, but there was a continual contention between the owner, Thomas Vinton, who bought them of the Hubbard family, and the town concerning the passage of the fish up the Monaticut River. Alewives and other fish ran in large quantities up the river to the ponds to lay their spawn if they were not hindered by obstructions in the river. The people were jealous of their rights, and claimed that they were deprived of a portion of their living by these obstructions, as it was their custom to preserve in the proper season all the alewives they could consume in their families during the succeeding year. To deprive them of their fish was to deprive them of their living, and they would not submit to this loss. So great was the disaffection that a number of men went one night and destroyed the dam. Thereupon law-suits arose, until finally the town purchased the dam and privilege, and this settled the difficulties. For many years nothing was done with this privilege until Caleb Hunt and others obtained the right from the town to build a mill. They built a new dam about forty rods below the ancient one, where a saw-mill was established, and afterwards a grist-mill, which for many years was owned by Abraham Hobart, and is now occupied by the firm of Ambler & Hobart, extensive grain dealers.

About the year 1790, Col. William Allen erected a grist-mill on the river on the south side of Commercial Street, near the stone bridge. It was occupied by himself and partners for some years, and afterwards purchased by Jonas Welch, who commenced the manufacture of chocolate. The chocolate made proved to be the best in the market, and brought the highest price. Welch's chocolate became celebrated throughout the country. Upon the death of Mr. Welch the business passed into the hands of Alexander Bowditch, who continued the business for some years. About 1853 another building was erected for the manufacture of carpeting upon the same privilege, but did not prove a success. It was also used for a short time as a manufactory for boot- and shoe-lasts. About twenty years ago it was burned to the ground together with the old grist- and chocolate-mill. Al-

though several companies have endeavored to purchase the privilege, they were unable so to do, and the site is still bare and desolate, with hardly a vestige remaining to mark the spot.

Not far from 1680 a young man by the name of John Bowditch, supposed to come from Salem, came to the town, and, marrying the daughter of John French, settled here, built a dam, and set up a fulling-mill near Commercial Street, on one of the best sites for a mill privilege on Monatiquot River. This privilege remained in the hands of the Bowditch family until about 1796, when it was sold to other parties. During the time it was in their hands a grist-mill was built, but when is unknown. When the mill was sold by the heirs of John Bowditch, a grist-mill is mentioned, but no fulling-mill. The business of fulling cloth, as separate from the weaving thereof, had departed. It is remembered by the oldest citizens that one Abigail Bowditch, a maiden lady, took sole charge of the grinding of corn, and would with ease take a two-bushel bag of meal upon her shoulder, carry it up the stairs to the street, and place it in the wagon, without assistance. For about twenty years it was occupied by Jonathan Thayer, Amasa Penniman, Walter Rogers, Benjamin Smith, and other parties in the manufacture of various kinds of goods. To attempt to describe the varieties of business carried on there would fill many pages of manuscript, and then would be incomplete from lack of evidence, the information being mostly derived from tradition. About 1823 a company was formed, purchased the privilege, and commenced enlarging and improving the property. John Edson acted as their agent. Cotton-gins were manufactured quite extensively, and a mill was built for the making of cotton cloths, which stood until last year, when it being old and dilapidated, was torn down. This company sold it to the Boston Flax Company, who did a large and successful business in the manufacture of twine, linen goods, etc., employing about six hundred men, women, and children. It gave an impetus to the growth of that village hitherto unsurpassed in the history of Braintree. During the thirty years of its existence houses were built for the use of the employés, stores were opened, and business was brisk, not only in the immediate locality, but throughout the town.

About 1880 they removed their machinery to Ludlow, Mass., and sold the establishment to the Jenkins Manufacturing Company. Since that time it has been occupied by its owners in the manufacture of shoe-lacings, by the Columbia Rubber Company in that of rubber cloth, and F. B. Allen in that of fans. The village has not yet recovered from the effects of the removal of the Boston Flax Company.

Not far from 1760 Hobart Clark came to town, and built a fulling-mill upon or near Adams Street. This privilege was used only a few years, and I can find no evidence that it was occupied by any other person except Adam Hobart, Jr., who had a lathe there a short time, but what he did I find no account of. This dam finally became rotten, and is now only known as having caused a vexatious law-suit, which will be mentioned in another place.

Another dam was erected on Adams Street about the year 1835 by the Hon. Benjamin V. French, a native of the town, who had acquired a fortune while a merchant in Boston. He was a man of active business habits, and did much for the improvement of his native town. He purchased a large farm and carried on the business extensively. He cleared uncultivated pastures and meadow lands, built heavy stone walls, planted all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, and so improved the condition of his farm that it was the attraction of the town for many years, visitors coming from all parts of the country to view and enjoy its beauties. He was well known as one of the leading agriculturists and horticulturists in the State. If I were to name any one man as the greatest benefactor of the town, it would be the Hon. Benjamin V. French. The dam he built on Monatiquot River was not used for some years after its erection. The owners of the Bowditch privilege bought the Hobart Clark privilege, and built a temporary dam that flowed the water back so far that the French privilege was useless. In order to obtain his rights, Mr. French was obliged to institute a suit at law, which, after being carried to the highest courts in the State, was finally decided in his favor. He immediately proceeded to erect a grist-mill, which went into successful operation. He carried on the grain business for about twenty years, when the torch of the incendiary applied to the building destroyed in one hour all the labor of years. This loss, together with his large expenditures on his farm, crippled his resources, and compelled him to surrender his valuable property into the hands of his creditors. The privilege passed into the hands of Benjamin Lyman Morrison, who now improves it as a woolen yarn manufactory, and who has done a remunerative business.

At what time the old Thayer mill, as it was formerly called, was built we know not, neither by whom the enterprise was started. On the laying out of Middle Street as a public way in 1690 it was mentioned as passing over the dam. This dam was the boundary line of Middle Street on its west side. It was first used for a saw-mill, afterwards for a grist-

mill. About the year 1816, Robert Sugden, a native of England, leasing the premises, commenced the manufacture of woolen goods, and carried it on a number of years. It was still owned by the Thayer family. About the year 1831, Alva Morrison, a native of New Hampshire, leased the privilege, and began the manufacture of woolen goods, especially woolen yarns. His business proved successful, and he afterwards purchased the property. He continued to improve this property from time to time, until a short time previous to his death, by the erection of new buildings and other improvements, until he was the owner of one of the best factories on the river. His prosperity was mainly due to his skill, and also especially to his faithfulness in putting upon the market the best goods that were manufactured. In the country around, the old stocking-knitters would say that if their customers wanted the best stockings they must have Morrison's yarn to knit. No better praise need be given to his memory. Hon. Alva Morrison remained in the town of his adoption for the remainder of his long life, a period of more than fifty years' residence, always taking an active interest in town and State affairs, honored by his townsmen in many of the most important positions it could confer upon him. He will be well remembered, especially by his poorer and more afflicted neighbors, who were the recipients of his freely-given bounties for their relief and comfort. The business is now conducted by his three sons, Alva S., R. Elmer, and Ibrahim, under the firm-name of Morrison Brothers.

In the year 1822, Oliver Ames and Elijah Howard purchased of Asa French, Esq., an unoccupied privilege at the foot of Pearl Street for the purpose of working in iron, and during the three following years built shops, dwellings, and other buildings necessary for the carrying on of the shovel and nail and tack business. The shovel business has been a part of the extensive works of the Ames family, who have a national reputation. The nail and tack business was carried on by Elijah Howard, of North Easton, and his son, Jason G. Howard, and their copartner, Apollon Randall, a native of Easton, who made this town his residence, after entering into business, as long as he lived. The tack and nail business is not carried on at present. Jason G. Howard, the only surviving partner, has retired from business, and resides in Easton.

In the year 1868, James T. Stevens and George D. Willis built a small factory on the corner of Tremont and Taylor Streets, and commenced the manufacture of nails and tacks. Steam-power was used. For various reasons they removed their fac-

tory to Weymouth about 1871. In 1872 they bought a piece of land adjoining the shovel-works, and erected buildings thereon, using the waste water of the pond of the shovel-factory and also steam-power. Mr. Stevens having a thorough knowledge of his trade, being a practical mechanic, and Mr. Willis proving an excellent salesman, have built up a good business with a reputation for good work.

Just off Hancock Street are two privileges now occupied by the Hollingsworth & Whitney Manufacturing Company, which it will be necessary to take up separately. One is called the upper mill, the other the lower mill. The first we know of the lower mill it was used for sawing lumber until about 1810, when it was enlarged, and a grist-mill added. It was owned by Abraham Thayer, a native of the town. The upper mill is of an older date. At what time this privilege was first occupied is not known, but as long ago as 1764 it was sold by Daniel Hayden to Azariah Faxon, and described as a saw- and grist-mill. Mr. Faxon owned it about thirty years, when he sold it to Jonathan Thayer. It was used for the manufacture of various articles of merchandise by different individuals until about 1820, when it was purchased by the Blake & Revere Copper Foundry Company, who manufactured bells and did other copper work for several years. About the year 1832, John M. and Lyman Hollingsworth, two brothers who came from Milton, purchased both the upper and lower privileges, and commenced the manufacture of paper. It was at this mill that they discovered how to make manilla paper from the old rope, which could be bought at a small price, and transformed into paper which was very strong and almost impervious to water. This discovery was made in 1842. When they removed from the town their brother, Ellis A., took charge of the business, under the firm-name of Hollingsworth & Whitney, and so well have they succeeded that they make at this establishment alone about five tons of paper per day, and which finds a ready sale. About 1882, upon the death of both the partners, a stock company was formed, although the stock is nearly, if not all, owned by their heirs. The Hollingsworth brothers all made a good fortune in their business. This company has built on the old site the most convenient mill in the State.

Just in the rear of the Braintree Cemetery, situated on Pond Street, is an old dam. In the only reference to it I have found in the records it is called Samuel Niles' dam, and probably was used as a site for a saw-mill. This was in 1731, and the mill was then probably not in existence, as it is spoken of as formerly known by that name. It must be of very ancient

date, most likely before 1675. No tradition exists, as far as I can learn, of what the dam was used for.

There is a privilege situated near the corner of Pond and Granite Streets which was in 1730 in possession of Col. William Hunt, who occupied it for a forge. The ore was taken from the bottom of Great Pond by dredging, so tradition says. Iron ore has been found in considerable quantities, and at one time was exported from the town. The cinders made at this forge can be seen at this time. It was afterwards purchased by David Holbrook, and remained in the family for four generations, used for a saw- and grist-mill. Since the death of Moses Holbrook it was purchased by George White, and afterwards used as a saw-mill by him until his death, which was caused by an accident while at work in the mill. After his death it was compelled to yield to the torch of the incendiary.

Another saw- and grist-mill was situated near Washington Street, on Cranberry Brook, and is known as Ludden's mill. But little is known of its history, but the ruins of the dam are plainly to be seen. Still another saw-mill was situated on the same brook, farther up the stream, and near Liberty Street. It was the property of William Wild, a native of the town, who removed to that vicinity about 1750. Nothing but the dam remains.

These privileges were all situated on the Monatiquot River or its tributaries. Said river takes its rise near the great Blue Hill, in Canton, and is called Blue Hill River until it reaches Great Pond, in Braintree, when it takes the name of Moore's Farm River. Near the place where it receives the waters of Little Pond it joins the Cochato River, which rises near the borders of Holbrook and Stoughton, and near the junction it receives the waters of Cranberry Pond, and flows into Boston Harbor. In the year 1818 the owners of the privileges on Monatiquot River obtained of the General Court authority to use the waters of Houghton's Pond, in Milton, and Great, Little, and Cranberry Ponds, in Braintree, that they might have those waters to use during the droughts of summer. They have enlarged and deepened the natural outlets of Great and Little Pond for that purpose. Monatiquot River, after it arrives at the line between Braintree and Weymouth, is sometimes called Weymouth Fore River, but the name on the ancient records is that of Monoticut. Near the Weymouth line there was formerly much ship-building carried on by Samuel Arnold, Nathaniel R. Thomas, and others. But the business has not been carried on for some years. The river is navigable as far as Shaw Street bridge, and on its borders in ancient times were situated

many wharves, from whence the products of the country were conveyed to the markets, and receiving goods in return. Prominent among these places may be mentioned a wharf called William Penn's upper landing place as early as 1645, and probably earlier. It was situated near the foot of Mill Lane. The only wharf now used in that vicinity is occupied by Joel F. Sheppard, a native of New Jersey, for the trans-action of a coal and wood business. Besides the water received from the ponds, the river is fed by a large number of springs, with which the town abounds. The most noted of these springs is situated at the foot of a gravel plain, from whence flows a steady stream of pure water which never freezes, but continues to flow with a never-failing supply, although the earth is parched by the heat of summer; nor does it increase during the heavy rains of spring and autumn. The people come for miles around, and carry away barrels every day through the summer for family use. It has been analyzed by competent chemists, and found to contain medical qualities. The water of Monatiquot River is also used by the tannery of Col. Albion C. Drinkwater, which is situated on the corner of Adams and Elm Streets. He pronounces it the best water in the State of Massachusetts for tanning purposes. About the year 1800 the manufacture of shoes was commenced in the town by Samuel Hayden, who disposed of his goods in Boston. This, with the addition of boots, soon became an extensive business, and from that time to the present they have been manufactured in this town, not as large now as at a former period. The number of the manufacturers are so many that I cannot devote the space for their names. Suffice it to say that almost every dwelling had a shop built near it, where the workmen took their work from the manufacturers and made the boots for market. These have gradually gone to decay or have been removed for other purposes, so that now one can scarcely be found, the workmen laboring in factories. The Braintree thick boot bore the highest price in the market, and sustained its good name for many years. On the borders of Little Pond, Warren Mansfield commenced a wheelwright business, which gradually enlarged until he was compelled to erect a stone factory with steam-power to fill his numerous orders. He became a large manufacturer of cars, wagons for the military service of the government during the Rebellion, and also large wagons, which he shipped to Cuba and South America.

During the last few years a factory has been built for the manufacture of Cardigan jackets, and is run by steam-power. The business is carried on by

Joseph Winter and wife, natives of England. They are doing a good business, making the best goods in the market.

Joseph I. Bates has also lately started a new business for this town, manufacturing what he calls "Bates' Consumption Pills," for which he finds a ready sale.

Old Colony Bulletin.—On June 5, 1875, appeared the first number of the *Old Colony Bulletin*, which was published in South Braintree by Mr. C. Franklin David. It was issued fortnightly, and remained in existence some six months, when its publisher removed to Abington. Its first editor was Mr. A. E. Sproul, who is now on the reportorial staff of the *Boston Herald*, and well adorns the profession, proving himself an able and ready writer.

CHAPTER XIV.¹

BRAINTREE—(Continued).

MILITARY HISTORY.

DURING the year 1807, when it was feared that the country would become involved in a foreign war, it was voted by the town that the men who turned out for the service of the country should fare as well as the Third Regiment should fare. At a meeting of the town, held May 12, 1808, it was voted to give the men who enlisted in the United States service three dollars each. Under this vote the town paid three dollars each to twenty-two men, as appears by the order-book. The persons paid were Thomas Hollis, Jr., William Thayer (3d), John Hollis (2d), Moses French, Joshua Sampson, Jr., George Newcomb, Ebenezer Hayward, Alexander Holbrook, Asaph Faxon, Jr., Samuel Holbrook, James Holbrook, Isaac Allen, James French, Abia Holbrook, Levi Thayer, Jr., Jonathan Thayer, Jr., Samuel Robinson, Jonathan Hill, Thomas Wild, Warren Loud, John Cushing, and Charles Bass.

In the war of 1812 the town of Braintree, like most of the towns in the State, was opposed to the war with Great Britain, and the state of feeling can be seen by the vote for Governor at the election held Nov. 12, 1812, a high state of political feeling exist-

ing at the time. For the Federal candidate there were thrown eighty-six votes, for the Republican only fifty. At a town-meeting called May 28, 1812, it was voted to make each man's pay, with the United States pay, fourteen dollars per month, as long as they are out in the service. It was also voted that if the drafted men are called out for military duty more than by order of the government, the town agree to pay them one dollar for each day. Sept. 16, 1814, a town-meeting was held to see if the town will take into consideration the alarming situation which threatens our shores by invasion by the hostile foe, with respect to the defense. Voted to add four persons to the selectmen, which shall be denominated a Committee of Safety. The selectmen at that time consisted of Caleb French, Dr. Jonathan Wild, and Major Amos Stetson. The persons added were Messrs. Jonas Welch, Capt. Thomas Hollis, Lieut. William Reed, and Minott Thayer. Voted that the town raise the sum of three hundred dollars to pay the troops, and that we pay the same that Randolph, Milton, and Quincy pay. The only persons I have heard of in the United States service were John, Isaac, and Ebenezer Holbrook and James French. The latter died in the service at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1814.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, one of the first towns to respond to the call for troops was Braintree. It already had a company of infantry, who had joined themselves together for the purpose of perfecting themselves in military drill, and to enjoy the pleasures of the training-field. They little dreamed that they would be called at a few hours' notice to leave their comfortable homes and loved and loving friends to mingle in the dangers of war. But so it proved. On the 15th day of April of that year they received orders late in the afternoon to report in Boston on the following day, to go—they knew not whither. But they did not shrink from the performance of their duty. Many of them had families dependent upon their daily labor for the necessities of life, and knew not how they could sustain those families in comfort while they were absent in their country's service. But they marched with full ranks, in full trust that God would provide means and would open the hearts of their townsmen, so that these loved ones would be cared for in their absence. On the morning of April 16th the Braintree Light Infantry, Company C, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, were formed at their armory prepared for duty. They marched for Boston to join their regiment, and in a few days sailed for Fortress Monroe, where they remained the term of their en-

¹ The history of the Revolutionary war is being written for this volume by the Hon. Charles F. Adams, Jr., of Quincy. I shall therefore leave it to his able pen.

listment, and returned to their homes July 22d, the same year. Immediately after their departure the selectmen of the town issued their warrant for a town-meeting to be held on April 26th, to provide for the families of the soldiers. The warrant was dated April 19th, only three days after their departure, and was signed by David H. Bates, N. H. Hunt, and Phillips Curtis. At that meeting it was voted that a sum not exceeding \$1500 be appropriated for the support of the families of those who have left the town and their homes in obedience to the call of the President of the United States. David H. Bates, N. H. Hunt, Phillips Curtis, J. H. D. Blake, Jason G. Howard, Caleb Hollis, and Elisha Thayer were appointed a committee to expend and distribute the above appropriation. Under this vote the committee expended \$1437.44.

Another call was made for troops, and the State passed a law authorizing towns to aid the families of soldiers, and on August 19th of the same year the town voted to borrow \$1000, to be expended according to law. The sum expended under this vote was refunded by the State. July 14, 1862, the town voted to offer a bounty of one hundred dollars to each individual volunteer resident of Braintree who shall, under the direction of the selectmen, within thirty days from date, volunteer for the war. The selectmen, under this vote, expended the sum of \$8637.30. This sum also includes the money paid agreeable to a vote passed Aug. 18, 1862, whereby the selectmen were authorized to pay each volunteer resident who shall enlist previous to the first day of September under the late call of the President for nine months \$125, to the number of the quota assigned to the town, and \$7500 was appropriated for that object. During the year 1864 the town paid the sum of \$8360.77 for bounties and expenses of recruiting the quota of the town. June 1, 1864, it was voted to authorize the selectmen to pay from the treasury the sum of \$125 for each person volunteering in the quota of Braintree previous to the first day of March, 1865, under any call from the President of the United States.

During the year 1865 the town paid for bounties and expenses the sum of \$9495, making a total of \$27,930.51 which had been paid by the town in its corporate capacity for the prosecution of the war. This is in addition to the sum refunded by the State, and also to many private contributions for the same purpose.

The following is a register of the officers and privates, as far as has been ascertained, who served in the army. There may be errors, but if so, they are difficult to correct from lack of records:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Three Years' Regiments.

Warren M. Babbitt, asst. surg. 55th Mass. Inf. and surg. 103d U. S. colored troops, from Aug. 11, 1863, to April 30, 1866.
Cephas C. Bumpus, capt. 32d Inf. and 3d Heavy Art.
George A. Thayer, capt. 2d Inf.
Norman F. Steele, capt. 32d Inf.
Edgar L. Bumpus, brevet capt. 33d Inf.
Everett C. Bumpus, 1st lieutenant. 3d Heavy Art.
Edward H. Mellus, 1st lieutenant. 3d Heavy Art.
Richard M. Sanborn, 1st lieutenant. 3d Cav. (complimentary).
Theodore C. Howe, 1st lieutenant. 3d Cav. (complimentary).
James B. Leonard, 2d lieutenant. 32d Inf.
Ebenezer C. Thayer, Jr., 2d lieutenant. 2d Louisiana Inf.
Marcus M. Pool, 2d lieutenant. 1st Heavy Art.

Volunteer Militia.

Cephas C. Bumpus, capt. Co. C, 4th Inf., for 3 months.
James T. Stevens, capt. Co. I, 42d Inf., for 100 days; 1st lieutenant. Co. C, 4th Inf., for 3 months.
Isaac P. Fuller, 2d lieutenant. Co. C, 4th Inf., for 3 months.
John C. Sanborn, 2d lieutenant. Co. B, 43d Inf., for 9 months.
Charles A. Arnold, 2d lieutenant. Co. I, 42d Inf., for 100 days.

ENLISTED MEN,

Fourth Regiment, Company C, Mass. Vol. Militia (Braintree Light Infantry).

Mustered into service April 22, 1861; discharged July 22, 1861.

William M. Richards, sergt.	John Finegan.
Joseph L. Frasier, sergt.	Roland E. Foster.
Andrew G. King, sergt.	William B. Foster.
Edgar L. Bumpus, sergt.	Nathan T. Freeman.
Samuel M. Hollis, corp.	Henry W. Gammons.
Reuben F. Hollis, corp.	Charles Gifford.
John T. Ayers, corp.	Joseph E. Holbrook.
John C. Sanborn, corp.	George F. Howard.
Charles A. Arnold.	Thomas Huston.
Marcus P. Arnold.	L. Frank Jones.
James T. Bestick.	James B. Leonard.
John E. Boyle.	William Leggett.
Everett C. Bumpus.	Thomas J. Morton.
John R. Carmichael.	Edward H. Mellus.
John Coughlan.	Francis McConity.
Chandler Cox.	William H. McGann.
Nelson Cox.	Albert S. Mason.
Marcus F. Cram.	Marcus A. Perkins.
Thomas J. Crowell.	Henry H. Shedd.
William Cunningham.	Norman F. Steele.
William A. Daggett.	Thomas B. Stoddard.
Solon David.	Elihu M. Thayer.
Henry W. Dean.	Joseph P. Thayer.
James Donahoe.	Loring W. Thayer.
Peter Donahoe.	Andrew Toomey.
Lawrence A. Dyer.	Henry W. Wright.
Alpheus Field.	

There were ten others from other towns who accompanied them, making the whole number of rank and file sixty-six men.

Besides these, Charles H. Crickmay went with Company H, Fourth Regiment, and Jeremiah Dalton, Jr., with Company G, Fifth Regiment, both of Braintree.

The following were mustered in Oct. 11, 1862, and discharged July 30, 1863, and served in Company B, Forty-third (nine months') Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers:

Edward H. Mellus, sergt.	William G. Hill.
Charles W. Bean, corp.	Albert O. Hollis.
Charles A. Arnold, corp.	George A. Howe.
Thomas B. Stoddard, corp.	Charles B. Leonard.
Jonathan R. Clark, corp.	George A. Mower.
Hiram E. Abbott.	William W. Mower.
John R. Carmichael.	Shubael M. Norton.
Silas B. Crane.	John F. Pool.
Robert M. Cummings.	Jacob C. Snow.
William B. Denton.	Cranmore N. Wallace.
Edward A. Fisher.	Francis A. Wallace.
Hosea B. Hayden.	Morrill Williams.
Hosea B. Hayden (2d).	

Forty-fourth Regiment,¹ Company H.

Everet C. Bumpus, Sept. 12, 1862, to June 18, 1863.

Company I.

Joseph H. J. Thayer, Sept. 12, 1862, to June 18, 1863.

Forty-fifth Regiment,¹ Company A.

John W. Fowle, Oct. 13, 1862, to July 7, 1863.

Forty-seventh Regiment,¹ Company K.

James Willis, Oct. 31, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1863.

John Wilson, Oct. 31, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1863.

Forty-eighth Regiment,¹ Company I.

John Freel, Oct. 18, 1862, to Sept. 3, 1863.

Company K.

James Dooley, Nov. 1, 1862, to Sept. 3, 1863.

The following were mustered in July 14 to Nov. 11, 1864, and served in Company I, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, being enlisted as one hundred days' men:

Cranmore N. Wallace, sergt.	Waldo Holbrook.
John R. Carmichael, sergt.	Walter Holbrook.
Isaac P. Fuller, sergt.	Davis W. Howard.
Robert Gillespie, sergt.	Moses Hunt.
William L. Pratt, corp.	Moses N. Hunt.
Francis A. Wallace, corp.	Newell A. Langley.
Marcus A. Perkins, corp.	John McDermott.
George W. Abbott.	Ruel B. Moody.
J. Fred. Allen.	George W. Nickerson.
Fred. C. Armstrong.	Henry Pratt.
B. Herbert Bartlett.	Samuel Rennie.
Henry W. Dean.	Charles R. Smith.
Otis B. Dean.	Thomas O. Sullivan.
Edwin F. French.	Francis P. Thayer.
William L. Gage.	Lucian M. Thayer.
Caleb H. Hayden.	Fred. H. Wales.
Charles T. Hayden.	George D. Willis.
Lorenzo Hayden.	James M. Willis.

Edward Fisher was corporal in Company A, Forty-second Regiment, from July 14 to Nov. 11, 1864.

Nelson Beals belonged to Twentieth Unattached Company from Aug. 11 to Nov. 18, 1864.

Persons who enlisted for three years in the service of the United States:

Second Battery Light Artillery.

William E. Foye, Sept. 3, 1864, to June 11, 1865.

Seventh Battery Light Artillery.

John Brennon, Jan. 1, 1864, to Nov. 10, 1865.

Twelfth Battery Light Artillery.

Silas B. Crane, March 26, 1864, to June 22, 1864.

First Heavy Artillery, Company C.

Paul Nadell, July 5, 1861; transferred to navy, April 13, 1864.

Marcus M. Pool, July 5, 1861, to May 15, 1865.

James E. Hobart, July 5, 1861, to August 16, 1865.

First Heavy Artillery, Company E.

James T. Bestick, sergt., Aug. 6, 1862, to March 26, 1865.

Calvin Briggs, Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Edward S. Dean, Aug. 6, 1862, to July 8, 1864.

Henry W. Gammons, Aug. 6, 1862, to July 8, 1864.

Company I.

John F. Salmon, July 5, 1861, to July 8, 1864.

Company M.

Linus C. Bird, March 3, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Denis Foley, March 6, 1862, to Aug. 16, 1865.

Elisha P. Goodnow, March 3, 1862, to May 19, 1864.

William Higgins, March 17, 1862, to Feb. 15, 1865.

Michael McDonald, March 6, 1862, to March 6, 1865.

Second Heavy Artillery, Company C.

John E. Boyle, Sept. 5, 1864, to June 26, 1865.

Nehemiah T. Dyer, Sept. 5, 1864, to June 26, 1865.

George P. Hollis, Sept. 5, 1864, to June 26, 1865.

Albert T. Pool, Sept. 5, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

Andrew C. Toomey, Sept. 5, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

Company F.

Fred. W. Ingraham, sergt., Sept. 5, 1864, to June 26, 1865.

George Atwell, Sept. 5, 1864, to Jan. 17, 1865.

Hiram S. Thayer, Sept. 5, 1864, to June 26, 1865.

Company G.

John Navan, Aug. 29, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

Company H.

Samuel Meeker, Aug. 9, 1864, to Sept. 3, 1865.

Company L.

Edward Freel, sergt., Dec. 22, 1863, to Sept. 3, 1865.

Orrin H. Belcher, corp., Dec. 22, 1863, to Sept. 3, 1865.

Horatio W. Cole, corp., Dec. 22, 1863, to Sept. 3, 1865.

Henry B. Dyer, Dec. 22, 1863, to June 22, 1865.

Jacob A. Dyer, Dec. 22, 1863, to Sept. 3, 1865.

Henry Joy, Dec. 22, 1863, to May 26, 1865.

Third Heavy Artillery, Company D.

Lewis Hobart, March 30, 1864.

Company E.

John Cronin, corp., Aug. 27, 1863, to Sept. 18, 1865.

Patrick Regan, Aug. 27, 1863.

Company F.

Edward H. Mellus, sergt., Sept. 16, 1863, to Sept. 18, 1865.

Shubael M. Norton, Sept. 16, 1863, to Sept. 18, 1865.

Caleb S. Benson, Aug. 24, 1864, to June 17, 1865.

William B. Denton, Sept. 24, 1864, to June 17, 1865.

¹ Nine months' regiment.

Lawrence A. Dyer, Sept. 16, 1863, to Sept. 18, 1865.
 Pearl S. Grindall, Sept. 16, 1863, to Nov. 1, 1864.
 Elias Holbrook, Aug. 24, 1864, to June 20, 1865.
 Charles H. Howe, Aug. 23, 1864, to June 20, 1865.
 Hosea Jackson, Aug. 23, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Hervey N. Jillson, Aug. 24, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 John G. Minchin, Aug. 23, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Martin V. B. Minchin, Aug. 23, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Henry O. Pratt, Sept. 16, 1863, to Sept. 18, 1865.
 Andrew J. Rubert, Aug. 24, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Samuel W. Savill, Aug. 24, 1864, to June 17, 1865.

Company G.

Eli W. Chase, Oct. 20, 1863, to Sept. 18, 1865.
 Robert M. Cummings, Oct. 20, 1863, to Sept. 18, 1865.

Third Heavy Artillery, Company K.

Robert Rennie, corp., May 12, 1864, to Sept. 18, 1865.

Company L.

Charles F. Arnold, corp., Aug. 29, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Amos W. Hobart, artificer, Aug. 29, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Cyñs G. Bowker, Aug. 29, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Alfred H. Butler, Aug. 29, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Elbridge Joy, Aug. 29, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Joseph P. Thayer, Aug. 29, 1864, to June 17, 1865.

Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C.

Orace W. Allen, sergt., Aug. 9, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Nahum Sampson, sergt., Aug. 15, 1864, to May 5, 1865.
 William C. Stoddard, corp., Aug. 9, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Cyrus Cummings, wagoner, Aug. 13, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 John G. N. Henderson, Aug. 10, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Lathrop C. Keith, Aug. 9, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 William C. Knight, Aug. 11, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 John Laing, Aug. 12, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Angus McGilvray, Aug. 10, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Michael Nugent, Aug. 10, 1864, to June 17, 1865.

Company F.

John Flynn, Aug. 15, 1864, to June 17, 1865.

Company G.

Robert T. Bestick, Aug. 26, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 George C. H. Deets, Aug. 26, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 Samuel V. Holbrook, Aug. 26, 1864, to June 17, 1865.
 James Toole, Aug. 26, 1864, to June 17, 1865.

Company K.

William M. Strachan, sergt., Aug. 18, 1864, to June 17, 1865.

First Battery Heavy Artillery, Company A.

Benjamin J. Loring, sergt., Feb. 26, 1862, to Feb. 27, 1865.
 George S. Huff, sergt., Feb. 26, 1862, to Feb. 27, 1865.
 Charles E. Pratt, corp., Feb. 21, 1862, to Feb. 27, 1865.
 Henry Bayley, July 1, 1864, to June 22, 1865.
 Frank Osborn, Feb. 24, 1862, to July 20, 1862.
 Elihu M. Thayer, Feb. 19, 1862, to Oct. 20, 1865.

Company B.

Calvin T. Dyer, Sept. 10, 1863, to June 29, 1865.
 John Q. Ela, Dec. 3, 1863, to June 29, 1865.
 Edward A. Hale, Oct. 29, 1862, to June 29, 1865.
 George B. Jones, Oct. 29, 1862, to June 29, 1865.
 Charles H. Loring, Oct. 10, 1862.
 Michael B. McCormick, Jan. 13, 1863, to June 29, 1865.
 George H. Randall, Aug. 7, 1863, to June 29, 1865.

Wilbert F. Robbins, Dec. 4, 1863, to June 29, 1865.
 William H. Saunders, Oct. 25, 1862, to June 29, 1865.
 Jacob C. Snow, Aug. 18, 1863, to June 29, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Spear, Aug. 7, 1863, to June 29, 1865.

Company C.

Francis White, q.m.-sergt., Aug. 22, 1863, to Oct. 20, 1865.
 Warren C. Mansfield, Aug. 3, 1863, to June 29, 1865.
 William H. McQuinn, Aug. 18, 1862, to June 29, 1865.
 Samuel E. Whitmarsh, April 22, 1863, to Oct. 20, 1865.

Company D.

Charles Blake, June 6, 1863.

First Cavalry, Company H.

Peter A. Drollett, Oct. 12, 1861, to Oct. 8, 1864.
 Alvin Jackson, Oct. 12, 1861, to Jan. 15, 1865.

Company K.

William A. Daggett, bugler, Sept. 16, 1861, to Sept. 21, 1864.
 James B. Frazier, Nov. 26, 1861, to Jan. 4, 1865.
 Henry A. Hobart, sergt., Nov. 26, 1861.
 George F. Penniman, Sept. 25, 1861, to Sept. 25, 1864.

Second Cavalry, Company F.

Henry W. Gammons, Jan. 2, 1865, to July 20, 1865.
 George F. Thayer, April 3, 1863, to April 1, 1865.

Company H.

Owen Fox, Oct. 9, 1863, to July 6, 1864.

Third Cavalry, Company B.

Edwin L. Curtis, sergt., Dec. 11, 1863, to Sept. 28, 1865.

Company D.

Richard M. Sanborn, sergt., Jan. 30, 1864, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 Theodore C. Howe, q.m.-sergt., Dec. 7, 1863, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 Hosea B. Hayden, corp., Dec. 31, 1863, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 William G. Hill, corp., Dec. 5, 1863, to July 29, 1865.
 Joseph W. Huff, corp., March 11, 1864, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 Charles B. Leonard, corp., Dec. 21, 1863, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 Jonathan R. Clark, blacksmith, Dec. 31, 1863, to Sept. 28, 1865.

George V. Chick, Dec. 5, 1863, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 Stephen W. Dawson, Jan. 29, 1864, to his death.
 John Halpin, Dec. 28, 1863, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 Isaac R. Harmon, Feb. 15, 1864, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 Philip McQuinty, Jan. 5, 1864, to July 29, 1865.
 George A. Mower, Feb. 9, 1864, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 James Spear, Dec. 10, 1863, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 Charles S. Thayer, Feb. 15, 1864, to Aug. 19, 1865.

Company E.

James Riley, Sept. 20, 1862.

Company G.

Patrick Dunlay, Nov. 1, 1862, to May 20, 1865.

Company I.

Royal Belcher, Aug. 5, 1862, to May 20, 1865.
 James Smith, Aug. 5, 1862, to May 20, 1865.

Company K.

John T. Ayres, sergt., Aug. 6, 1862, to Oct. 19, 1864.
 Timothy Curran, corp., Aug. 6, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.
 John G. Ingraham, corp., Aug. 6, 1862, to March 1, 1863.
 Jonathan S. Paine, corp., Aug. 6, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.
 William A. Bishop, bugler, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 30, 1865.

Edward E. Patten, saddler, Aug. 6, 1862, to Nov. 15, 1864.
 John F. Albee, Feb. 29, 1864, to June 22, 1864.
 Edward Bannon, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 John Barry, Aug. 6, 1862, to Sept. 28, 1865.
 Lewis D. Bates, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Leonard Belcher, Aug. 6, 1862, to March 1, 1863.
 Elisha S. Bowditch, Dec. 7, 1863, to Sept. 19, 1864.
 James E. Burpee, Aug. 6, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Patrick Cahill, Dec. 12, 1863, to July 5, 1865.
 Stephen Connor, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Chandler Cox, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Marcus F. Cram, Aug. 6, 1862, to Jan. 26, 1864.
 William L. Cram, Aug. 6, 1862.
 John Craddock, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Birdsey Curtis, Aug. 6, 1862.
 Charles C. Davis, Aug. 6, 1862, to Jan. 23, 1863.
 Joseph Desotelle, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 John Flood, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Charles E. Fogg, Aug. 6, 1862, to Aug. 9, 1865.
 William H. French, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Thomas C. Gardner, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Peter T. Godfrey, Aug. 6, 1862.
 Oliver S. Harrington, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Almon E. Ingalls, Dec. 21, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 George A. Joy, Aug. 6, 1862, to April 27, 1863.
 James Kennedy, Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 William S. Leach, Aug. 6, 1862, to Aug. 7, 1863.
 Frederic Marr, Aug. 6, 1862.
 William P. Martin, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Frank McConerty, Aug. 6, 1862; absent.
 Michael McMurphy, Aug. 6, 1862.
 William W. Mower, Dec. 21, 1863.
 Albert S. Nason, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Daniel W. Niles, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Samuel H. Paine, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Charles E. Pratt, Aug. 6, 1862, to Nov. 15, 1863.
 Isaac Raymond, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Oliver Simmons, Aug. 6, 1862, to Feb. 18, 1863.
 Quincy Sprague, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 George H. Stevens, Dec. 21, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Ansel P. Thayer, Aug. 6, 1862, to Sept. 19, 1864.
 Ephraim F. Thayer, Dec. 31, 1863, to Aug. 8, 1865.
 Major Tirrell, Aug. 6, 1862, to May 21, 1865.
 Americus V. Tirrell, Aug. 6, 1862, to Jan. 18, 1864.
 John F. Wild, Dec. 26, 1863, to April 8, 1864.
 Thomas S. Williams, Dec. 5, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Company M.

Garrett G. Barry, sergt., Dec. 13, 1861, to April 8, 1864.

Fourth Cavalry, Company D.

Alvin Jackson, Jan. 9, 1864, to Jan. 15, 1865.

Company F.

William L. Cram, Jan. 27, 1864, to Nov. 14, 1865.

Fifth Cavalry.

James M. Cutting, vet. surg., Sept. 16, 1864, to Oct. 31, 1865.

Second Infantry, Company G.

William Foley, May 25, 1861, to July 26, 1863.

Dennis Moriarty, May 25, 1861, to April 1, 1862.

William Welsh, May 25, 1861, to Jan. 31, 1863.

Ninth Infantry, Company B.

John Healey, June 11, 1861.

Company C.

John P. Murphy, June 11, 1861, to June 21, 1864.

Company G.

Cornelius Furfy, June 11, 1861, to July 1, 1862.

Richard Furfy, June 11, 1861, to June 21, 1864.

Company H.

John Foley, Aug. 21, 1863, to June 10, 1864.

Company K.

Anthony Columbus, Aug. 21, 1863, to June 10, 1864.

Eleventh Infantry, Company B.

John P. Maloney, sergt., June 13, 1861.

William M. Tirrell, sergt., June 13, 1861, to June 24, 1864.

James Wilkie, corp., June 13, 1861.

Eleventh Cavalry, Company D.

Owen Greelish, June 13, 1861, to Aug. 22, 1861.

Company E.

Francis Marmont, Aug. 14, 1863, to July 14, 1865.

Company K.

James Barrett, June 13, 1861.

Thomas H. Neal, June 13, 1861, to Oct. 22, 1862.

Samuel W. Saville, June 13, 1861, to June 24, 1864.

Thomas Wilson, Aug. 12, 1863, to July 14, 1865.

Twelfth Cavalry, Company C.

Francis W. Kahle, July 22, 1863, to March 6, 1864.

Michael Preston, July 5, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1862.

Ephraim F. Thayer, June 26, 1861, to Feb. 23, 1863.

John Q. Whitmarsh, June 26, 1861, to Sept. 18, 1862.

Company E.

Christopher P. Tower, June 26, 1861, to March 9, 1863.

Company F.

Joseph P. Davis, June 26, 1861, to July 8, 1864.

Company H.

Charles A. Pope, sergt., June 26, 1861, to Nov. 30, 1863.

Warren Stetson, July 17, 1863, to June 25, 1864.

John Q. A. Thayer, June 26, 1861, to July 8, 1864.

Thirteenth Cavalry, Company G.

Hiram S. Thayer, July 16, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1864.

Sixteenth Cavalry, Company I.

William Cunningham, Aug. 30, 1861, to July 15, 1863.

Company K.

James Bradley, July 2, 1861, to July 27, 1864.

Seventeenth Cavalry, Company E.

Albert T. Pool, Sept. 5, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

John F. Pool, Sept. 5, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

Company G.

John Navan, Aug. 29, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

Eighteenth Cavalry, Company E.

Asa W. Holbrook, Aug. 24, 1861, to Oct. 26, 1864.

Company K.

Thomas Smith, Jr., corp., Aug. 24, 1861, to Jan. 26, 1863.

Nineteenth Cavalry, Company B.

Duncan Crawford, Aug. 3, 1863, to Jan. 14, 1864.

Company E.

Daniel Carrigan, Sept. 2, 1861, to June 30, 1865.

James Carrigan, July 26, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Company K.

Samuel D. Chase, corp., Oct. 31, 1862, to June 30, 1865.

Marcus P. Arnold, Oct. 29, 1862, to June 30, 1865.

N. Augustus White, Aug. 19, 1861; no record of discharge.

Twentieth Cavalry, Company F.

Duncan Crawford, Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to navy.

Company G.

John Goodman, Sept. 4, 1861, to Sept. 3, 1864.

Company I.

Charles Holbrook, Dec. 9, 1861, to Oct. 15, 1862.

Company K.

Thomas J. Crowell, corp., Aug. 21, 1861, to Dec. 13, 1862.

Twenty-second Cavalry, Company E.

Jeremiah Dalton, 2d corp., Oct. 1, 1861, to June 27, 1862.

Company F.

Charles L. Holbrook, July 28, 1863, to Oct. 26, 1864.

Edward Huff, July 17, 1863, to Oct. 26, 1864.

Company I.

Charles H. Crickmay, corp., Sept. 6, 1861, to June 30, 1862.

Alexander R. Fogg, Sept. 6, 1861, to June 27, 1862.

Twenty-third Cavalry, Company H.

George B. Jones, Sept. 28, 1861, to Sept. 8, 1862.

Twenty-fourth Cavalry, Company B.

George White, Sept. 18, 1861, to Dec. 18, 1863.

Company C.

Daniel Austin Thayer, July 29, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864.

Company G.

Loring N. Hayden, Nov. 15, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1866.

Edward M. French, Nov. 13, 1861, to Aug. 4, 1863.

W. Martin Harmon, Nov. 13, 1861, to April 30, 1863.

Abraham W. Hobart, July 26, 1862.

Seth Taunt, Dec. 5, 1861, to July 15, 1865.

George N. Thayer, Sept. 16, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1866.

Company H.

James L. Curtis, July 29, 1862, to Jan. 20, 1866.

Twenty-seventh Cavalry, Company D.

Maxon G. Healy, July 23, 1862, to Sept. 27, 1864.

Twenty-eighth Cavalry, Company B.

John Connors, Aug. 10, 1863, to July 6, 1864.

Amos A. Loring, Jan. 5, 1864, to his death.

Company C.

Henry Barton, Dec. 13, 1861, to Dec. 19, 1864.

Company D.

John Connor, sergt., Jan. 2, 1864, to Aug. 19, 1864.

Adams H. Cogswell, Jan. 2, 1862.

Charles Gray, Aug. 10, 1863, to Sept. 15, 1864.

William Reeves, Aug. 12, 1863, to June 20, 1865.

Company F.

Thomas Smith, Jan. 8, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1862.

Company G.

Charles Miller, Aug. 12, 1863.

Francis Winn, Dec. 19, 1861.

Company I.

Frederic Smith, Aug. 11, 1863.

Unassigned.

Peter Higgins, Aug. 14, 1863.

Twenty-ninth Cavalry, Company A.

John W. Sweeney, May 21, 1861, to Aug. 28, 1862.

Company B.

Ira D. Bryant, May 14, 1861.

James Freely, May 14, 1861.

George S. Whiting, no record; now draws a pension.

Company D.

John Conley, Aug. 20, 1864, to July 29, 1865.

James Flynn, Aug. 19, 1864.

Thirtieth Cavalry, Company F.

Samuel F. Harrington, Nov. 18, 1861, to July 5, 1866.

Thirty-first Cavalry, Company K.

Ebenezer C. Thayer, Jr., corp., Jan. 29, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1864.

John W. Dargan, Jan. 23, 1862, to Nov. 27, 1864.

William Kayhoo, Jan. 17, 1862, to Feb. 14, 1864.

John Rennie, Feb. 6, 1862, to Nov. 1, 1862.

Thirty-second Cavalry, Company E.

Loring W. Thayer, sergt., Dec. 2, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1864.

Norman F. Steele, sergt., Dec. 2, 1861; 2d lieut.

James B. Leonard, corp., Dec. 2, 1861; 2d lieut.

Leonard F. Huff, Dec. 2, 1861, to Aug. 23, 1862.

Henry T. Wade, Dec. 2, 1861, to July 2, 1863.

Company F.

Asa W. Holbrook, Jan. 21, 1864, to June 29, 1865.

Company H.

John Foley, Aug. 21, 1863, to June 29, 1865.

Company I.

William Daley, musician, Aug. 11, 1862, to June 29, 1865.

Anthony Columbus, Aug. 22, 1863, to his death.

Company L.

Charles L. Holbrook, July 28, 1863, to June 29, 1865.

Edward Huff, July 17, 1863, to June 29, 1865.

Thirty-third Cavalry, Company E.

Edgar L. Bumpus, sergt., Aug. 5, 1862, to May 15, 1864.

Company K.

Martin Branley, Aug. 8, 1862, to Nov. 24, 1862.

T. Horace Cain, Aug. 8, 1862, to July 7, 1865.

William Mulligan, Aug. 8, 1862, to June 11, 1865.

John W. W. Rowell, Aug. 8, 1862, to Dec. 28, 1863.

James N. Tower, Aug. 8, 1862, to June 11, 1865.

Nathaniel A. White, Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Thirty-fifth Cavalry, Company E.

William D. Lyons, Aug. 19, 1862, to April 20, 1863.

Company H.

John Davis, Aug. 19, 1862, to Aug. 23, 1863.

Thirty-sixth Cavalry, Company K.

Albert G. Wilder, corp., Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Daniel W. Dean, Aug. 8, 1862, to his death.
Seth Dean, Aug. 8, 1862, to Jan. 27, 1863.

Thirty-eighth Cavalry, Company I.

Edward Freel, Aug. 21, 1862, to Feb. 14, 1863.
John V. Hunt, Aug. 21, 1862, to June 30, 1865.
James W. Thayer, Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Stephen Thayer, Aug. 21, 1862, to June 30, 1865.

Company K.

Hiram P. Abbott, corp., Aug. 20, 1862, to June 30, 1865.
Henry H. Shedd, Aug. 20, 1862, to Oct. 24, 1862.
George H. Bryant, Aug. 20, 1862, to March 24, 1863.
Warren R. Dalton, Aug. 20, 1862, to June 30, 1865.
Charles David, Aug. 20, 1862, to Feb. 13, 1863.
Edward David, Aug. 20, 1862, to June 14, 1863.
Solon David, Aug. 20, 1862, to June 30, 1865.

Thirty-ninth Cavalry, Company G.

James Bannon, Sept. 2, 1862, to April 12, 1865.
Warren Stetson, July 17, 1863, to May 18, 1865.

Company H.

John Preston, Sept. 2, 1862, to Jan. 29, 1863.

Fortieth Cavalry, Company F.

Michael McMurphy, Sept. 3, 1862, to March 24, 1863.

Company H.

Daniel F. Leonard, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Fifty-sixth Cavalry, Company E.

Michael P. Foley, Jan. 12, 1864, to July 12, 1865.

Fifty-eighth Cavalry, Company E.

Joseph Jenkins, March 1, 1864, to July 14, 1865.

First Company Sharpshooters.

Josiah H. Hunt, Oct. 31, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
N. Warren Penniman, Oct. 13, 1862, to July 25, 1864.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

William Butler, Sept. 3, 1864.
Patrick Callahan, May 16, 1864.
Barney Feehey, May 16, 1864.
Peter Hutchneck, May 17, 1864.
Edward Kellogg, May 17, 1864.
Jethro Lynch, May 16, 1864.
Jesse B. Nourse, May 11, 1864.

United States Regulars.

Albert F. Wood, April 11, 1861, to April 11, 1864.

Musicians.

Abijah Allen, Dec. 22, 1863, to May 31, 1865.
Hiram A. French, Dec. 22, 1863, to May 31, 1865.
Eugene D. Daniels, Dec. 22, 1863, to May 31, 1865.
Luther Hayden, Oct. 26, 1864, to June 13, 1865.
Francis W. Holbrook, Jan. 4, 1864, to May 31, 1865.
Jacob S. Lord, Oct. 26, 1864, to June 13, 1865.
Jonathan Thayer, Jr., Oct. 26, 1864, to June 13, 1865.

Seventieth Infantry (Colored).

John Bell, Jan. 31, 1865.

Seventieth New York Infantry.

Levi Bunker, June 20, 1861, to June 16, 1863.
Edward S. Bunker, July 13, 1861, to Sept. 11, 1862.
Alfred E. Parker, July 15, 1861, to May 5, 1862.

Twenty-fifth New York Infantry.

Thomas Smith, May 13, 1861, to June, 1862.

Third Maryland Infantry.

John Finegan, February, 1862, to March 12, 1863.
Alonzo A. Tower, February, 1862.

Twelfth Vermont Infantry.

Benjamin F. Arnold, Oct. 4, 1862, to Dec. 29, 1864.
Nelson Arnold, Oct. 18, 1862, to June 19, 1864.

The following enlisted in unknown organizations, viz.:

William S. Adams.	Lewis U. Hubbard.
William C. Bright.	John W. Langley.
Symmes G. Buker.	Bernard McGovern.
James Dooley.	George E. Nelson.
Michael Doran.	John O'Neil.
Edward Doyle.	John Smith.
Daniel H. Ellis.	Charles E. Smith.
John Freel.	William Taylor.
James Flynn.	Edward Tilden.
Patrick Glancy.	William Townsend.
James T. Godfrey.	Peter Whitmarsh.
John Hanlon.	William O. Wright.
Albert Howard, Jr.	

The following enlisted in the navy, viz.:

Michael Tenney.	George A. Raymond.
Duncan Crawford.	William H. Spear.
Royal J. Freeman.	Charles Smith.
George Howe.	Paul Nadell.
Thomas J. Martin.	William H. Matthews.

Besides these there were thirty-four who were strangers, some of whom were assigned by the State as the quota of the town.

Names of those who fell on the field or from wounds received in battle:

Elisha Paine Goodnow.	Alexander R. Fogg.
George Frederic Thayer.	Jeremiah Dalton (2d).
Owen Fox.	Lawrence McLaughlin.
John T. Ayres.	Loring Winthrop Thayer.
Edward Everett Patten.	Henry T. Wade.
Ansel Penniman Thayer.	Edgar Lewis Bumpus.
John Francis Wild.	Edward David.
Garrett George Barry.	Ebenezer Coddington Thayer,
Alvin Jackson.	Jr.
Cornelius Furfy.	Thomas Smith.
Thomas John Crowell.	Alfred Emmons Parker.
Charles Henry Crickmay.	Nelson Arnold.

Those who died in prison or from the effects of prison life were:

William Higgins.	James Bannon.
Charles Gray.	Benjamin Franklin Arnold.

From disease:

Silas Binney Crane.	Elisha Strong Bowditch.
John Ferdinand Albee.	William Sanford Leach.

Francis W. Kahle.
 Daniel Austin Thayer.
 William Martin Harmon.
 Amos Atkins Loring.
 Leonard F. Huff.
 Anthony Columbus.
 T. Horace Cain.
 Daniel W. Dean.
 Seth Dean.

Henry Winslow Dean.
 John Finegan.
 Levi Bunker.
 Edward S. Bunker.
 Paul Nadell.
 Stephen W. Dawson.
 Dennis Moriarty.
 John Connors.

The women of the town deserve honorable mention. They contributed to the needs of the soldiers such articles as bedding, clothing, lint, bandages, and delicacies of diet as far as was within their means. An illustration of the spirit of some of the women in raising funds for these purposes of mercy is worth preserving. One summer, when money was hard to get, a townsman jocosely offered, without thinking his proposal would be accepted, to give the ladies a load of hay, lying in the wet meadows, if they would carry it away. They promptly accepted the gift, and several of the younger women went into the fields, loaded the hay, had it properly weighed, and duly deposited in the barn of a purchaser, and converted the proceeds into stockings, drawers, and shirts for the men at the front.

For the most of the above statistics I am indebted to the labored researches of the Rev. George A. Thayer, a native of Braintree, an officer in the army, and who now resides at Cincinnati, Ohio.

As an outgrowth of the war, soon after its close the soldiers of the United States army formed an organization which they called "The Grand Army of the Republic." A branch was formed June 4, 1869, and named Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Post, No. 87, Department of Massachusetts. It was organized by Gen. James L. Bates, assisted by Capt. Charles W. Hastings. The charter members were Capt. James T. Stevens, George D. Willis, Francis W. Holbrook, Joseph E. Holbrook, Robert P. Bestick, Lucian M. Thayer, Marcus A. Perkins, John R. Carmichael, William A. Dagget, and Edward S. Dean. They now number sixty-three comrades. They have strewed with flowers the graves of their departed comrades on Memorial Day each year since their organization. Nine of their comrades they have borne to the silent tomb and performed over their graves the usual service. They have expended for the relief of their members the sum of one thousand three hundred and two dollars and thirty-five cents. They held their meetings for some time in Holbrook Block, until its destruction by fire in June, 1882, when they lost nearly all their property. But though small in numbers, they, by the aid of their townsmen, have furnished a fine hall in Rosenfeld's block, which they

occupy at present. It has been beautifully decorated, mainly through the labor and taste of Comrade Thomas B. Stoddard, who deserves this notice. The Past Commanders are James T. Stevens, James T. Bestick, George D. Willis, Abijah Allen, Henry A. Monk, Edwin L. Curtis, William L. Gage, Thomas Fallon. Marcus A. Perkins has served as Quartermaster nearly fifteen years.

Early in the year 1865 a meeting of the citizens of the town was held in the town hall to devise measures to secure the erection of a suitable memorial to the soldiers from the town who died or were killed in service. They decided to hold a fair, and were joined by the ladies to further the object. From the fair and a musical entertainment about fourteen hundred dollars were realized. By the will of Mr. Harvey White a legacy was given towards the accomplishment of the same purpose. The town in its corporate capacity contributed the remainder of the necessary sum for its completion. The town selected, in 1867, a committee, consisting of Messrs. F. A. Hobart, Asa French, Horace Abercrombie, Levi W. Hobart, E. W. Arnold, Jason G. Howard, Edward Avery, Alva Morrison, and Edward Potter, to procure plans and estimates for some memorial. June 27, 1873, the town voted "that the soldiers' monument committee be instructed to erect upon some portion of the townland, near the town house, a statue cut in granite, after a model submitted by Messrs. Batterson & Canfield, of Hartford, Conn., with a pedestal designed by H. & J. E. Billings, architects of Boston, at a cost not exceeding five thousand dollars above the foundation."

Jason G. Howard and Edward Potter having removed from the town, James T. Stevens and William M. Richards were chosen to fill the vacancies. Alverdo Mason, Marcus A. Perkins, Charles W. Procter, and Abijah Allen were also added to the committee. Under the above vote the monument was erected.

The statue is a full-sized model of a soldier, standing with his musket in position *at rest*, and is cut from Westerly granite. The inscriptions placed upon the pedestal are, upon the front, "The town of Braintree builds this monument in grateful remembrance of the brave men whose names it bears;" also, "1874." Upon the reverse this simple inscription, "Dying they triumphed." Upon the north and south sides are the names of those of the quota of Braintree who died or were killed in the service; also "1861" at the top and "1865" beneath, denoting the duration of the war.

The funds placed at the disposal of the committee were: citizens' fund and interest, \$2338.19; town

appropriations, \$3628.07; Harvey White's legacy, \$500.00: total, \$6466.26. On the 17th of June, 1874, this monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. There let it stand till time shall be no more, as a record that shall tell future generations of the bravery and heroism of our citizen soldiers in defense of the union of the States which was founded by our fathers, maintained by our brothers, and which, we trust, will be transmitted to the latest generation.

Miscellaneous.—Besides the bequests to the town before mentioned, Josiah French, a native of the town, and one who had been honored by the town in electing him to some of the most important offices, left, as described in his will, the following property, viz.: "I give and devise to the town of Braintree, in the county of Norfolk, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a certain piece of mowing and tillage land lying and situate in said Braintree, containing five acres, more or less, and bounded as follows: easterly on Washington Street, northerly on land of Capt. Ralph Arnold, southerly on town land, and westerly on land of Peter Dyer. To have and to hold the same to the said town of Braintree forever, to be used and occupied by the said town as a common or common field for companies and buildings for town or public business, but no private dwelling-houses or buildings whatever to be placed on said premises, but to be forever French's common, except the wood I give my wife." This will was dated March 19, 1845, and probated Feb. 11, 1851. After a vexatious law-suit, the town obtained possession of the property. It is situated in the geographical centre of the town, and upon it, in 1858, was built a large and commodious house, which is used for town hall, high-school room, and for various town purposes. It has cost the town for building improvements upwards of twenty thousand dollars, and is a credit to the town. The remaining portion of the land is used as a play-ground for the youth, there being on the west side a fine grove. Josiah French, the donor, died Jan. 1, 1851, aged about seventy-four years. Long may his memory be cherished and his gift appreciated.

From the incorporation of the town to 1730 the town-meetings were held in the meeting-house of the North Precinct; from 1730 till 1750, in the same place and the meeting-house of the Middle Precinct alternately; from 1750 to 1830, in Middle Precinct meeting-house. The town hall erected on the corner of Washington and Union Streets was first occupied as a place for the meetings of the town on March 1, 1830. It was occupied until 1858, when it was sold to private parties, who removed it to Taylor Street, and remodeled it into two dwelling-houses.

Thayer Public Library.—At a special town-meeting held May 16, 1870, the following communication from Gen. Sylvanus Thayer was received and read by Asa French, Esq.:

"TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF BRAINTREE:

"*Gentlemen,*—To establish a free public library in this town, I propose to erect a fire-proof building, suitable for the purpose, towards the cost of which the town shall contribute the sum of ten thousand dollars, the amount needed to complete the building to be paid by me. And I will loan to the town the said sum of ten thousand dollars, for such time as it shall require it, to comply with this offer, at six per cent. interest. Upon the acceptance of this proposition by the town, I will give the further sum of ten thousand dollars, as a permanent fund, the income of which shall annually be devoted to the maintenance of said library. Should the town take favorable action upon this matter, I shall be happy to confer with a committee with reference to the immediate consummation of the project.

"Respectfully,

his
S. + THAYER.
mark

"BRAINTREE, May 16, 1870."

At the same meeting this proposition was almost unanimously accepted, the town appropriating the sum named, and a committee appointed to confer with Gen. Thayer, with full authority to act for the town in locating said library building and in carrying out the plan covered by this proposition. Asa French, Edward Avery, Francis A. Hobart, Alva Morrison, and Charles H. Dow were chosen said committee.

Oct. 27, 1870, a meeting of the town was called to see if the town would rescind the above vote, but after a thorough discussion it was decided not to rescind, by a vote of two hundred and nineteen for rescinding and three hundred and twenty-eight opposed. At the same meeting Warren Mansfield, Joseph A. Arnold, and Jacob S. Dyer were added to the library committee. This action was taken in consequence of a disagreement of the citizens where the library building should be located.

April 7, 1873, the committee reported to the town that the plans for the building had been carefully prepared under the personal supervision of the donor, although the building had not been commenced at his decease. The executors of his will recognized the validity of the contract, and set apart the sum of twenty thousand dollars to be applied for the erection of said building. They also reported that a lot of land had been purchased by subscription and presented to the town as a site for the building. This land joined the land given the town by Josiah French. They further reported that the contract for the erection of the building had been executed, and that it would be completed the coming season. Asa French, Francis A. Hobart, and Henry A. Johnson were appointed trustees on the part of Gen. Thayer's



Caleb Stetson

estate, and Nathaniel H. Hunt and N. F. T. Hayden were chosen by the town.

The library was opened to the public Sept. 1, 1874, and is kept open a portion of each day in the week, except on the Sabbath. It contains at the present time (1884) six thousand five hundred and thirty volumes, and has upon its books as borrowers the names of two thousand five hundred and seventy-four persons. Besides the gifts mentioned, it has been the recipient of about five hundred dollars' worth of books from E. Anderson Hollingsworth, and also a large number of valuable and beautiful reference books from Jonathan French, of Boston, whose father was a native of the town. Miss Abbie M. Arnold is the librarian. She has held the situation since the opening, and gives general satisfaction.

Puritan Lodge, No. 179, I. O. of O. F., was organized April 11, 1877, and numbers about seventy members. They hold their meetings in Odd-Fellows' Hall in the south village.

Braintree Lodge, No. 1494, Knights of Honor, numbering about sixty, was organized Feb. 26, 1779, and holds its meetings in Grand Army Hall.

In closing these sketches, permit me to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Registers of Probate and Deeds for Suffolk and Norfolk Counties, to John Ward Dean, Esq., Librarian of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and to the aged citizens of the town, for information which has enabled me to give so many facts in the history of our town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CALEB STETSON.

Caleb Stetson was born in Braintree, Mass., Jan. 6, 1801. He was the eldest of the three sons of Amos Stetson. He received the best education the country at that time afforded, spending six months at school and the remaining six playing or working on the farm. He was offered a collegiate education by his father, who had a prosperous business, but he declined it, his spirit of enterprise being more active than his love of study. In 1815 he was sent to a private school, with a view to the study of law, for which profession he had a growing taste, and which he would have honored had he completed his studies.

His father was three or four times elected to represent the town of Braintree in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and was one of the selectmen and assessors of Braintree for many years. In the war of

1812 he was major of the State militia, and was ordered out for service, in 1813, for coast defense.

After two years' application to the study of law Caleb Stetson abandoned the profession and began to assist his father in his store. His aptitude for business soon became conspicuous in the management of his father's affairs, which he conducted with great success for five years. At the age of twenty-two he married Susannah, daughter of the late Deacon Hunt, of Weymouth, a most estimable lady, by whom he had six children.

Mr. Stetson selected for his business the manufacture of boots and shoes. His father furnished him a capital of three hundred dollars, and he went to work, this being all the aid he received from any one. Adding industry and good judgment to his small fund, he conducted a prosperous business in Braintree for years.

In 1826 he became initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, becoming a member of Orphans' Hope Lodge in Weymouth. During the anti-Masonic excitement which followed the reported death of William Morgan, of New York, Mr. Stetson found himself so unpleasantly situated in Braintree that he removed to Boston, where, though anti-Masonry prevailed to some extent, it was far less aggressive than in the country towns. He eventually acquired great wealth in the shoe business, and extended his operations into other branches of industry. His active labors have covered more than half a century of time. He has passed through four or five severe financial revulsions in trade,—say, 1826–28, 1836–37, 1847–49, 1857–61,—and what is very remarkable, he has had no occasion to ask any renewal or extension of his liabilities for a single day during his whole life,—a prosperous business period of over forty years. All correct cash bills have been instantly paid on presentation. In 1842 Mr. Stetson was elected a director in the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, in Boston, and in 1857 he was made president. This office he held ten years, with great distinction to himself and great profit to the bank.

Although Mr. Stetson was an observing and undeviating Democrat, of unquestionable courage and patriotism, he was no politician in the low sense of that word. He was no office-seeker. In 1835 he and his wife became members of Rev. Dr. Adams' church, Boston. After the death of his wife, in 1863, he became connected with the Episcopal Church. In 1852 he was elected a representative to the General Court from Braintree, and was made chairman of the House Committee on Banks and Banking. The bill establishing a Board of State Bank Commissioners

was prepared by him. In 1854 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. The same year he was elected a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. This honor he declined, and after that date he accepted no nominations whatever for political office.

His first appearance as a public writer was in 1835. The late Hon. Amasa Walker published a series of articles advocating extensions of the credit system to six, eight, and ten months to Southern and Western purchases. These were answered by Mr. Stetson with much ability. The general crash of 1837 proved his wisdom and foresight. In 1836 he wrote several articles in favor of the sub-treasury. The many failures of banks turned his attention to the subject of banking, and he opposed the further issue of currency under the general system then established. He considered that the banks were unsafe under the general laws of Massachusetts, as it tended to encourage their increase without real capital. He advised the safety-fund system, which was afterwards adopted in New York and Massachusetts in 1854.

In 1854 he published a pamphlet, over the signature of "Silex," of about one hundred pages, giving a history of mining and the probable effect which the discovery of gold would have on the future value of property. To this was appended some twelve or fifteen letters, written and published in the *Boston Traveller* in the winter of 1853.

On Mr. Stetson's return from Europe, he visited California. While at San Francisco he was so ill that it was only with great difficulty that he could be brought home, and for four years there was hardly a hope of his recovery; but by skillful medical attendance and good nursing he was restored almost to his original vigor and health. To escape the severity of Northern winters he has spent them for several years at the South, having purchased a plantation of five or six hundred acres in Georgia.

In reply to an inquiry made by a friend how it had been possible for him to accomplish so much in his life, he replied, "The last forty years of my life, I have risen out of my bed, when well, at four A.M., and have done all my correspondence and written all articles for the press or otherwise from four to seven A.M. before eating or drinking anything. It is now five A.M., the day of our forefathers' landing, and I am nearly seventy-eight years of age."

For practical common sense and industry; for sterling integrity and consistency of practice in harmony with the profession of principle; for his noble and generous sympathies as a friend and citizen, and

as an example of legitimate success worthy to be followed by young men, but few who live to the ripe age of fourscore years have a more commendable record than Caleb Stetson, of Braintree. His name will be an enduring honor, both to his native town and country.

ELLIS A. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Ellis A. Hollingsworth, son of Mark and Waitstill (Tileston) Hollingsworth, was born in Milton, Mass., March 6, 1819. His grandfather, Amor Hollingsworth, was born on the old family homestead in Chester County, Pa., held by a deed given from William Penn, and rendered historic by being the place whereon the memorable battle of Brandywine was fought between the forces under Lord Howe and Gen. Washington. The family were originally Quakers, who came to America with William Penn, —probably from Chester County, England.

Amor afterwards moved to Delaware, where his son Mark was born. Mark received a good common-school education, and, after having served his time at paper-making, he immediately started for Boston to see Bunker Hill and Long Wharf. This trip decided his future career. Not returning, he engaged with Hugh McLean, manufacturer of paper at Milton Upper Mills, now called Mattapan, and said to be one of the oldest establishments of the kind in America, a company having obtained from the General Court, about the year 1728, the exclusive privilege of making paper for the term of ten years, upon condition that they should make, after the third year, five hundred reams per year for each succeeding year of the remaining ten, one hundred and fifty reams of which were to be writing-paper, and a fine of twenty shillings was imposed upon every ream made by any one else. After McLean's death, Mark Hollingsworth, in 1809, purchased these mills, and, associating himself with Edmund Tileston, his brother-in-law, under the firm-title of Tileston & Hollingsworth, established the business of paper-manufacturing, which has continued from that time until the present in the same families and under the same firm-name, the eldest son of each generation succeeding, without an exception, to the business. Mark Hollingsworth was a Quaker, and was characterized by the attributes of his people, a quiet, positive, reflective man, and a hater of shams. He possessed much mechanical ingenuity, and by his tact and industry acquired a competency which made him for his own time wealthy. He died in March, 1855. Ellis Anderson was the youngest son of a family of eight



Ed. Hollingsworth



attaining maturity, viz.: Leander M., Amor, John Mark, George, Lyman, Maria H. (Mrs. E. K. Cornell), Cornelia W. (Mrs. W. Babcock), and Ellis Anderson.

When young, Ellis Anderson, owing to precarious health, was placed with a progressive and scientific farmer of the State of New York, with whom he remained until he had obtained a thorough knowledge of agriculture, both theoretically and practically, and for which he ever after manifested a fondness in the application of his knowledge to the care of a farm of his own. He married Susan J., only daughter of Rufus and Susanna Sumner, a cousin of the Hon. Charles Sumner. Their children are Sumner and Ellis. In 1849, under the stimulant of the gold excitement, he went to California, and after a sojourn of a year or more he returned to Massachusetts, and in 1851 took possession of his father's mills at South Braintree, Mark Hollingsworth having purchased the old Revere Copper Works at South Braintree, and there established a paper manufactory.

One of the most fortunate discoveries of modern times was the invention at this mill in 1843 of manilla paper, the production of which has become so valuable in every branch of industry. Ellis Anderson continued the manufacture of this paper, and afterwards in association with Leonard Whitney, Jr., of Watertown, under the firm-name of Hollingsworth & Whitney, they commenced the making of their paper into bags by machinery. The enormous increase of business necessitated the construction and purchase of new mills, which were accordingly erected in Watertown, Mass., and in Gardiner, Me. The Poquonock mill at Hartford, Conn., was purchased, and partnerships were formed with large manufacturers both in Baltimore and in Philadelphia. Mr. E. A. Hollingsworth showed a wonderful adaptability to the details of business, and possessing a clear comprehension of the mechanical processes, through his care, economy, and ability the business not only assumed large proportions, but was put upon a solid financial basis. He was in many respects a most remarkable man. He did nothing upon the impulse of the moment, but gave each subject the most careful thought and consideration. Apparently of vigorous health, he was yet for years a great sufferer, but possessed of wonderful physical endurance he transacted business day after day when others would have withdrawn from the task. Calmly, patiently, and without complaint, he was a personal exemplification of the motto inscribed upon the Hollingsworth coat of arms, "Disce ferenda pati" (Learn to suffer what must be endured). Although thus heavily engrossed

in his immense business, his mind took cognizance of other more scientific and literary pursuits. A student of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, of which he was among the first subscribers, he was accustomed to remark that his acumen, insight, and success was largely the result of his philosophical researches. A lover of the beautiful in nature, he would point out what would be obscure to a common observer. He took an interest in collecting minerals and shells, and a fanciful delight in gathering grasses, of which he had numbered nearly five hundred varieties. In reference to his last visit to his Gardiner mills, a friend writes, "We met him, on the north side of the Cobbossee, gathering ferns and grasses; we little thought then that this was the last time we were to see him." Mr. Hollingsworth was a Unitarian in his religious views, although by no means bigoted or sectarian, and a Republican in politics. He was extremely unconventional, and by his lack of ostentation and display showed the spirit of his Quaker ancestry. His kind heart and sound judgment gave him an interest in all good and progressive works, of which he was also a generous contributor. Although his fellow-townsmen honored him with the presidency of the Braintree Savings-Bank, he would not consent to other offices of public trust. Of a retiring nature, he had comparatively small acquaintanceship with his fellow-citizens; but it arose rather from ill health, and from his quiet, unobtrusive manner, than from any pride of position or lack of geniality. With intimate friends he was ever social and communicative. Original and keen-witted, he would give expression to his thoughts with a clearness and purity of language that gave him few equals. A quick observer of the comic in life, and possessing a great fund of quiet humor, he could tell a story so humorously as to draw tears with laughter. Independent, self-reliant, and tenacious of purpose, he was ever in social and family relations companionable, loving, and tender.

Sincerely beloved and deeply lamented by the community at large, a wide circle of business friends, and by those who knew him best, he passed this life Jan. 6, 1882.

THE MORRISON FAMILY.

The Morrison Family originated in the island of Lewis, on the west coast of Scotland, from Scandinavian stock. There are many ways of spelling the name, but from about 1800 Morrison has been generally accepted. It is Gaelic, from Moor's son, signifying renowned, famous, a mighty one. Their heraldic crest is

three Moors' heads, pointing clearly to their origin. The chief of the clan Morrison was a ruler of Lewis for many generations, and many instances of their prowess, mechanical skill, and humor may be cited. "The record of this remarkable family is one of thrilling interest, and an air of romance still lingers about the descendants of the Brieve of Lewis. In various walks of life, in peaceful scenes, in foreign climes, they are as celebrated as were their ancestors in the feuds and bloody dramas of the past. In the fields of discovery, in politics, in the conflicts of arms, in business and mercantile life, their history is one of progress, and their record one of honor."

JOHN MORRISON, born in Scotland, county of Aberdeen, 1628, was one of the first settlers of Londonderry, N. H., previous to which he assisted in defending Londonderry, Ireland, in its memorable siege of 1688-89. He and his family were among the number driven beneath the walls, and subsequently admitted into the city, remaining there until its relief. He removed to America in 1720 with a young family. His sons James and John, who had preceded him to the New World, deeded him on Christmas, 1723, a tract of land, now situate in Derry, N. H., where, on Jan. 19, 1736, being near his end, and "very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory," he made his last will and testament, and shortly thereafter died at the reputed age of one hundred and eight years. His son James was one of the proprietors of the ancient town of Londonderry, N. H., and one of those to whom its charter was given, from which he is known as "Charter James Morrison." He was one of the earliest settlers of the town, and the land then "laid out" in 1728 is now owned by his great-great-grandson. He was prominent in town affairs, and selectman in 1725. By his wife, Mary Wallace, who died in Ireland, he had two sons, Halbert and Samuel. He died about 1756. Samuel, born in Ireland in 1704, came to Londonderry with his father in 1719, a lad of fifteen, and shared the hardships of the new settlement. He was deeded a farm which was afterwards set off into Windham, still owned in the Morrison name and with unchanged boundaries. He was moderator of the first town-meeting held in Windham in 1742, and presided at fifty-one consecutive meetings. He was a member of the first board of selectmen, acting in this capacity at different times for seven years. He was town clerk four years. He was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war, and was present at the capture of Louisburg, July 26, 1758. He married Martha, daughter of Samuel Allison, of Londonderry, born March 31, 1720. She was the first female child of European parentage born in that town. Their son

Robert lived all his life in Windham, N. H.; was born Feb. 6, 1758, and was a farmer. He had twelve children, among them Ira and Alva.

From the "History of the Morrison Family" we extract the following graphic sketch:

"Hon. Alva Morrison [John (1), James (2), Lieut. Samuel (3), Robert (4)] was born at Windham, N. H., May 13, 1806. His father died when he was nearly two years old. From that time until he was twenty years of age his life was passed quietly at home with his mother. He received whatever education the district school was able to give, and worked at farming. From his earliest years he exhibited that spirit of industry which led to his success in after-life. In the spring of 1826, desiring to acquire a knowledge of some business other than farming, he left his boyhood's home and went to Stoughton, Mass., where his brother Leonard was at work in a woolen-factory. He worked at the same place, but the proprietor soon becoming insolvent, he went to Canton and obtained a situation in a woolen-factory in that town. Here he remained only until the factory at Stoughton started again under the control of a new owner, when he returned to his former situation. It was while in Stoughton that he married, July 11, 1830, Mira, only daughter of Col. Consider Southworth, of that town. (See his biography in Stoughton history.) She was born Nov. 3, 1810. He remained in the same factory until May, 1831, when he moved to Braintree, which was ever after his home. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, he, in company with his brother Leonard, commenced the manufacture of woolen goods. They soon sustained a high reputation, as the goods made by them were the best in the market. They remained in company five years, when they dissolved partnership. Alva continued the business at Braintree, and Leonard started anew at Salem, N. H. By close attention to business and strict integrity they accumulated wealth. He remained in business until 1871, when he retired and was succeeded by his sons, who still maintain the high reputation he established in 1831. He was several times chosen as representative and senator, and was the recipient of other important trusts from his fellow-townsmen, who relied implicitly upon his high integrity and intelligence. He was a large-hearted, whole-souled man. In his private as well as public life he was highly esteemed for great energy of character and strength of purpose. The wealth which he accumulated he made generous use of in public and private benevolence. He was greatly interested in the honor and success of his country. He was a man of much reading; he loved



A. Morrison





A. S. Morrison

and appreciated the best books of English literature. In the intervals of business he was given to study books of science and theology, and upon these subjects formed independent and progressive, though thoroughly reverent opinions. Religion was with him a practical thing for every-day use, and his sense of duty toward his fellow-man and God was the highest. He was very domestic in his tastes, and found his greatest enjoyment in his home. In return for his great love of his family, he found them ever ready to bestow on him the warmest affection and sympathy. He died May 28, 1879." The business established by Alva and Leonard Morrison in 1831, and continued for a few years, was making satinets. Mr. Morrison abandoned this in 1837 and began to make woolen yarns. He made good goods and established a first-class reputation. During all financial reverses Mr. Morrison paid every dollar of every obligation, and never asked an extension. Strong in his sense of justice and the principles of universal right, he was among the first to join the anti-slavery movement. In those days that meant almost social ostracism, and in these days we can little conceive the courage required to maintain those principles. He was a member of the secret society organized to aid escaped slaves, and his name was placed at the head of the Free-Soil ticket for years. From 1856 he supported the Republican party until Grant's second administration, when, with Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and others, he abandoned it. A man of unusual powers and usefulness, a citizen of commanding presence and acknowledged integrity, the whole community felt a loss when Alva Morrison passed away. His children were M. Lurett, Alva S., Mary C. (deceased), E. Adelaide, Robert Elmer, Augustus M. (deceased), and Ibrahim.

ALVA S. MORRISON, son of Alva and Mira (Southworth) Morrison, was born Nov. 9, 1835, in Braintree. Attended common and private schools, which attendance was supplemented by two years passed in Conference Seminary, at Northfield, N. H. He received a thoroughly practical business education in his father's mills, working in every department, and when old enough was placed in charge of the financial interests, and was admitted partner in April, 1856. From that time Mr. Morrison has attended personally to the development of the business, and under his careful management it has grown slowly and steadily. Previous to 1856 the firm had been "A. Morrison & Co.," Horace Abercrombie, his son-in-law, being a partner. An increase of business demanded a larger and more commodious building, and in 1856 the present stone mill was erected a little to the east of the old

building. When R. Elmer became of age, in 1864, he was admitted partner, and Mr. Abercrombie retired, and the firm became "A. Morrison & Sons." In 1872, Ibrahim was admitted as partner, and the firm became "A. S. Morrison & Bros." The brothers have worked together harmoniously, used good material, given good work, maintained the high reputation previously established, and Morrison's yarns and underwear are standard among dealers throughout New England. The excessive demand for their goods necessitated another large building in 1874, since which time their business has doubled. During the Rebellion "Alva Morrison & Co." for four years manufactured hosiery and underwear, and in 1879 this firm's successors introduced the manufacture of "gents' fashioned underwear," which department is a very prominent one in their business. "A. S. Morrison & Bros." have ever kept abreast of the progress of improvement, and availed themselves of each new advance in machinery or otherwise to secure for their manufactory the best possible result. Their specialties are yarns for manufacturing purposes, knitting yarns, and the underwear spoken of. Their trademark is the family coat-of-arms with the three Moors' heads. Alva S. has steadily and earnestly devoted himself to business, and has preferred this to meddling with public affairs, but has served on school committee seven years, and, believing in the principles of economy and equality enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, he is active in support of Democracy, and as a Democrat was elected to represent his district in 1883. He has been twice married, first, Nov. 9, 1857, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Ira and Elizabeth W. Curtis, of Weymouth. She died Jan. 1, 1874. Their surviving children are Anna G., Walter E., Fred. G., and Mira I. He married, second, Rebecca H., daughter of Edward Holyoke, of Marlboro, June 13, 1875. By this marriage he has one daughter, Alice Southworth. For the last quarter of a century Mr. Morrison has been one of the representative and successful manufacturers of Braintree, and his success has been worthily won by his skill, attention, and application in his chosen field of labor.

IRA MORRISON, [John (1), James (2), Lieut. Samuel (3), Robert (4), Ira (5)] was born July 18, 1798, in Windham, N. H. He was first a hatter and afterwards a farmer, and settled first in Hopkinton, N. H., next in Ripley, Me., and in 1845 he moved to Braintree, Mass., and subsequently bought a farm in Salem, N. H., where he resided until a year or two previous to his death, which occurred in Braintree, March 10, 1870. He married Sophia Colby, and had four children, among them Benjamin Lyman. Ira

was a quiet, unostentatious person. "His life was his best memorial. It was marked by uprightness, strong love for his family and friends, warm hospitality to those who visited his home, deep interest in the cause of religion, humble hope in our Divine Lord, and a death whose sorrows never checked his faith, and whose happy submission left to all who loved him the confidence that when he was absent from the body he was present with the Lord."

BENJAMIN LYMAN MORRISON, son of Ira and Sophia (Colby) Morrison, was born in Ripley, Me., March 28, 1828. He received the limited educational advantages of a farmer's boy at the common schools, and when seventeen came to Braintree, and went to work in the yarn-mill of his uncle Alva, and, with the determination to make manufacturing his life-work, remained with him twelve years, thoroughly mastering every branch and all details of the business. During this period, by strict economy, he had laid up a small capital, and after a fruitless tour through the West, in search of a location in which to begin business, he returned to Massachusetts, purchased a discarded set of machinery of his uncle, and established himself in an unpretending way as a manufacturer of woolen yarn in Stoughton, Mass., in company with Asahel Southworth. This partnership continued eighteen months, when Mr. Morrison returned to Braintree, and leased a mill at East Braintree. This was about 1860. Remaining there four years, his industry and close personal attention being well rewarded, he was requested by Horace Abercrombie, who owned a flouring-mill not far away, to join him in partnership, and make of his property a manufactory of yarn. Mr. Morrison accepted this proposition. They formed the firm of "Abercrombie & Morrison." Within a year's time Mr. Morrison purchased the interest of Mr. Abercrombie in the mill, and conducted business in his own name until Jan. 1, 1881, when his son Lyman W. became a partner. The firm-name has since been "B. L. Morrison & Son." Since 1878 the machinery has been run by steam—as well as water-power. Mr. Morrison has been satisfied with a sure and safe business. He has personally given his attention to each department, manufactured a high grade of goods, and has been prosperous. He married, Nov. 22, 1855, Lydia D., daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hollis) Penniman, who belonged to an old Braintree family. Their children are Lyman W. and Helen M. In politics Mr. Morrison is Republican. He was chosen a representative in 1872. He is a member of Delta Lodge, F. and A. M., of Weymouth, and is a liberal in religion. Mr. Morrison is a man of strict integrity, genial nature, industrious habits,

and one whose honor is unquestioned, and whose word is as good as his bond. He is a man of kind affections and feelings. He has conscientiously been faithful to his trusts, devoted to his duties, and a sincere, generous, and true friend.

DAVID THAYER, A.M., M.D.

David Thayer, A.M., M.D., of Boston, is a native of Braintree, Mass., where he was born July 19, 1813. His ancestors, who were among the first settlers of the town of Braintree, were of Puritan stock, and came from England previous to 1640, in the "Mayflower," with the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth in 1620. His father was Deacon Nathaniel Emmons Thayer, and his mother Deliverance, daughter of Deacon Elephaz Thayer, a soldier in the war of the Revolution, who served under Washington at West Point.

Dr. Thayer obtained the rudiments of his education in the common school of his native town, but his active mind sought a wider range of thought. He early showed a love of reading, and lost no opportunity of increasing his knowledge in this way. After working all day on the farm, the late hours of the night often found him absorbed in study. He was by no means a book-worm. He loved out-door amusement, and was always eager to join his comrades in their active sports.

There is a French saying that the time best employed is that which one loses. Its truth was demonstrated in the case of young Thayer, when, in common with every one of his school-fellows, he seemed destined to become a shoemaker. Though the experiment proved a failure, the time thus lost was well employed, as all idea of his ever becoming an accomplished artist in this useful branch of industry was happily abandoned, and he was allowed to seek the highest education he so eagerly desired. He became a student at Weymouth Academy, and in 1833 he entered Phillips' Academy at Andover to fit himself for college. It was here that he gave his adherence to the cause he served in later years with unswerving faith and zeal. George Thompson, the noted English anti-slavery orator, lectured in Andover. Young Thayer heard him, became convinced of the crime of slavery, and joined with a number of his fellow-students who wished to form an anti-slavery society. This the faculty of Phillips' Academy and of the theological seminary forbade. To join the anti slavery society already formed by the citizens, and to discuss the slavery question in the Philomathean Society in



B. L. Morrison





Very truly yrs
David Thayer

the Academy, was also forbidden. Then about forty of the students revolted and asked for their credentials, and left the Academy in a body. Among them was David Thayer, who was readily given an honorable discharge. He completed his preparations for college at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., and entered Union College in 1836.

During his college course he showed a preference for modern languages, which he acquired with facility, and for the natural sciences, and he took up the study of medicine under Prof. B. F. Joslin, M.D., LL.D. At this time his inclination was for a life of travel and exploration, and a knowledge of languages and of medicine would, he thought, be valuable aids. He graduated in 1840, then started out on his travels, going to the South and West. He remained in Kentucky a year or two, teaching and continuing his studies. The illness of his father recalled him to Braintree in 1842.

While at home he continued the study of medicine, and after the death of his father he entered the medical department of Harvard College, but without any intention of ever becoming a practitioner of medicine.

It was in compliance with the earnest desire of his mother, after the death of his father in the same year, that he abandoned the idea of foreign travel, and decided to enter the profession. He took his medical degree in 1843 at the Berkshire Medical Institute, Pittsfield, Mass.

Dr. Thayer began the practice of his profession in Boston, and in 1844, with J. E. Murdock, the eminent elocutionist, he established the Boston Gymnastic Institute, a school for physical education and the culture of the voice. It soon became popular, and was well patronized by the best people of Boston. It was at this period that Dr. Thayer began his investigations of homœopathy. He had read of the new method of practice, and he now began to experiment with homœopathic remedies. Therapeutics had ever been his favorite field in medical science, and tracing out the secret relations between diseases and their remedies possesses for him a peculiar fascination. In 1845 he began to treat cases of diarrhœa with a drug homœopathically prepared. The result was a cure in all the thirty-five cases. The success of this experiment incited him to further investigation.

And in the same year he opened a dispensary in Boylston Hall, for the free medical treatment of the poor in connection with Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl, a homœopathic physician of long experience. This wider field of observation confirmed the results of former experiments, and Dr. Thayer became a convert

to the new school of practice. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1847, and twenty-three years later he was elected its president.

In 1854, Dr. Thayer, in order to apply a crucial test to the claims of homœopathy, selected several diseases over which allopathic treatment has little or no power to cure. These diseases were gall-stone disease, rachitis (or the distortion of the spine, incurvation of the long bones, deformed chests, etc.), calculi of the kidney, and organic disease of the heart. The result of these observations and tests was so satisfactory as to convince every unprejudiced mind of the efficacy of homœopathic medicines in these grave diseases.

In December, 1854, he made the discovery which has brought him enviable fame,—the discovery of the homœopathic specific for gall-stone colic. A patient who had suffered periodically for years from severe attacks of gall-stone colic came under Dr. Thayer's observation. Allopathic treatment could not cure the disease, and could only alleviate the suffering in part by opiates and hypodermic injections. The doctor carefully noted and studied the symptoms of the case; then he set to work to search the homœopathic materia medica for drugs whose provings corresponded with these symptoms. Several were selected which corresponded with the totality of the symptoms, but these failed to give relief. Finally cinchona, which has periodicity for one of its characteristics, was tried in the third decimal attenuation, and proved successful. Months, years passed, and the patient had no return of the pain. The cure was radical. Dr. Thayer continued to study the disease, and has treated near a thousand cases of gall-stone colic with equal success. His remarkable cures of gall-stone colic became known and talked about, and were reported to medical societies. These reports were published, and physicians all over the country availed themselves of his discovery. Recently a noted French physician in Paris wrote to Dr. Thayer a letter of congratulation on making one of the greatest discoveries in therapeutics, and translated his paper on "Gall-Stone Colic and its Remedy" into the French language, and published it in the *Bulletin de la Société Médicale Homœopathique de France*.

Dr. Thayer early became an Abolitionist, and identified himself with Garrison and his party. His house was an asylum for fugitive slaves for many years before the civil war, and his heart and hand were ever prompt in aiding the distressed. John Brown visited him, and received generous contributions of money in aid of his project of freeing the slaves in Missouri. The doctor was also an active worker for the cause of Abolition in politics, and was associated with the

prominent men of the party. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives five times. While in the Legislature he was largely influential in securing the charters of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Dispensary, the College, and the Homœopathic Hospital, in Boston.

At a period of the civil war when there was great need of medical aid in our army, Dr. Thayer offered himself to Governor Andrew for any service where he could be useful. The Governor forwarded the letter, with a cordial recommendation of the writer, to Surgeon-General Dale. In answer, Dr. Thayer received this brief reply, "When your services are needed you will be notified." It is perhaps needless to add that had this offer come from an allopathic practitioner of like ability and standing it would have been accepted.

Dr. Thayer was one of the eight homœopathic physicians, also members of the Massachusetts Medical Society (allopathic), who were summoned for trial before a committee of that society in 1873 for "conduct unworthy and unbecoming an honorable physician and member of the society," viz.: for practicing homœopathy. Though educated an allopathic physician, Dr. Thayer had practiced homœopathy since 1847, and had been allowed to continue a member of this society while guilty of such alleged conduct for twenty-six years! The trial resulted in the expulsion of these physicians. Dr. Thayer's speech in his own behalf and of one of his colleagues was a forcible, clear, and logical defense, and was also a powerful argument in favor of homœopathy. The facts he stated could not be disputed, his conclusions could not be denied. It was published in a pamphlet and widely read, gaining for him many friends outside of Boston.

When the Boston University was established, Dr. Thayer was very active in organizing the Homœopathic College as its medical department. He received the first nomination as candidate for dean of the college, but declined the honor. He has occupied the chair of professor of Practice and that of Institutes of Medicine in Boston University for eight years. He was for twenty-five years surgeon of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

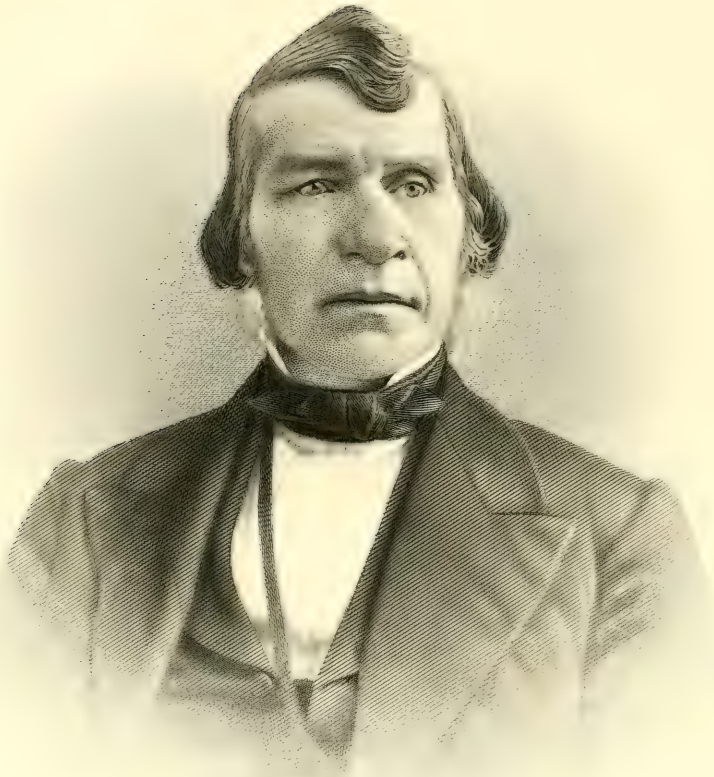
In 1878, when the yellow fever was scourging New Orleans, the death-rate enormous, and the infection at its height, Dr. Thayer, learning that homœopathic treatment was wanted there, wrote to the president of the Relief Association offering his services. The fearlessness and generosity of this offer were characteristic.

Five years later, when he had passed his seventieth birthday, he visited Europe for the benefit of his

health, and returned enriched with the results of many original observations and reflections. While visiting the hospitals of Europe his sympathies were aroused by witnessing the cruelties inflicted on the poor people who resort to these institutions for medical and surgical aid; nor was he blind to the manifest tyranny of the governments, as shown by the sad, bitter lot of their toiling peasantry, crushed by taxation, and the degraded condition of women; and the general aspect of all the nations of Central Europe forced him to the conclusion, so epigrammatically stated by his friend Wendell Phillips, that under such sore and cruel oppression "Dynamite and the dagger are the proper substitutes for Faneuil Hall and the *Daily Advertiser*."

Dr. Thayer has given special study to malarial fever and kindred zymotic diseases. His paper on "Miasm" was published in full in the "Publications of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society" in 1879. In the "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy" for 1883 is published his "History of Malarial Fevers." In the former of these papers Dr. Thayer brought accumulated evidence to show that there is some ground for the belief that miasm becomes infectious by attenuation,—by being diffused through a great extent of atmospheric air,—and that this law finds analogy in that principle recognized in the homœopathic school of medicine, viz.: that *specific medicine is powerful to cure just in proportion to its attenuation within limits not yet distinctly defined*, and in that well-known fact, that the toxic effect of certain drugs is also increased by being attenuated and minutely subdivided. He also brings evidence to show that some of the miasmata in their crude and *unattenuated* state are not only *non-infectious*, but seem sometimes to act as prophylactics against the diseases which the miasmata in an attenuated state have the power to produce.

Dr. Thayer's eminent success as a physician is due in no small measure to his great industry. The late Dr. Carroll Dunham, whom all good homœopaths revered, once wrote to a patient: "It is impossible for the physician to do his best in any case unless the patient submit himself without reserve or qualification to such inquest as the physician may from time to time deem necessary, throwing himself as much as possible into the state of passive follow-your-leadism which a lawyer requires in a discreet client. The physician must say, as the lawyer does, select counsel in whom you can place full confidence, place all the facts before him without reserve, give access to all sources of knowledge, then let him conduct the examination and the case according to his untrammelled judgment." It is just this power of



N. L. White.

winning confidence, inducing the patient "to place all the facts before him without reserve," that gives a physician the surest means of forming a correct diagnosis, and Dr. Thayer possesses it in an enviable degree. His nature is peculiarly sympathetic, and acts as a magnet upon those who approach him in professional as well as social relations, while his downright honesty inspires absolute trust and reliance. "There isn't a bit of *humbug* about him; he tells the truth without fear or favor," one patient was heard to say to another as both sat in his waiting-room. His uncompromising honesty and absolute fearlessness command the respect of all, even his enemies,—for so positive a character is sure to have enemies,—who have reason to know that he is "a good fighter." An eminent divine, in commenting upon the notorious trial and the expulsion of the homœopathic physicians from the Massachusetts Medical Society, spoke of the homœopath defiantly shaking his little bottle of pellets in the faces of his judges, referring to Dr. Thayer. His attitude upon this, as upon all occasions when aroused to defense, shows the courage and self-reliance which are his dominant traits. Convinced that he is right, he would maintain his ground unshaken, and defy the whole world were it arrayed against him. How richly this granite strength of character is marbled with golden veins of tenderness and charity his many friends, who know and love him well, can testify. This tenderness was beautifully shown in his life-long devotion to his mother, who lived to the age of ninety-two years. It was in loyalty to her wishes that he relinquished the cherished plans of his youth, and entered the profession whose honors and rewards now crown his ability and untiring industry. For years before her death, no matter what the pressure of professional work or his own fatigue, through heat of summer and winter storms, he left the city every week to visit her retired home, and found in her loved presence the charm that banished weariness and pain. Such filial love is as rare as it is worthy of emulation. His charity, both of spirit and of deed, is one of his noblest, most endearing traits. Towards human error and imperfection he is ever lenient, and if his tongue cannot speak good, it speaks no evil. As he has risen by dint of his own unaided efforts, he knows how to sympathize with those who are struggling, and the poor and the oppressed have always found in him a true friend. When he finds a fellow-creature in distress, his ever-ready sympathy is excited, perhaps too easily, and he has often parted with large sums of money to help persons who seemed to need it more than himself. The oppressed always

found in him a true friend, and the oppressor an unrelenting enemy. The exacting duties of his profession and the constant demands of a large practice have left him no leisure for the scholarly pursuits in which he delights; but even now, as in youth, after a hard day's work, the midnight hour often finds him enjoying the sounding lines of Homer or the eloquence of Demosthenes. He is an independent thinker, having his own views upon all subjects he investigates. His tendencies are liberal and progressive to a degree that has sometimes exposed him to criticism. He believes that no candid or scientific mind will turn aside from the investigation of what may prove to be a hidden truth, and may enlarge the resources which the physician brings to the aid of suffering humanity. Believing that "that life is most acceptable to the Almighty which is most useful to His creatures," he has honestly striven to serve his fellow-men, doing good wherever he found opportunity, and verily such shall have their reward.

NAAMAN L. WHITE.

The White family of which we write is largely represented in colonial New England. They were extensive land-owners and generally successful agriculturists. It may be truly said of them, in summing up their general characteristics, that they abstained from the allurements of the vices of the day in which they lived. They were remarkable for their temperance, integrity, and perseverance, and with sincerity practiced the virtues of the genuine type of New England character, and in whatever condition of life they have been placed their descendants have honored their position and name. By searching old records we find Thomas (1) White, probably brother or cousin of William White (father of Peregrine), admitted freeman of Massachusetts colony March 3, 1635, being an inhabitant of Weymouth, of which he was one of the first settlers, and whose earliest records bear his name. He was a man of ability and determination, was for many years selectman of Weymouth, representative to the General Court in 1637, 1640, 1657, 1671, and was commander of a military company, at that time a post of distinguished honor and responsibility. Thomas (2), son of the first Thomas, of Weymouth, was born in Weymouth, and married Mary Pratt; settled in Braintree, and was admitted freeman in 1681. He was a man of education, distinction, and worth, and held a high social position in the town of his adoption. His children were Thomas, Mary, Samuel, Joseph, and Ebenezer (3). His death occurred in April, 1706.

Ebenezer (3), youngest son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Pratt) White, of Braintree, was born in 1683, married Lydia ———, and lived in East Braintree. They had seven children,—Lydia, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, William (died in infancy), William, Anne, and Thomas (4). Ebenezer was a farmer, quiet, unpretending, devoting himself entirely to agriculture. Thomas (4), son of Ebenezer and Lydia ——— White, married Deborah Nash, Aug. 23, 1753. He was a man of decided energy and pluck, was captain of a military company ordered to Dorchester Neck (South Boston), March, 1776. His children were Thomas, Deborah, Alexander, Silence, Solomon, and Elihu (5).

Elihu (5) married Sarah, daughter of Ellet and Sarah (Pratt) Loud. He was by birth and education a farmer, but afterward engaged in commerce, made foreign voyages, and acquired a competency. He was a captain in the militia, deputy fish commissioner of the State for many years. He had nine children, of whom all attained maturity,—Sarah (deceased); Eliott L. (deceased), remained at home, and filled important offices in the town; Elihu (deceased), was a graduate of Brown University, and physician in Boston; Harvey (deceased), who engaged in commercial business; Harriet A. (deceased); Sarah, married Andrew Glover, of Glover's Corner, Dorchester; Deborah Prince; Catharine S. (deceased); and Naaman L. (6), whose ancestral line is Thomas (1), Thomas (2), Ebenezer (3), Thomas (4), Elihu (5), Naaman L. (6).

Naaman L. White, son of Elihu and Sarah (Loud) White, was born on the place where he now resides in Braintree, June 24, 1814. He was fitted for college at Amherst and Phillips' Andover Academy. He entered Harvard University in 1831, in a class which has furnished its full proportion of men who have since distinguished themselves in the various walks of life.

It has been said that nowhere is the character and ability of a man more accurately weighed and gauged than in the close contact, the constant and intimate association, and the sharp competitions of college life. However this may be, the appreciation in which Mr. White was held by his associates is perhaps somewhat indicated by the number of literary societies into which he was chosen during the college course. There were at that time three leading literary societies in the college, conducted by the undergraduates,—the Harvard Union, devoted principally to public debate, the Institute of '76, and the "Hasty-Pudding Club." It was usual for each member of every class to belong to some one of these societies,

—as a general rule, to not more than one. Mr. White was elected into and became an active member of all three. Of the last-named society he was the president, and at one of its anniversaries he was chosen the orator.

During two years of the college course he was appointed by the faculty a class-monitor,—an office of truth and responsibility, in which weekly reports to the president were required, and for which a small salary was allowed. He also competed with the best scholars of his class for many of the prizes offered by the University for literary excellence, and at one time he was awarded the first prize for the best-written essay on a subject given out by the college, and also the first Boylston prize for declamation; so that his prize-money and salary were sufficient not only to pay all college bills for that term, but left a liberal supply for pocket-money besides.

He was a fine *belles-lettres* scholar, and particularly good in the ancient classics and in the modern languages and literature. At the same time he was so far proficient in mathematics and the severer studies connected therewith as to receive at one of the exhibitions of the junior year a mathematical part,—an appointment which required of the recipient of it to propose some original proposition or problem in the higher mathematics, and to write out, in detail, a full demonstration of it, which papers were to be deposited in the college library. At the close of the junior year he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. It was also during this year that the *Harvardiana*, a literary periodical, was started by members of his class, and during the remainder of the college course he was a frequent contributor to its pages. He was graduated with high honor in 1835. The subject of the commencement part assigned him was the "Character of Chief Justice Marshall," a rather large subject for so young a man, but which he sustained with such credit as to receive the warm approbation of such men as Judge Story and Charles Sumner, who were of the audience.

After graduation he was engaged one year as principal of the classical department of the Weld School, in Roxbury, then one of the most popular and flourishing boarding-schools in the vicinity of Boston. After leaving this school he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Sherman Leland, and subsequently, successively, in the offices of John C. Park and Rufus Choate. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and opened a law-office in his native town. For thirty years he had a quite large and lucrative practice, principally in the county of Norfolk. He

then gradually withdrew from active pursuit of his profession, and devoted himself principally to the care and arrangement of his own ample estate and of the estates in trust of his friends who availed themselves of his services.

As a lawyer, in his business relations with his clients, he gave them his honest opinion upon their cases, derived from study, observation, and experience, whether that agreed with their own preconceived opinions or not, or whether it apparently promoted his own immediate business interests or not; and it may be truly said that the amount and volume of litigation in the community where he dwelt was diminished, rather than increased, by his influence. He was in the habit of saying to his clients that "laws are highly needful for the welfare and preservation of society, but that individual law-suits should not be commenced except under the pressure of absolute necessity, as they were an expensive luxury, in which few persons could afford to indulge." If he saw any sign of undue excitement or heat of passion, his counsel would be that a little delay would not prejudice his client's rights, and that a few nights' sleep and a few days of reflection might be highly beneficial. These suggestions and a little delay would most generally bring about a change of views, and avoid a long, troublesome, and, perhaps, comparatively fruitless suit.

He was particularly averse to what lawyers sometimes call "fancy actions," designed to vindicate by legal process the personal character and reputation of the party. He told his clients that though there might be exceptional cases of outrageous libel or slander where a resort to the law might be not only commendable, but necessary, and where a jury would give, and rightly give, exemplary damages, yet in ordinary and the great majority of cases of this kind the party would be far better off to pass the slander by in silence, and trust to living it down, rather than make a spectacle of himself by entering the arena of litigation, where the worst and bitterest passions were sure to be aroused, and where the general public would take little interest, except as they would be interested in a gladiatorial combat, without regard to the moral or intellectual character of either of the combatants; that such a contest would be almost sure to degrade both parties to one common level. His theory and advice to his friends in matters of this kind was, that the common estimate of character entertained by the community where one dwells is in the end much more correct than we are apt to imagine; and that, as a rule, it is better to rely upon this estimate, more conducive to peace of mind and more

consistent with true manly dignity, than to invoke the aid and redress of the law; and that persistent and malignant slander very seldom, in the long run, hurts the object at which it is aimed, but is almost sure to recoil with redoubled force upon the head of the author of it.

Through life he has rather avoided than sought public office. He has acted upon the principle that no man has a right to pass through the world as a "deadhead," enjoying the benefits and privileges of society, but refusing to bear a fair share of its labors and burdens. Yet he held that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. Soon after he commenced the practice of law in Braintree, he was twice elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. He has also filled most of the more important offices in the town,—selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, and surveyor of highways. He was particularly interested in educational matters, and in the welfare of the public schools, holding that the educational department of the town, on account of its present and prospective influence upon the character of its citizens, is by far the most important department in the town. Uniformly he advocated the most liberal appropriations for educational purposes. For more than fifteen years he was a member of the general school committee, and for the greater part of that time was chairman of the board. At the present time he is president of the Braintree School-Fund Corporation, a corporation having in charge the real estate, public funds, and securities left to the town by will, and the income of which is specially devoted to the support of its public schools. For several years he has been president of the Weymouth and Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and also a director and vice-president of the Weymouth Savings-Bank. He was a trial justice in the county of Norfolk for several years, and held that office till the change in the system of administering justice in this commonwealth by the creation of District Courts. Early in life he was appointed brigade inspector of the State militia, an office which gave him the military rank of major. But having no great predilection for military life or glory, especially in time of peace, he resigned the office after holding it one year.

In early manhood he became a member of the Congregational Church connected with the parish, where he had been accustomed to worship. Like most thoughtful persons, his mind had frequently been turned to the serious consideration of the great problems of life, death, and immortality,—of his personal relations to God as his Creator, preserver, and

final judge, and to Christ as his personal Saviour. He joined that particular communion as more nearly coinciding with his views upon these subjects than any other religious organization.

There was nothing of narrowness or bigotry about him. Claiming the fullest freedom for himself, he willingly conceded the same to all others. Regarding religion as a personal matter between each man and his Maker, with which no other may authoritatively interfere, there was little in him of what might be called proselytism, or of that lingual activity and volubility which finds expression in public exhortations and advice. He held that the best and most efficient lay preaching consisted in an exemplary Christian walk and life.

LUTHER OSBORN CROCKER.

Luther Osborn Crocker was born in West Dedham, Jan. 11, 1829. He was the son of Luther Harlow Crocker and Mary Osborn, and grandson of Daniel Crooker (now Crocker), being a descendant of Zenas Crooker, the first American ancestor. Daniel, the grandfather, was probably born in Pembroke. Luther Harlow Crocker, the father, was born in Pembroke in 1804. His advantages for obtaining an education were very limited. When very young, he was put to labor on the farm. Arriving at suitable age, he went to Randolph, and learned the trade of wheelwright, serving a regular apprenticeship. From there he went to West Dedham, and worked at his trade. While there he married Mary Osborn, a native of Hanson. He remained there until 1838, when he removed to Hingham. He engaged in various occupations. At one time he worked at shoemaking. Then he invested what little capital he had accumulated in the foundry business, but lost it through the fault of those connected with him. Naturally endowed with large inventive powers, and being very ingenious, he originated many inventions.

While residing in Hingham he engaged in the manufacture of stoves from original patterns made by himself. After being engaged in this business for about two years he received an advantageous offer from New Albany, Ind., which he accepted. Here he was engaged in making patterns for hemp and spinning machinery, "breakers," etc. After about two years the main factory was removed to Louisville, Ky. Thither he removed with his family, who had remained until this time in Hingham. This was about 1842. A few years after the firm failed, and Mr. Crocker started again in the manufacture of stoves, again making the patterns himself. He here

manufactured the same stove he did at Hingham (Andrews' and Austins' patent), having an oven at each end, with the fire between them. Various kinds of heaters were designed, originated, and manufactured by him. During the years from 1842 to 1849 he engaged in the manufacture of gas- and water-pipe, wagon-boxes, shaftings, pulleys, hemp-breaking and shackling machines, invented by himself, which produced this result without injuring the hemp, the effort to produce which had previously cost hundreds of dollars, and that in vain. This was the crowning work of his life, and was patented by him. A cooling fan, to be placed in offices, dining-rooms, etc., run by machinery, which was wound up as a clock is wound, was also invented by him.

His brain teemed with positive and original creations, and he was the inventor of many other ingenious contrivances for utility and amusement. He made the machinery for the manufacturing of the hemp raised on the plantation of one Thompson. His agreement with him was that he should furnish machinery, keep it in order for one year, and receive one-half of the profits. He invested several thousand dollars in this enterprise, which, however, proved disastrous.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, and was employed by the gas company in making draughts and patterns for the necessary castings, pipe, etc., remaining in their employ until 1855. During that year he removed to the Scioto Valley to take charge of a saw-mill, grist-mill, and a mill for reducing iron ore to pig metal, acting as overseer for a large and wealthy firm. In 1861 he returned to Cincinnati, again entering the employ of the gas company. With the opening of the civil war the firm engaged in the manufacture of shot and shell, Mr. Crocker remaining with them until nearly the close of the war.

He was a member of a local military organization. When the rebels threatened Cincinnati the company was asked to volunteer as soldiers. Mr. Crocker was the first, and, with one exception, the only man to give his services. Like a true patriot, as he was, he joined the army, and performed military duty both in camp and under fire. He was at this time over sixty years old, and from the exposure he contracted disease from which he never recovered. He died at Hanson, Mass., in 1872. A man of marked and positive character, he left the world wealthier for his having lived in it.

Luther O. Crocker was the oldest child of his parents. He inherited the inventive genius of his father, and early in life manifested it in numberless ways. Not caring for books, he neglected what opportunities



L. C. Crocker



were presented for obtaining an education. His attendance at school would not probably exceed six months, so that experience and observation have been his principal teachers. Inured to labor from early childhood, he was employed at various occupations until he was seventeen years old, when he began to run a stationary engine for one of his father's hemp-breaking and shackling machines. This business suiting his taste, he was employed as engineer in various places until 1865. During the war he was employed at the Bridgewater Iron-Works to run the engine and look after the machinery. Here was built the iron for the iron-clad "Monitor," made famous by its encounter with and victory over the rebel ram "Merrimac."

Whilst employed as engineer at the Boston Flax Mills, in East Braintree, he invented the now so well known ticket-punches for the use of railroad conductors. This punch was invented in 1865. The first one made was placed in the hands of Conductor Osborn, one of the oldest conductors on the Old Colony Railroad, for trial. Finding it worked well, after devising various improvements, he obtained a patent April 30, 1867. During his spare moments he made several punches, when his eyes were opened to what might be done by devoting his whole time to their manufacture, by unexpectedly receiving an order for a large number of his punches from Chicago. As his entire bank account at this time was only seventy-five dollars, and he had his family expenses to meet, the outlook was not very promising. Inquiry was made about this time by a person—he having seen one of the punches in use—who the inventor was and where he lived. Learning his name and address, he called upon Mr. Crocker, and offered to take joint interest in the patent and furnish capital for their manufacture. This proposition being accepted, the patent was issued to them as joint owners. This gentleman soon endeavored to manufacture by himself in another State, which caused Mr. Crocker to resort to legal measures to secure his rights. This he did by invalidating the first patent, and procuring one in his own name. This patent was dated Sept. 21, 1869.

Mr. Crocker soon began their manufacture himself, but in a very short time his buildings, tools, and stock were destroyed by fire,—a total loss. Although he had lost all, nothing daunted, he at once commenced to build up his business. Aided by his strong physique and indomitable pluck, he succeeded in building up a permanent and lucrative business by working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day. His over-exertion and mental anxiety soon told the strain to which his system had been subjected, as for several

years he was so thoroughly prostrated as to be unable to read or even to hear so much as the rustling of a newspaper. To-day the machinery for his manufactory is run by an eight horse-power steam-engine, and he keeps five men constantly employed in the manufacture of these punches. Their reputation is "A 1." They are in use on all the principal railroads in this country and the civilized world, as well as in all places where and for all purposes which canceling punches are used. The punch used on the first through train of the Union Pacific Railroad was manufactured by him. He made two "Anchor" punches for the well-known and popular author Charles Dickens; also one for Duke Alexis, of Russia, which cut out all his armorial bearings. He was awarded a medal by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association in 1869, and a silver medal by the National Exposition of Railroad Appliances, at Chicago, in 1883, as being the best punch manufactured. He manufactures over one thousand different designs, all of which are original with him.

He bought the site upon which his house and shop now stand when it was a barren ledge of rocks, but through his taste and skill it has been transformed into one of the handsomest places in the town of Braintree.

Mr. Crocker was married, Aug. 15, 1854, to Olive, daughter of Capt. Cyrus Munroe, an officer in the war of 1812. Her mother's name was Deborah Thomas. Their children are Oscar Munroe, married Anna L. Noyes (he is employed as telegraph operator in the office of the general manager of the Old Colony Railroad Company at Boston); and Luther O., who is connected with his father in manufacturing. Luther married Jennie Pratt. They have one son,—Fred.

Mr. Crocker is in politics Republican, an attendant at the Congregational Church, and a member of Delta Lodge, F. and A. M., Weymouth, Mass.

CHAPTER XV.

BELLINGHAM.

BY RUFUS G. FAIRBANKS, LL.B.

PREVIOUS to the 17th of November, A.D. 1719, that tract of land now known as the town of Bellingham existed merely as an unimportant portion of the town of Dedham, which town then extended from Mendon line to the line of Providence,

R. I., by way of the Petucket River; thence to Attleborough and Wrentham, in our own State, and then running its northern boundaries, which serve no purpose in our present work. That portion of this area lying between Mendon and Wrentham first came to particular consideration on the 27th of October, A.D. 1713, when the Dedham proprietors granted thirty-five acres of it to one Jacob Bartlett, who was found already settled on the premises. At this early period so vast and extensive was the territorial area that acquiring land by purchase was almost altogether unknown. As a matter of record, the first public gathering on the above-named tract was a meeting of the settlers called by virtue of a crown warrant, the return upon which was as follows:

"In pursuance of a warrant to me directed by John Chandler, Esquire, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, These are to give Publick notice that a meeting of the proprietors of that tract of land belonging to Dedham lying between Wrentham, Mendon, and Providence is appointed to be held and kept at the house of Deacon Thomas Sanford, in Mendon, on the eleventh day of March next ensuing, at eight o'clock in the morning, then and there to agree upon a division of land and what relates thereunto, of which all persons concerned are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. Dated this twenty-fifth day of February, A.D. 1714. JONATHAN WIGHT, Constable."

On the following March the scattered populace assembled as above, having previously divided the land into three divisions, containing lots of from twenty to sixty acres each, and, having chosen Capt. John Ware, of Wrentham, moderator, and Thomas Sanford clerk, they proceeded to draw slips of paper from a box. On each slip of paper was a number corresponding to a lot of land, and he who drew a number became the owner in fee-simple of the tract, the numbers running as high as one hundred and twenty-one, thus showing one hundred and twenty-one settlers located or about to locate. From the year 1714 to 1719 the chief, and, indeed, the only, public business consisted in the laying out of land to new-comers and the granting of additional territory to those already settled. In the year 1719 the people became exceedingly restless over the difficulty experienced in attending church at Dedham Centre and the performing of town business there. Accordingly, as the outgrowth of this agitation, a petition was drawn up,—

"To his Excellency Samuel Shute, Esq., Capt. General and Governor in Chief in & over his Majesties Province of ye Massachusetts Bay, in New England, & to ye Honourable Council & House of Representatives in General Court convened at Boston.

"The Petition of The Inhabitation of a Tract of Land be-

longing to Dedham, westward of Wrentham, and ye Inhabitation of a Considerable Farm adjoining thereto and ye Inhabitation of a small Corner of Mendon adjacent Thereto (to ye number of four families) Humbly Shewette: That Whereas ye above Sd Inheritance are Scituated at a Remoat Distance from ye Respective Towns where they at present belong: (viz.) The Inhabitation of the Town of Dedham, to ye number of three and 20 Families are about Twenty miles Distance from the Town where they belong and Doe Deuty, & being very Remoate from ye Public worship of God, & The Inhabitation, to the number of thirteen families of ye above Sd Farme being Six or Seven miles Distance from ye place of Public worship: & ye Inhabitation of Mendon afore Sd being about four miles Distance; and Considering our Remoateness & ye Inconveniencies we Labour under by Reason of the same: and that ye uniting and Incorporating of ye above Sd Tracts together & making of Them a Town may put us in a way in Some Convenient Time to obtain ye Settlement of ye Gospel among us &c (the uniting of ye Above Sd Tracts of Land, Together will make a Town of about seven Miles Long & three miles & half wide) and Further Considering what ye Inhabitation of ye above Sd Tract of Dedham Land & the Farme are already Incorporated into a Training Companie and that they have little or No Benefit of Town Priviledges or having No benefit of ye Schools we do Respectively Pay to. The whole Number of Families belonging to ye above Sd tracts being forty & Lands enough already Laid out to accommodate 20 or 30 more: The Inhabitation of Dedham Land being voated off by ye Town for that end.

"Our Prayer Therefore is that your Honours would Graciously please to consider our Diffeculty Circumstances and grant us our petition, which is That ye above Mentioned Tracts of Land (as by one Platt hereto affixed & Described) may be incorporated together & made a Town & Invested with Town Preveliges. That we may be Inabled in Convenient Time to obtain ye Gospel & public worship of God settled, & our Inconveniences by Reason of our Remoateness be Removed: granting us such Time of Dispencc from Public Taxes as in wisdom you shall think Convenient, & in your so doing you will greatly oblige us who am your Humble petitioners: and for your Honours, as in Conscience we are Bound, Shall forever pray. Dated ye 17th Day of November 1719.

" John Darling	Daniel Corbet
Nicholas Cook	William Hayward
Pelatah Smith	James Smith
Tho. Burch	Nicolas Cook, Jr
John Thompson	Jonathan Hayward
Ebenezer Thayer	Seth Cook
Cornelius Darling	Samll. Thompson
Samll. Hayward	Samll. Darling
John Marsh	Joseph Thompson
Oliver Hayward	Nathaniel Weatherby
Samll. Kieh	Samll. Smith
John Thompson Jr	The Inheritance of Mendon
Isaac Thayer	John Holbrook
Ebenezer Thompson	John Corbet
Richard Blood	Peter Holbrook
Joseph Holbrook	Eliphalet Holbrook.
Zuriel Hall	

" In the House of Representatives

" Nov. 26, 1719 Read &c.

" Ordered that the Prayer of the Petitioners be Granted & That a Township be Erected & Constituted according thereunto & the Platt above: Provided They Procure and Settle a learned orthodox Minister within the Space of three years now coming.

" And That John Darling, John Thompson & John Marsh be Impowered to Call a Town Meeting any time in March next to

choose Town Officers & manage ye other prudentiall affairs of ye Town. The name of the Town to be called Bellingham.

"Sent up for Concurrence

"JOHN BURRILL, *Speaker*.

"In Council Nov. 27, 1719

"Read and Concurred

"JOSEPH WILLARD, *Sec*.

"A true copy examined

"P. J. WILLARD, *Sec.*"

Why or how the name happened to be Bellingham cannot be told, although it was undoubtedly borrowed from Sir Richard Bellingham, an early colonial Governor. As will be noticed from the order of incorporation, Bellingham never had a corporate charter, but came into existence solely on the proviso that a learned orthodox minister was settled in three years, and this being complied with, she took her stand among the sister towns of the colony. In accordance with the allowing of the petition, the citizens came together at the house of John Thompson, and organized a town-meeting. Thus it was on March 2, 1720, the first town-meeting was held in Bellingham. The action of that meeting was the election of Pelatiah Smith moderator; Selectmen, John Darlin, Pelatiah Smith, John Thompson, Nathaniel Jillson, and John Corbet; Town Clerk, Pelatiah Smith; Treasurer, John Holbrook; Tithingmen, John Marsh, Nicholas Cook; men for the due observance of swine, Samuel Darling, Oliver Hayward; Constables, William Hayward and Nicholas Cook. The matter of a house for public worship being considered, John Darlin, Nicholas Cook, Sr., John Corbet, John Holbrook were chosen a committee to find a suitable place to locate the building. John Corbet, Pelatiah Smith, Nathaniel Jillson, and Nicholas Cook were chosen a committee to build the house, so far as covering and inclosing was concerned. At a meeting called in May, it being desirous to have funds, it was "Voted that no inhabitant shall take in any cattle from any outside town without first paying twelve pence per head into the town treasury, this vote to stand in full force for the term of one year." In the 14th of November meeting at John Thompson's house the town decided "That the meeting-house should be sett where there is a stake Standing Near Weatherlys corner with a heap of stones Laid about said Stake and a pine-tree marked Said Stake Standing In an old Road that goes from mendon to wrenthan, the Demension of the meeting-house Voted to be: fourty foott long thirty foott wide, Eighteen foott Between Joynts. The Stated price for the Laborers for a Narrow axx man finding himself tow shillings and a sixpence pr Day, Broad axx man three shillings pr day, finding themselves." It was also decided at this same meeting

that forty pounds be raised for the town expenses for that year. The location of the building is fixed in the vicinity now known as Crimpville, near the residence of Albert Burr. At a meeting held Nov. 23, 1721, the vote was passed that the meeting-house should be lathed and plastered with white lime, also an "alley-way" should be left four feet wide through the centre and an "alley-way" four feet wide between the ends of the seats and the sides of the building. In January, 1772, seventy-four pounds were received from the Great and General Court as a part of the fifty thousand pound bank. A very common practice in our town at this early period was the allowing of swine to go at large during the late fall and winter months, sometimes extending the time even so late as June. On one occasion in particular the town declared any rams found at large between July and November might be taken up by any one, and the owner obliged to pay three shillings for each offense, but nothing was to be paid unless the ram was first captured. In April, 1720, the inhabitants laid out sixty-six acres of land about the meeting-house for a training-field. On a survey the area measured seventy-seven acres, the records saying eleven acres were for bad land. In January, 1723, the town decided to grant fifty acres of land to the first minister settling in town, and shortly afterward Thomas Smith entered upon his duties. In this same year a difficulty arose with Wrentham on account of the dividing-line between the two towns, and considerable spirit was manifested by the people before the line was amicably adjusted, Bellingham going so far as to choose a committee to go before a court of law, and a tax was levied on cows to defray the expense thereof. The town afterward sold one hundred and fifty acres of common land, and realized one hundred and forty pounds, which was expended in surveying and other incidentals connected with establishing the final line. April 22, 1726, a town-meeting was called, in which it was decided to have a new minister, Rev. Mr. Smith having left and Rev. Mr. Sturgeon then acting as pastor. In the following meeting it was fully decided to dismiss Mr. Sturgeon, and pay his board-bill of twenty-six shillings and his bill for firewood at the same time. In the following winter Rev. Jonathan Mills was ordained. A familiar and common practice among our early settlers was to warn people outside the town lines. Numerous instances occur, and we give a form as showing how the end was accomplished: "Suffolk SS. To the constable of the town of Bellingham Greeting. In his Majesties name you are required forthwith to warn ——— his wife and children out of our town of Bellingham within fourteen days as the

law directs and make return of this warrant with your doings herein-unto the Selectmen." So, as will be observed, an effectual road was opened to rid the town of those people liable to become paupers. The old meeting-house location having become obnoxious, or at least not desirable, on Feb. 1, 1754, a new building stood completed near the town centre, concerning which more will be said hereafter, and a town-meeting was straightway called about money matters. In searching records we find it no uncommon thing to see the result of a negative vote recorded as "passed in the negative." In 1755, John Corbet asked the privilege of building a mill and dam on the Charles River, but the town refused to grant him the right. In the same meeting the first call (we have observed) for a member to the General Court was brought up, and the town decided not to send anybody. The Great and General Court being not only surprised but incensed at this answer to its decree, promptly fined the town. A town-meeting was straightway called, and a vote passed to draw up a petition asking the General Court to abate the fine. In addition to this, the town voted two pounds and ten shillings to carry on the petition and to cover unforeseen charges. On the same day the town decided to assess the soldiers who enlisted in his Majesty's service, and not being quite decided as to the effect of this vote, an additional vote was recorded that the town would stand by the assessors in the assessment of said soldiers.

In the early part of the year 1757 a demand was again made for a representative, and the town again voted "in the negative" at its May meeting. At about this time the first continuous town pauper came to the surface, and being considered an evil, but necessary fixture, he was passed from hand to hand in a manner not to be envied even by a convict of our late day.

At the meeting of 1759 the abatement of a tax was first requested, but the town decided not to abate. In April, 1761, the town again voted not to send a representative. In 1761 a town-meeting was convened, and a committee chosen to find the centre of the town. At an adjourned meeting it was voted to build a second meeting-house (Baptist), and to locate the same on the knoll in the crotch of the roads at the town centre. In May, 1762, the General Court again asked for a delegate, but the town passed over the warrant by a large vote. On March 6, 1764, the townsmen came together and elected officers for the year. On the 15th of the same month, at an adjourned meeting, the town voted to annul the votes of March 6th, and then proceeded to elect other and different officers in their stead. At this action, a

protest signed by nineteen citizens was sent to the General Court and also entered on the record of the town. The Legislature decided that the March 6th meeting was legal and the after-vote void, much to the satisfaction of the officers first chosen. The town neglected to choose town officers in full in 1765, and a command so to do was sent by the court at Boston. The result of this action was a meeting in which Belingham was burdened that year with nine selectmen and seven assessors. This action stood but one year; the town choosing the usual number of selectmen and three assessors at the next annual Assembly. At the March meeting in 1773, the condition of the country being in an unsettled state, and the town being greatly inconvenienced by the excessive taxation, a committee consisting of John Metcalf, John Corbett, Samuel Scott, William Holbrook, and Benjamin Partridge were chosen to look into the condition of affairs, and report at the next meeting. The town being so negligent about sending a representative, a fine was again imposed, and a petition of abatement was sent as payment. Some expense accruing in the conveying of the petition, and no immediate action being taken on the part of the Legislature, the town voted Oct. 22, 1773, as follows: "Put to vote to see if the town will send to Court any more to get the fines of that we are fined for not sending a Representative in years passed. Passed in the negative."

The industry of the town, as also that of nearly every other town surrounding, was agriculture. The largest farm ever known here went by the name of Rawson's farm, and its area amounted to nearly nineteen hundred acres, and was located at the north end.

The public business up to the time of the Revolution appears to have been the settlement of town lines and the consideration of church affairs.

Taxation becoming more and more burdensome, the people asked the General Court in May, 1774, to assess the town for a less sum, and the committee laid before the court the poverty of the people; in addition to which they sought to be excused from sending a representative and from being fined. On Sept. 2, 1774, nineteen shillings were voted to the General Court to assist in carrying on expenses; also to agree to the covenant whereby the citizens declared the purchase of no goods imported from Great Britain. The sum of twenty-five dollars was voted for ammunition, and delegates were chosen to the convention at Dedham, wherein prudential measures were adopted on current affairs. On Sept. 30, 1774, the town chose Luke Holbrook as its first delegate, he to attend "the Provincial Congress to be held in Concord on the second Tuesday of Oct. next." December 19th, seven

pounds additional were set out to the purchase of powder and bullets. Stephen Metcalf was elected the congressional delegate for February. In the January meeting the motion was put to see if the town would pay those men ready to go at a minute's warning in defense of the colonies, and "not a hand was raised in the affirmative." On April 25, 1775, the town "Voted six dollars bounty to its share of men (each) of the thirteen thousand six hundred enlisted, if Congress does not give it." Dr. John Corbett was then chosen to the Congress assembled at Watertown. Stephen Metcalf was also empowered. At the meeting of November 3d the first vote to establish a new county was taken, and Bellingham voted "*no*" unanimously. At the next meeting, held shortly after, the town resolved "that it is the opinion of the inhabitants of this town that it is constitutional and necessary for each county in this colony of Massachusetts Bay to have county assemblies erected and established in them, the members to be chosen one or more in each town each year, with power to grant county taxes and establish roads, and to perform all acts proper for county assemblies. All that are chosen to be paid for by those that chose them." Bellingham was heartily in accord with the popular feeling concerning the stand taken by Great Britain, and so deeply did she feel the injustice that on July 4, 1776, a town-meeting was convened, and the people declared (almost at the same moment the declaration was proclaimed in Philadelphia), "that in case the Honorable Continental Congress should think it necessary for the safety of the United Colonies to declare them independent of Great Britain, the inhabitants of this town with their lives and fortunes will cheerfully support them in the measure." The sum of two hundred and forty pounds was voted to pay enlisting soldiers. Concerning the form of a new government for the State, Bellingham responded to the General Court as follows, "dated Sept. 17, 1776, concerning a form of government for this State, as voted in town-meeting, called in conformity to said resolve, on due notice for that end, held at Bellingham on the 20th of October, and by adjournment on the 2d of December after :

"We are of opinion that the settling a form of government for this State is a matter of the greatest importance of a civil nature that we were ever concerned in, and ought to be proceeded in with the greatest caution and deliberation. It appears to us that the late General Assembly of this State, in their proclamation dated Jan. 23, 1776, have well expressed that 'power always resides in the body of the people.' We understand that all males above twenty-one years of age, meeting in each separate town and acting the same thing and all their acts united together, make an act of the body of the people. We apprehend it would be proper that the form of government

for this State to originate in each town, and by that means we may have ingenuity of all the State, and it may qualify men for public station, which might be effected if the present Honorable House of Representatives would divide this State into districts of about thirty miles diameter, or less if it appear most convenient, so that none be more than fifteen miles from the centre of the district, that there may be an easy communication between each town and the centre of its district, that no town be divided, and that each town choose one man out of each thirty inhabitants to be a committee to meet as near the centre of the district as may be; to meet about six weeks after the House of Representatives have issued their order for the towns to meet to draw a form of government, and the same committee, to carry with them the form of government their town has drawn at the district meeting and compare them together, and propose to their towns what alteration their town in their opinion ought to make, and said committee in each district adjourn to carry to their several towns, and lay before them in town-meeting for that end, the form of government said district has agreed to, and the town agrees to or alters as they see meet; after which the district committee meet according to adjournment and revise the form of government; after which each district committee choose a man as a committee to meet all as one committee at Watertown at twelve weeks after the order of the House of Representatives for the town, first meeting to draw a form of government, which committee of the whole State may be empowered to send precepts to the several towns in this State to choose one man out of sixty to meet in convention at Watertown, or such other town as each committee shall judge best. Six weeks from the time of said district's last sitting the said one man out of sixty to meet in convention to draw from the forms of government drawn by each district committee one form of government for the whole State; after which said convention send to each town the form of government they have drawn for the town's confirmation or alteration, then adjourn, notifying each town to make return to them of their doings at said convention, and at said adjournment said convention draw a general plan or form of government for this State, so that they add nothing to nor diminish nothing from the general sense of each town, and that each town be at the charge of all they employ in the affair.

"DOCTOR JOHN CORBETT,

"CORONER JOHN METCALF,

"ELDER NOAH ALDEN,

"DEACON SAMUEL DARLING,

"LIEUT. SETH HALL,

"Committee."

According to the desire of the General Court, a vigilance committee was chosen on March 5, 1777, consisting of Jonathan Draper, Daniel Penniman, Asahel Holbrook, David Scott, and Ezekiel Bates. In April, a certain party being sick, a town-meeting was straightway convened, and it was voted that the man had the smallpox, and in consequence of this vote a hospital was established in the woods. On the records we find, "Voted that the town forbid any person from having the smallpox in the house of Daniel or Silas Penniman, except said Silas, now sick, and if any person or persons be so presumptuous as to have the smallpox in either of them two houses they shall forfeit to the town ten pounds, to be recovered by the treasurer." Ezekiel Bates was chosen to look

into, receive evidence, and decide on Tory cases. The form of government proposed on May 28, 1778, by the General Court was voted on by the town, and unanimously adopted by a vote of seventy-three persons. The names of those citizens of this town who served in the Continental army are as follows:

Amos Ellis.	Samuel Pickering.
Nathan Holbrook.	Simon Alvison.
Abijah Holbrook.	John Chilson.
Seth Holbrook.	Robert Smith, Jr.
Nathaniel Thayer, Jr.	Elisha Alden.
Dennis Darling.	Caleb Thompson.
Nathaniel Scott.	David Cook, Jr.
David Scott.	Jabez Metcalf.
Lot Perry.	Stephen Perry.
Joseph Perry.	John Godman.
Asahel Holbrook.	Joshua Darling.
David Perry.	Levi Daniels.
Henry Holbrook.	Peter Albee.
Joel Leg.	Daniel Trask.
Joseph Frost.	Nathan
Stephen Wyman.	Abner Wight.
Elisha Hayward.	Phineas Holbrook.
Amariah Holbrook.	Sylvanus Scott, Jr.
Abel Bullard.	Samuel Arnold.
Benjamin Twitchell.	David Jones.
John Rockwood.	Joseph Ward, Jr.
William Chase, Jr.	John Arnold.
Thaddeus Gibson.	Capt. Jesse Holbrook.
John Phillips.	George Slocomb.
Moses Hill.	Silas Penniman.
Iehabod Bozworth.	Ezekiel Hayward.
Amos Thompson.	Jonathan Scott.
Benjamin Clark.	Levi Rockwood.
Josh Phillips.	Silas Adams.
Caleb Phillips, Jr.	John Chilson.
James Bailey.	Ezekiel Thayer.
Asa Holbrook.	Samuel Wight, Jr.
John Cook.	John Upham.
Daniel Cook, Jr.	John Hall.
Samuel Adams.	Noah Alden, Jr.
Oliver Perry.	Iehabod Draper.
David Staples.	Iehabod Seaver.
Nathan Freeman.	Joseph Partridge.
Cyrus Thompson.	Richard Darling.
Joseph Rockwood, Jr.	Joseph Dartridge.
Aaron Hill.	Amos Adams.
Eben Darling.	Samuel Twist.
David Belcher.	David Thompson.
Elias Thayer.	Stephen Eastey.
John Coombs, Jr.	Hennery Holbrook.
Moses Darling, Jr.	Elijah Holbrook.
Levi Darling.	

In early days the delegates were not allowed their own judgment in public affairs, but were instructed. Rev. Noah Alden, pastor of the Baptist Church at that time, was chosen a delegate, and the town instructed him as follows: "Sir,—You being chosen by the inhabitants of this town to represent them in a convention proposed to be held at Cambridge on the 1st day of September next, for the sole purpose of

framing a Constitution or form of government for the Massachusetts Bay Colony, we, your constituents, being legally assembled in town-meeting on this 16th day of August, 1779, claim it as our inherent right at all times to instruct those that represent us, but more necessary on such an important object as that of a form of government, which not only so nearly concerns our interests, but our posterity. We do, in the first place, instruct you, previous to your entering upon the framing the form of government, you see that each part of the State have properly delegated their power for such a purpose, and that a bill of rights be framed wherein the natural rights of individuals be clearly ascertained,—that is, all such rights as the supreme power of the State shall have no authority to control,—to be a part of the Constitution; that you use your influence that the legislative power consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, the representatives to be annually chosen from the towns, as they were previous to the year 1776. That the Constitution be so framed that elections be free and frequent, most likely to prevent bribery, corruption, and unchaste influence. That the executive power be so lodged as to execute the laws with dispatch. The Senate to have knowledge of the House, but to revise and propose amendments to it, and when not agreeing to act as one body, the senators to be annually chosen by the people. That the holding the Court of Probate, granting of license, and registering deeds in but one town in the county, as heretofore established, has been a grievous burden to us. That you use your influence that the Constitution be so framed that each incorporated town may have power to hold and exercise powers of a Court of Probate, and to grant licenses, and to record their deeds within the several towns. We further instruct you that, when you have drawn a form of government or the outlines thereof, you cause a fair copy thereof to be printed. That you use your influence that the convention adjourn to some future day, and the copies so printed be laid before your several towns for their consideration and amendment, to be returned to the convention at their adjournment. In this way we think the sense of the State at large will be most likely to be collected. That the judicial be so established that justice may be impartially demonstrated without being obliged to be at such an enormous expense to gentlemen of the law to argue causes. That right of trial by jury be kept sacred and close, as has been the late usual practice in this State. That the statutes of Old England, or any part thereof, nor any foreign laws be adopted in this Constitution. That a county as-

sembly be established to grant county taxes in each county, and to act in all other matters appertaining thereto."

In October, 1780, a committee was chosen to favor a new county to be set off from Suffolk. At the meeting of April 2, 1781, the town assisted in the election of John Hancock, Governor, and his honor, Thomas Cushing, Lieutenant-Governor. Stephen Metcalf was again elected representative. The name of no other man appears as representative from Bellingham for a long term of years. On the 6th of May, 1782, he was again elected, and instructed by the town as follows:

"Sir,—Having chosen you to represent the town in the General Court the ensuing year, we think meet to give you the following instructions: Whereas, the Governor's salary for a year has been eleven hundred pounds, and Counselors seven shillings for one day, and Senators 10 shillings a day, we think them sums exorbitant, and we instruct you to use your utmost endeavors and influence to have those salaries lessened and all others in this Commonwealth to be set at a reasonable rate, and that all persons under pay from the Commonwealth that are not absolutely necessary for the business thereof be dismissed, and that there may be a law made that every representative be paid out of his own town treasury such sums as he and his town shall agree upon for his attendance while he is sitting, and that the General Court be removed out of Boston and set in some other town, and that the annual expense of this State be ascertained that is used for its own support, and the annual income thereof, and how the money has been expended that has been granted toward its support, and how much it is in debt when what is granted is all paid, that so the people, who have a right to know, may know how the money is expended that they pay; and a separate account of the annual expense this Commonwealth is at for and toward Continental charges, and how much this State is in debt for Continental affairs, and that there be printed, published, and sent to each town in the State every year the state of its treasury and of what money has been and from time to time is granted and how expended, that for this Government and Continental affairs, separate, and whereas the mode of trials in our common law courts, the attorneys' fees that they demand is so extravagant that poorer sort of people are necessitated to suffer every injury without being able to obtain redress in common course of law of which a redress ought to be obtained."

The same gentleman was chosen by the town at its first affirmative action on a new county to represent its will. In 1784 the town voted not to send any one to the General Court. On the following year Stephen Metcalf was again empowered to attend, but before leaving the town instructed him to use his "utmost endeavor that the Stamp Act made last session of the General Court be repealed, and that a law be passed allowing no action in any other county than where the defendant resides. Also that the Governor's salary and other servants of the State be made less, and all other needless expense reduced." The town being interested in fishing to some extent, chose Joseph

Holbrook to join with the other towns on the Charles River in a petition to the General Court, for "ways to be opened through dams on the river to allow the free passage of fish." In 1787 the town cast sixty-seven votes for Governor, sixty-three of which were for John Hancock; also in the same meeting Lieut. Aaron Holbrook was chosen representative in place of Judge Metcalf, who alone had represented the town previously. Lieut. Holbrook was instructed to influence the establishment of courts in a small circuit, also that he do his best to establish credit, "that he use his power to have what was called a dry-tax light, and that the banefull 'gugaws' of Briton and all West India goods that the Publick can best do without be heavily dutied. We charge you to encourage home manufactories." In December, 1787, Rev. Noah Alden was sent to the convention in Boston to give expression to the town's mind on the proposed Constitution, and which expression had been previously declared in that it was against the adoption. The first action taken by the town in national government affairs was at a meeting held Dec. 18, 1788, in which, as national representative, Fisher Ames received eight votes and William Heath six. Electors for choice of President, Jabez Fisher and Caleb Davis, two votes each. As representative to the General Court, Lieut. Holbrook served two years, the town in the year 1789 sending no one. In 1791, Lieut. Holbrook was returned to the General Court, and specially empowered to seek a division of Suffolk County. At the same meeting it was "put to vote to see if the town will provide a house for the inoculation of the smallpox, and voted no. Secondly, voted that the town disapprove of the smallpox coming into town Contrary to Law."

In 1784 (one hundred years ago) Bellingham had as her citizens the following persons:

David Metcalf.	Benjamin Spears.
Stephen Metcalf.	Nathan Holbrook.
John Metcalf.	Seth Holbrook.
John Metcalf, Jr.	Eben Holbrook.
Jonathan Metcalf, Jr.	Amzi Holbrook.
John Coombs.	Aaron Holbrook.
John Coombs, Jr.	Joseph Holbrook.
Jonathan Hill.	Joseph Holbrook, Jr.
Aaron Hill.	Peter Holbrook.
David Hill.	Asabel Holbrook.
Robert Smith.	Asa Holbrook.
Abel Smith.	Jesse Holbrook.
Ebenezer Fisher.	Darias Holbrook.
Amos Ellis.	Amariah Holbrook.
Benjamin Partridge.	Joel Jencks.
Joseph Partridge.	Ezra Forestall.
Job Partridge.	Elisha Burr.
John Partridge.	Benjamin Boss.
John Corbit, M.D.	Nathaniel Butterworth.

Samuel Cobb.	Johnson Streeter.
Joshua Bullard.	Joseph Thompson.
Obediah Adams.	Josiah Wheelock.
Samuel Adams.	Eben Wheelock.
Amos Adams.	Gideon Albee.
Silas Adams.	Nathan Albee.
Jephtha Wedge.	Stephen Albee.
Daniel Wedge.	Abel Albee.
David Hayward.	James Albee.
Hezekiah Hayward.	Asa Pond.
— Thayer.	Eli Pond.
Jonathan Wright.	Lisa Pond.
Jonathan Howe.	John Clark.
David Lawrence.	Samuel Clark.
David Penniman.	Isaac Bates.
Samuel Penniman.	Timothy Merriman.
Josiah Penniman.	Amariah Jones.

A total of seventy-one, all of whom resided in the thirty-one dwelling-houses then standing, with an accompaniment of twenty-nine barns. John Metcalf, Jr., possessed two saw-mills, and John Corbit one, the only mechanical industry in town. Acres of land cultivated, 127; English mowing land, 170; meadow-grass, 151; pasture land, 330; woodland, 171; other land, 1974. Annual amount of cider, in barrels, 110. Number of horses, 35; oxen, 40; cows, 152; young stock, 52; sheep, 86; and swine, 38.

In 1793 and 1796 no representative was sent, and in May of the same year a warrant was issued bearing the words "Norfolk County," all previous having "Suffolk SS." upon their face. The nine towns in the new county, through some dissatisfaction, considered the proposition of returning to Suffolk. Bellingham loudly remonstrated against it, and chose a committee to oppose any such action.

In the next annual meeting Joseph Holbrook was elected representative, and his pay placed at one dollar per day, the town-fathers further declaring "if he receive more, he shall pay it to the town." About this time the General Court ordered a survey of the different towns in the State, and Judge Metcalf was chosen to the work here, but we cannot give the result of his effort, as it is not a matter of record. In 1796 the town located guide-boards for public convenience, and in the next meeting considered the feasibility of uniting with other towns for the purpose of establishing a post-road to Dedham, what is now known as the old Boston and Hartford turnpike. Two years previous to this, however, the matter was privately agitated, as the following letter will show:

"DEDHAM, March 27, 1794.

"Sir,—After your good wishes expressed toward establishing a line of stages on the middle road between Boston and Hartford, we feel a little disappointed at not receiving so prompt an

answer to our proposal, which I had the honor to present with the articles of association of the first branch inclosed to you lately, requesting your speedy answer, which is not yet received. Here a number of us have associated to run carriages stately from Boston to Smith's, in Bellingham, as soon as the rest of the line is completed, but cannot proceed to the expense of purchasing eight coach-horses with carriages until some confidential persons along the road shall assure of its being continued through to Hartford. And if you think best to have no connection with us, we request to know it immediately, that others may be taken into the company, with full resolution to carry it into effect, and we hope yet we shall not have to regret the disinclination of so able a partner.

"In haste, though with esteem, I am

"Your very humble servant,

"FISHER AMES."

"TO SENATOR METCALF, BELLINGHAM."

"PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1794.

"STEPHEN METCALF, ESQ.:

"My Dear Sir,—On my motion the road to Hartford by Dedham, Mendon, and Pomfret, is agreed to in the committee of the whole House on the post-office bill. It will probably pass the House, and I will endeavor by proper explanations to procure for it a due consideration in the Senate. Should it be established by law that a mail shall be put on the middle road, it will be important that the towns should exert themselves more than they have done heretofore to work on the highway and render the middle road passable. I thought it might be useful to give you early information on this subject. There is again a hope of peace. Some among us have their passions raised to the war pitch, and others would like a war against their debts; but the prevailing desire is peace. It will be necessary, however, to prepare for war, as it is thought that it will prove the most effectual way to avoid it. Our happy country seems to stand in need of little more than peace and good order to secure its prosperity. I own I dread war, by which we can gain nothing and may lose everything as a people. The arrangements which the present critical posture of affairs demands will delay the session of Congress for some time. It is however expected that we shall rise by the middle of May at the latest. I am, dear sir, with esteem and regard,

"Yours truly,

"FISHER AMES."

This road was finally established and a post-mail placed on the same through Mr. Ames' influence with the national government, the towns and States of Massachusetts and Connecticut assisting in the construction.

The town finding some difficulty in obtaining the church for public meetings, chose a committee to pass upon the feasibility of constructing a new building, and the finding of a suitable location therefor. This committee—

"having met and taken the matter into consideration, agreeable to appointment, beg leave to report: That we are of opinion that the most central and convenient spot for erecting said building is on the land now occupied by David Jones, situated at the end of the road leading from Ezekiel Bates' dwelling-house to the road known as the Taunton road, and is bounded partly on the west by the said Taunton road. The said Jones proposes giving the town one acre of land for the purpose of setting said house and other buildings upon, providing said town will agree to erect such a building as will

best accommodate the religious society in said town for a house of public worship.

"EZEKIEL BATES,	} Committee."
"LABAN BATES,	
"JOHN SCAMMELL,	
"ELIAB WIGHT,	

"BELLINGHAM, March 15, A.D. 1800.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby propose to the inhabitants of said Bellingham that we will undertake the building of a public house in said town for the purpose of better accommodating said inhabitants to transact their public concerns in. We propose said house to be forty-five by fifty feet on the ground, twenty-five feet posts, and one porch of fourteen feet square, which shall be built of good materials and be well wrought; providing said town will grant the sum of one thousand dollars, five hundred to be assessed and paid into the treasury for the above purpose by the first day of April, 1801, and the other five hundred to be paid by April 1, 1802, and also to grant us the privilege of building pews in said house for the accommodation of the religious society in said town, and giving us the benefit of the sale of said pews to defray in part the expense of said building; and if the above proposals should be accepted by a vote of said town, we do hereby jointly and severally agree and engage to completely finish said house without any other expense to said town, and we will give bonds to indemnify for the above purpose.

"In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands.

"LABAN BATES,	"JOHN SCAMMELL,
"ELIAB WIGHT,	"JOHN CHILSON,
"SIMEON HOLBROOK,	"JOSEPH FAIRBANKS,
"SETH HOLBROOK,	"SAMUEL DARLING, JR.,
"STEPHEN METCALF, JR.,	"ELISHA BURR."

In the September meeting the above was accepted by the town, and the first sum of five hundred dollars assessed. Joseph Fairbanks having set up a saw- and grist-mill on the Charles River, near where the Caryville Mills now stand, the selectmen laid out the road now known as Pearl Street, the road running to the Franklin line from the old turnpike. From 1796 to 1800 the town was not represented in the Legislature, but in the last-named year Laban Bates was elected to that office, serving also in 1804. In 1802 the town declined to be represented. In December of the same year the town accepted of the new meeting-house (our present town hall), and Thomas Baldwin, of Boston, was decided upon to preach the dedication sermon. A committee was chosen, and the clergy in surrounding towns invited. A subscription-paper was then circulated for the support of services. This not meeting with much favor, the town voted two hundred dollars in lieu thereof, and Rev. N. W. Rathburn was called. At the next annual meeting John Bates was chosen town clerk, in place of Eliab Wight, who had served the town in that capacity for a long term of years. In 1804 the town exchanged the old training-ground for a new one about the new meeting-house.

The difficulty arising from the attendance upon

public duties at Bellingham Centre on account of the great distance, and this, aided by the growth of West Medway, so near by, culminated in 1807 in a petition for a new town formed from parts of Bellingham, Franklin, Medway, and Holliston. A viewing committee from the Legislature visited the premises and reported adversely. In 1816 the matter was again agitated, and a hearing granted by the standing committee of the House of Representatives. This committee decided favorably, providing a portion of that part taken from Bellingham was relinquished; but the people declining to do this, the decision was again adverse. In 1823 the matter was brought up again, and several hearings granted. In May, 1824, the following petition was sent to the Senate and General Court. "The undersigned, inhabitants of the West Parish in Medway, humbly represent that your petitioners, comprising a small part of the towns of Medway, Bellingham, Holliston, and Franklin, were incorporated for parochial purposes about seventy-five years past by an act of the Legislature, since which time religious worship has been regularly supported and parish privileges constantly exercised therein. That within a few years past two commodious houses for public worship, a parish house, and other buildings equally adapted to town and parish purposes have been erected, and that said parish as herein described contains about two hundred and fifty ratable polls, twelve hundred inhabitants, and nine hundred acres of land. They further represent that the inconveniences and evils of transacting town business in their several towns at the distance of from four to seven miles from their homes, while the distance to the centre of the parish does in no instance exceed three miles, the remoteness of your petitioners in Holliston from the shire-town of their county (Worcester) as at present situated, and the expense and inconvenience of performing military duty in their several towns at the distances above mentioned, render an incorporation of your petitioners for town purposes highly desirable and necessary. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that they may be incorporated as a town, with all the privileges of other towns within this commonwealth, according to the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at the Milford line, on the northerly side of Nahum Clark's farm, and running easterly, including said farm and across the land of Henry Adams, to a stake and stones on the northerly side of a town road; thence across said road to the northeast corner of said Adams' farm; thence to a white-oak tree standing on the east side of the road, about twenty rods north of Capt. Jonathan Harding's barn; from thence to the south side of the farm belonging to the estate of A.

Morse, opposite his dwelling-house; from thence to continue a straight line on the southerly side of said Morse's farm to the Pond road, so called; thence running southerly on said road about twenty-five rods; thence easterly a straight line along the south side of Capt. M. Rockwood's home farm to the old grant line (so called); thence southerly on said line and Candlewood Island (so called); road to the old county road; thence running southerly across said road and Charles River to the end of a road near Amos Fisher's house, in Franklin; thence southwesterly on said road to a town road leading from the factory village in Medway to Franklin meeting-house; thence to the corner of the road near the house of Joseph Bacon; thence, following said road by Luther Ellis' house, to the southeasterly corner of Leonard Lawrence's land on the westerly side of said road; thence to the southeast corner of Stephen Allen's meadow-land; thence westerly across Mine Brook to a white-oak tree on the line between Bellingham and Franklin; thence westerly, on a division line of lands of Stephen Metcalf and Jesse Coombs, to a town road in Bellingham; thence westerly across Charles River to a stake and stones beside the turnpike road west of Elijah Dewing's barn; thence, crossing said road and running northwesterly, to a town road on the division-line of Nathan Allen and Benjamin R. Partridge, easterly from said Allen's house; thence northerly on said division line to Hollistontown line; thence running westerly on Holliston's line to farm corner (so called); thence northerly on the town line of Milford to the corner first mentioned. And as in duty bound will ever pray."

At this time (1825) Bellingham's valuation was \$15,627; number of polls, 215; inhabitants, 1034. The amount of valuation taken into the proposed new town, \$2157; number of polls, 28; inhabitants, 201. This would have left a valuation of \$13,570, and 187 polls, with 833 inhabitants. The number of acres of land in Bellingham, 11,466; the number proposed to have been taken, 1133; leaving 10,333. The new town as a whole would, had it been set off, contain a valuation of \$14,793, with 234 polls, and 1225 inhabitants. Out of all the persons to have been set off (134), only 61 objected, and 173 asked the State government to incorporate them, they representing a valuation of \$11,280.70; but, for some reason to the writer unknown, the town was never established, and the question from that day to this has not been agitated, though it seems from present indications it may arise before long. In 1827, Maj. John C. Seammel served as representative. No one served in 1828, but in 1829 Col. Joseph Rockwood was elected, and

served two years, with Maj. Seammel returned in 1831. In 1829, John Cook was chosen town clerk, and the matter of a town farm was first discussed. In 1830 the annual town expense reached one thousand one hundred dollars. The committee authorized purchased the farm of Seth Holbrook, paying therefor three thousand five hundred dollars. The farm contained one hundred and fifty-five acres, and also its equipment of stock and tools. Rules for the discipline of inmates were adopted at the time the town's paupers were removed there. The expense the first year was four hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-four cents. The town's powder-house stood at this time on the land owned by Simeon Barney, and which house was built in 1811. In 1836 the small-pox again made its appearance, and a hospital was erected on the town farm, and the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was expended in inoculation. In 1837 the town petitioned for a post-office, and selected Rev. Joseph T. Massey as postmaster. In the latter part of the year 1837, Edward C. Craig was appointed town clerk in place of John Cook (2d). Mr. Craig was appointed to the office at the next meeting. In 1840 the third story in the meeting-house was finished off for an armory, and at this time the roll numbered one hundred and thirty-two of those persons doing and subject to military duty. Edward C. Craig declining to serve, Francis D. Bates was chosen town clerk in 1842. In this same year the choosing of tithingmen was abolished. In 1842 the town granted James Freeman the right to construct a shop on the town's land adjacent to the church, and in 1843 stoves were procured and placed in the town meeting-house for heating purposes. The selectmen generally occupied the position of Board of Health, but the first regular board consisted of Nahum Cook, George W. Blake, and James P. Thayer, elected May 1, 1843. In 1845, James M. Freeman was chosen town clerk. In 1846, Noah J. Arnold was chosen to favor the construction of a railroad from Woonsocket, R. I., to Boston. Mr. Freeman was retired in 1846 as town clerk, and Amos Holbrook elected. In 1832 and 1834, Stephen Metcalf served as representative; in 1836, no one; and 1837, John Cook (2d); in 1838, Asa Pickering; 1839 and 1840, no one; 1841, Dwight Colburn; 1842, Edward C. Craig; 1843, Jeremiah Crooks; 1844, James W. Freeman; and in 1845 and 1846, no one. At the meeting in November, 1846, four votes were taken on a representative, and no choice was made in either ballot. On the next day four more ballots were taken, with the same success. On the following day, after two more ballots, it was voted to dismiss the warrant without

sending a representative. The first printed school committee report was issued in 1847. In the same year the town was unsuccessful in electing a representative. In 1848 a movement was instituted on the part of the town of Roxbury, seeking to have the county-seat removed thereto, but the idea never met with much favor, our own town voting *no* unanimously. Francis D. Bates was again chosen town clerk. About this time a difficulty arose with the Norfolk County Railroad, and the town forbade the company crossing or otherwise interfering with the town roads. In 1849 a board of town auditors was first chosen, which board consisted of Samuel Metcalf, George Nelson, and Edward C. Craig. In 1851, Martin Rockwood acted as representative. In the same year leave was granted James P. Thayer, Alanson Bates, and others to build a boot-shop on the town's land at the centre.

In 1851 ten ballots were taken before Edwin Fairbanks was elected representative. Next year, the crows becoming so numerous as to cause a great deal of damage, a bounty of twenty-five cents was allowed on old birds and one-half as much on young crows, the bounty extending over a period of four months. The orthodox church at this time having become a thing of the past, and the building being occupied solely by the town, it was decided expedient to finish off the lower floor and rent it for boot-shop purposes. Fenner Cook served at the State-House in 1853, and Willard Thayer, after a long struggle, was finally elected delegate to the convention on revising the State Constitution. In the same year all that tract of land about the town house was sold, reserving one acre for the town hall and yard.

As crows previously became so far a nuisance as to demand a bounty, so this year a bounty of twenty-five cents was allowed on woodchucks. In November the town so far relented as to allow, for the first time, the leasing of the town hall for "public entertainments of a moral nature." In the same month, after an uninterrupted and persistent effort to choose a representative for the next year, the idea was finally abandoned, and no choice was made. The Charles River Railroad being agitated, and the town recognizing the benefit naturally derived from direct communication with Boston, resolved, in 1849,—

"That it is of vital importance to the present and future welfare of this town to have the Charles River Railroad extended to the State line, near the village of Woonsocket, in the State of Rhode Island, and the town in its co-operative capacity does most earnestly pray that the said railroad may be chartered agreeably to the report of the committee on railroads and canals which is now before the honorable Senate on its final passage, as the passage of the bill chartering said railroad would be the

means of building it, and thus opening a communication by railroad to the inhabitants of Bellingham not only with Boston, but with Woonsocket and Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, and with the city of New York."

This resolution passed unanimously, and the railroad is now known as the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad. In the year 1856 the town abated the taxes on the stock of the above road. In 1854 and 1855, Charles Cook (2d) served at the State capitol. At the March meeting Eliab Holbrook was elected town clerk. About this time application was made for the town hall for a dance, and the town considered the request, as it "Voted that the town let the town hall for all good and lawful dances." In 1856, Martin Rockwood was sent to the General Court, and during the next year Ruel F. Thayer acted as town clerk. In 1858, Horace Rockwood served as representative. In 1858 our present tax collector came to light in the same official position which he has held for a long term of years, with short intervals of rest. We refer to Hon. Daniel J. Pickering, collector. In 1860 the renowned Dr. George Nelson was placed on the school committee, and the Baptist clergyman, Rev. Joseph T. Massey (previously named), elected town treasurer. In 1861 the citizens liable to military duty were a follows:

Sanford W. Allen.	Anson E. Cook.
Addison H. Allen.	James O. Chilson.
Elijah Arnold.	Louis M. Chilson.
Louis Arnold.	Whipple O. Chilson.
Albert Arnold.	Hiram M. Cook.
George Ames.	Munroe F. Cook.
Samuel A. Adams.	William E. Cook.
Edmund J. Adams.	Nathan A. Cook.
Dexter D. Bates.	John D. Chilson.
Addison S. Burr.	William E. Coombs.
Seneca Burr.	Stephen F. Coombs.
Crawford Bowdich.	John Carr.
Albert F. Bates.	Henry B. Cook.
Alanson Bates.	William H. Carey.
William Bates.	Albert H. Colburn.
Edward Butler.	Julius Cross.
Henry W. Blake.	Joseph Cross.
Nathaniel Bozworth.	Alvin H. Clark.
Boswell Bent.	Sherman R. Chilson.
Charles Barrows.	Moses Drake.
Andrew Boyce.	Thomas McDowell.
Frederick J. Bemis.	Joseph L. Daniels.
Charles E. Burr.	Perry H. Dawley.
Adams J. Barber, Jr.	Lyman C. Darling.
Smith Burlingame.	Alfred O. Darling.
James Burlingame.	William A. Darling.
Joseph U. Burr.	A. M. Darling.
Davis P. Chilson.	Luke Darling.
Elisha N. Crosby.	Edward McDowell.
Hiram A. Cook.	Alexander McDowell.
Samuel W. Claffin.	Ariel B. Drake.
Willard N. Chilson.	William McDowell.
Henry Cook.	O. N. Evans.
Elisha Chase.	John H. Eaton.

John Eddy.
 Albert W. Follett.
 Joseph Fairbanks.
 Edwin Fairbanks.
 William Fairbanks.
 Calvin Fairbanks.
 John E. Fisher.
 Louis L. Fisher.
 Charles Farrington.
 Joseph Fisk.
 Oliver Gardner.
 Edward Gallagan.
 John W. Gerstle.
 Alonzo H. Gayer.
 Joseph Gerstle.
 Thomas H. Gay.
 Thomas B. Getchell.
 Joel Howard.
 George Hixon.
 Joseph H. Holbrook.
 Charles P. Hancock.
 Frank E. Hancock.
 Jarius Hancock.
 Michael Harpen.
 John W. Higgins.
 George H. Howard.
 Thomas Hines.
 Joseph Hope.
 Charles N. Hixon.
 Luther Hixon.
 George Jennison.
 James A. Joslin.
 Horace Inman.
 Dudley Keach.
 William Keach.
 Amos Keach.
 Frederick Kingman.
 Peter McKean.
 David Lawrence.
 Warren Lazelle.
 George Matterson.
 Joseph Moore.
 John C. Metcalf.
 Francis Metcalf.
 Frederick B. T. Miller.
 Solyman Miller.
 James Malone.
 George Nelson (2d).
 Ellis T. Norcross.

Amos L. Osgood.
 Asa Pickering (2d).
 William Page.
 Amos Partridge, Jr.
 Charles Partridge.
 Vernon S. Partridge.
 Asa Partridge.
 Calvin N. Rockwood.
 Vernon B. Rockwood.
 Henry U. Rockwood.
 George B. Rockwood.
 Louis H. Rockwood.
 Henry Rhodes.
 Thomas R. Richards.
 William Sherburne.
 Charles H. Shippee.
 Edgar N. Scott.
 Erastus D. Slocum.
 William Sprague.
 George N. Tillinghast.
 Benjamin Tinkham.
 Andrew J. Tingley.
 Martin Tingley.
 Charles W. Thayer.
 Charles Tingley.
 Henry Thayer.
 Charles Williams.
 Sylvanus White.
 Elbridge Whitney.
 Henry A. Whitney.
 Willis Whitney.
 Samuel Sturtevant.
 Cornelius Sullivan.
 Daniel Shea.
 Lucian Sheppard.
 Hazard P. Slocum.
 Ruel F. Thayer.
 James P. Thayer.
 Charles T. Thayer.
 Joseph Thompson, Jr.
 Charles Thomas.
 Benjamin M. Usher.
 Alonzo N. Whitney.
 Jonathan Wright.
 Elijah D. Wilcox.
 Benjamin W. Woodbury.
 Henry Wilcox.
 Henry Waterman.

enlisting for three years received seven hundred dollars. In September five thousand dollars were voted to pay the town's enlisting soldiers. In 1863, George H. Townsend was sent as representative. In 1865 one thousand dollars was expended in paying State aid to soldiers' families. In the same year Hollis Metcalf and others asked the town to lay out and widen the street now known as Pearl Street. The town refusing the prayer of the petition, the county commissioners granted the same, and charged the expense to the town. In 1866, William Fairbanks was elected to serve the district at the State-House.

Of those persons from our town who served in the war of the Rebellion, the following names appear in the "Record of Massachusetts Volunteers," none appearing on the town books:

George Swift.
 Elisha H. Towne.
 Charles E. Burr.
 Patrick Gallagher.
 John Terlin.
 Peter McKeen.
 George L. Metcalf.
 John C. Metcalf.
 Edward J. Adams.
 Charles P. Hancock.
 Jarius Lawrence.
 Thomas McDowell.
 Willard O. Freeman.
 George A. Richardson.
 Robert Poste.
 James Davis.
 Thomas D. Getchell.

John V. Coombs.
 Amos R. Bent.
 Joseph Osgood.
 Pardon L. Crosby.
 Asa Pickering.
 Frederick Bates.
 Martin V. B. Cook.
 John J. Gertsell.
 Joseph Gertsell.
 Samuel D. Gregory.
 Handel Holbrook.
 Joseph W. Holbrook.
 Willis Whiting.
 James W. Pickering.
 Garrick F. Moore.
 Howard Carleton.

A total of thirty-three. In 1872, Seneca Burr was chosen representative, and in 1875, Rev. Joseph T. Massey, pastor of the Baptist Church, was sent. In 1879, Hiram Whiting was empowered, and in 1882, Nathan A. Cook. In 1870, Rev. J. T. Massey was elected town clerk, and served ten years, Roland Hammond, M.D., being then chosen to the office on account of Mr. Massey resigning his pastorate and leaving the town, to spend the remainder of his life near his boyhood home in Virginia, where he has purchased the "Thomas Jefferson" estate. In April, 1882, Dr. Hammond tendered his resignation, and Arthur N. Whitney was appointed by the selectmen to serve out the unexpired term, and in 1883, Henry A. Whitney, the present incumbent, was elected.

Having considered in chronological order the most important events in the town's past career, it may be advisable to look for a moment to its people, its facilities, and its industries as they now exist. Our people, collectively considered, travel very little, and the posterity of the early families to a great extent still reside within the town limits, and on the same homesteads occupied by their fathers. Few mechanical indus-

In all one hundred and sixty-nine.

The commencement of the civil war drew out the first public action of the town in an appropriation of two thousand dollars to fit out and drill those men who had gone and were going in defense of their country. In the same year Hon. Daniel J. Pickering was sent as representative. In July, 1862, the town offered a bounty of one hundred dollars for each volunteer until seventeen were obtained, and to all who enlisted in ten days after that date ten dollars additional was paid. A call coming in August of the same year for more men (nine months'), a bounty of two hundred dollars was offered, and those

tries have settled here; still, those that have, find warm support on the part of the citizens. Perhaps because farming alone constitutes the chief industry of the town, this may serve as a reason why so many of our young men leave town on arriving at that period when it becomes necessary for them to strike out for themselves.

By the last census the town had as its inhabitants 612 males and 635 females, a total of 1247. Of this number, 360 were ratable polls, 307 of whom were born in town, 24 were naturalized, and the remainder persons coming in from other towns. There are 25 individuals following professional pursuits in town and out, and 26 are engaged in trade, 178 in farming, and 356 in manufacturing and mechanical industries, making a total of 1069, who are continually adding to the common stock. There are 11 foreign-born and 5 native-born who can neither read nor write. Of those citizens who have been and are specially prominent and beneficial to the town we may mention Stephen Metcalf, Stephen Metcalf, Jr., Noah Alden, Noah Arnold, Rev. Joseph T. Massey, Cornelius H. Cutler, William Fairbanks, Hiram W. Whiting, E. Baron Stowe, Ruel F. Thayer, and Nathan A. Cook. The town is divided into localities, as follows: At the south end of the town, "Rakeville" and "Scott Hill"; west of and approximate to the town centre, "Crimpsville"; toward the north part of the town, "North Bellingham"; and at the extreme north end, "Caryville," named from William H. Cary, formerly a resident, but now of Medway. Bellingham Centre has a post-office, with one mail per day from Boston. North Bellingham has a post-office, with two mails per day from Boston, and Caryville also has a post-office, and besides having two mails per day to and from Boston, has one to Milford and one to Medway. Bellingham is in the form of a parallelogram, is nine miles long by two wide, and is bounded by Medway and Franklin on the north and east, the State of Rhode Island on the south, and the towns of Mendon and Milford on the west. The Charles River enters the town at South Milford, and flows through the town centre, North Bellingham, and Caryville. At the centre are two dams, one the property of Seneca Burr, who runs a saw- and grist-mill; the other, known as "the old red mill," is owned by the Rays, of Franklin, and is now used to grind rags, etc., for use at other mills. At North Bellingham the Ray Woollen Company has an extensive privilege for the manufacture of satin cloth, and which was formerly run by Noah Arnold as a cotton-mill. Dr. Seth Arnold, of "Dr. Seth Arnold's Balsam," formerly resided here with his relative.

This privilege consists of two granite mills having eight sets of machinery and a capacity of three thousand yards per day. This mill is superintended by Hiram Whiting, Esq. One mile below on the river, and four miles from the centre, is the Caryville Mills, having a capacity of three thousand yards of satin cloth, as at North Bellingham. This privilege is owned by Taft, McKean & Co. (Moses Taft, William A. McKean, Addison E. Bullard), and was formerly run by William Cary, from whom the locality was named. Previous to the present company the concern was run under the name of C. H. Cutler & Co., the latter firm coming into existence on the death of C. H. Cutler, five years ago. At Rakeville is an establishment where farm tools are made, and which business was established by Jerold O. Wilcox, and is now carried on by his son, D. E. Wilcox. The main line of the New York and New England Railroad runs through the southeast portion of the town, and the station there is termed Rand's Crossing. The Woonsocket Division of the same road runs the entire length of the town, with stations at the centre, North Bellingham, and Caryville. The Milford, Franklin and Providence Railroad, just completed, runs across the town, and crosses the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad at Bellingham Centre, and also has a station in town named South Milford, so, as will be observed, there are four stations in the town besides the junction at the centre. The passenger service is so adjusted that nearly every station in town can forward its traffic to and from Boston five times daily, the distance being about twenty-nine miles. In town there are five stores, four factories, three grist-mills, and seven saw-mills. Formerly there were four boot- and shoe-factories, producing over 225 twelve-pair cases per week, three of which establishments were at the town centre and the largest at Caryville. To the one at Caryville we now refer. This business was established in 1848 by E. & W. Fairbanks. In 1864 the latter bought out the former, and made within ten years two substantial additions thereto, so that ninety hands found employment in making boots for the Western trade. The annual production consisted of 7000 cases, in the making of which were consumed 125,000 pounds of sole leather, 350,000 feet of upper leather, 160 bushels of pegs, and 7500 pounds of nails.

In the year 1874 the proprietor, William Fairbanks, died, and, virtually, with his death the entire business became lost to the town. Immediately upon his decease the business was disposed of by his executor to Houghton, Coolidge & Co., of Boston,

who undertook its continuance, but discontent and dissatisfaction arising, on the night of the 25th of July following the entire factory was burned, with nothing saved, the whole entailing a pecuniary loss of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Thus was lost to the town one of its most prolific sources of income, which has never been regained. In 1882 the Ray Woolen Company constructed a granite mill, which has in some measure atoned for this loss, and as the census of 1875 appears the best source of information, we give the condition of the town for that year, which is, in fact, substantially its present basis, excepting the boot and shoe industry, which does not exist with us in any capacity. We find in the entire town two hundred and fifty dwelling-houses occupied and seven vacant. With these we find three hundred and nineteen families, and for their use are one public school and three Sunday-school libraries, containing eleven hundred and seventy-five volumes. In addition to these, at the town clerk's office are one hundred and thirty-four volumes of "Massachusetts Reports," war records, and public documents. The amount of personal property in town is valued at \$109,160; real estate, \$418,808; the total valuation, \$527,968; number of farms, 157; acres in farms, 8000; acres unimproved, 3000; value of farms and buildings, \$361,639; total value of farm property, \$430,156; woodland in acres, 1232; cultivated land, 2331; number of horses, 185; cows, 300; total income from farm property, \$94,017; capital invested in boot and shoe business, \$25,000; product, \$33,000; wages paid annually to laborers on boots and shoes, \$175,000; stock used in manufacture, \$332,940; capital invested in factory for manufacturing farming tools, \$2500; product, \$18,000; sum invested in satinet cloth making, \$150,000, producing a valuation of \$330,000. In town are 11 manufacturing establishments, 5 engines, and 5 water-wheels, with an aggregate of 405 horse-power and machinery to the value of \$50,000; also 29,778 domestic animals, valued at \$23,000. The total amount of capital invested in town is \$180,000, and this sum realizes annually \$638,547. Quite a number of years ago, previous to the building of the Woonsocket Division Railroad, an iron-mine was discovered in that tract of land known as "Cedar Swamp," and this mine was worked for several years, the ore being carried to Taunton and worked up into locomotives. For the last twenty-five years, however, nothing has been done with it. On the road leading from North Bellingham Station to what is called "Bellingham Four Corners" is a whetstone quarry, from which in the past quantities of the material

have been put on the market, but this also has gone into disuse.

At the centre of the town, in the triangle fronting the Baptist Church (Rev. Daniel A. Wade, pastor), is a soldiers' monument measuring in height about fifteen feet, placed there by the citizens of Bellingham in commemoration of those who gave their lives in support of the national Constitution.

At the present time there are but two churches in town,—the Centre Baptist, to which previous reference has been made, and the North Bellingham Baptist, a short sketch of which is as follows:

The North Bellingham Baptist Church¹ is the outgrowth of an interest established here in 1847 as a society called the "North Bellingham Baptist Society," which worshiped in a chapel built for the purpose by Bates & Arnold, at that time prominent cotton-manufacturers in this town, and formally dedicated to the worship of God in September or October of that year, Rev. Dr. Granger, of Providence, R. I., preaching the dedication sermon.

The society had no settled pastor for many years, but depended upon supplies from week to week, though with a few brief exceptions they have had uninterrupted preaching, the late Rev. Otis Converse, of Worcester, supplying them for upwards of a year at a time on three or four different occasions. They have always maintained a Sabbath-school, which is still in existence.

On the 13th of October, 1867, a church was formed consisting of ten persons, as follows: William Hunter, of Goose River Church, Nova Scotia; Roswell Bent, of East Dedham Church; Ann Bent, of First Baptist Church, Lowell; Elizabeth Hunter, Mary Hunter, Jane Hunter, Barbara Hunter, of Goose River Church, Nova Scotia; Rebecca Bemis, Matilda S. Murphy, of West Medway Church.

At the same meeting the following persons were received as candidates for baptism, and it was furthermore voted that they be considered as constituent members, viz., John B. Philips, Stephen F. Coombs, Hiram E. Hunter, Catherine Thomas, and Nancy S. Coombs. The first baptism occurred the following Sabbath, October 20th, when the foregoing persons were baptized, Rev. Samuel Hill officiating. Since that time some seventy-five different persons have united with the church, forty-five of whom have been received on profession and the balance by letter. Of this number the church has lost fifteen by dismission to other churches, five by death, and four by exclusion, leaving its present membership fifty-one.

¹ By S. F. Coombs.

It has had five deacons, viz., William Hunter, Justin E. Pond, George H. Greenwood, Charles O. Drake, and Roswell Bent, which latter is the present incumbent. Stephen F. Coombs has been its clerk since its organization, with the exception of ten months, and was also superintendent of the Sabbath-school eleven years. About the middle of March, 1882, the church extended a unanimous call to Rev. Edwin D. Bowers, of Rockport, Mass., to become its pastor, which action was concurred in by the society a few days afterward, he accepting, and entered upon that relationship the 1st of April following, and so continues at the present time. Worship is still held in the chapel, which is large enough for all purposes, having been improved and beautified at different times as necessity demanded.

Educational.—Readily appreciating the advantages derived from a thorough education, our town has always gone to a deal of trouble and expense in providing proper schools, and the result is most gratifying. As a matter of fact, she entered upon this duty of intellectual culture soon after her incorporation, in 1719. On May 7, 1792, the town was divided into six districts, and in 1798 into seven, continuing later on into a division of nine. She began by appropriating fifty dollars to sessions held only in the winter at private houses, and, of course, early observing the inconvenience of this method, in 1795 six hundred dollars was set off to the construction of a school-house in each district, but this amount being decidedly inadequate to the desired end, eleven hundred dollars more followed the same channel in two years thereafter. In 1793 fifty pounds was expended in schooling, and in 1796 the appropriation increased to three hundred dollars. Since that time the amount has been annually increased by small additions, until in the year 1882 the sum of two thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents was expended in educational work. The sum appropriated for each child between five and fifteen years of age amounts to nine dollars and thirty-five cents. The largest amount per pupil is expended by the town of Milton, which is twenty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents. The percentage of valuation expended for this work reduced to decimals is .0039, and sixteen out of the twenty-four towns in the county spend a less percentage of their valuation than does Bellingham, the town of Milton standing at the foot of the list. Our town has two hundred and thirty-two pupils, and the average attendance for 1882 was one hundred and ninety-one, or, in per cent., .8233. In 1883 the average attendance jumped from .8233 to .92, which, we believe, places the town number one in

the county, as in 1882 the towns of Dedham and Randolph alone excelled her. Medway, our next-door neighbor, ranks number sixteen. In the county, the towns of Dover, Medfield, Norfolk, and Sharon have a less number of pupils than our own town.

The superintendent's (Rev. D. A. Wade) report for 1883 shows a marked improvement over 1882, and subsequent years will no doubt excel each other, consecutively, in this work, so highly essential to common advancement and well-being. The annual meeting of 1884 has entered upon the duty of reducing the number of school committees from nine to three, and no doubt in a very few years the number of schools will be reduced, and consequently those remaining be made larger, and this under the advice of the State Board of Education. In whatever else our town may have failed, she cannot be charged with having been asleep to the mental and moral worth of her children.

In addition to schools, our people are susceptible to the moulding influences of the press. For daily news we depend on Boston and also on the Woonsocket evening *Reporter*, an Associated Press sheet. For weekly news of other towns, as well as our own locals, we depend on the *Milford Journal*, *Woonsocket Patriot*, *Franklin Sentinel*, and *Dedham Transcript*, the last named having the court and county news. These papers constitute a constant source of reliable information, and meet with an increasing circulation among our citizens. Bellingham has two titles, which may or may not serve to cause a smile on the countenances of those who have been accustomed to hear them repeated for many years. The first is "Bellingham Navy-Yard," and the second "Blue Jay Town." As to the first named, we cannot give its origin, but, sure enough it is, whoever coined it never lived to see it die, and from present indications I presume *we* never shall. As to the latter title, we must admit its force, for in truth the town is as full of *blue jays* as the annual town-meeting is full of independent ideas. As will be noticed by the reader of this article, our town offers very low taxes and excellent business facilities to new-comers. Situated, figuratively speaking, approximate to Boston and Providence, an excellent market is always open for the disposal of any production. Railroad-stations for passenger and freight traffic are located in each section of the town, and the larger towns beyond give us a much better railroad accommodation than is usually found in towns having ten times our own population. Excellent water privileges exist, but, of course, in the present age of steam their value is much less than formerly. First-class roads and enough of them, pure

well-water and plenty of it, no license, together with other facilities and a desire on the part of the citizens to aid and assist, render to business men a rare opportunity for the establishment of mechanical industries, such as very few towns offer, and such as we believe will produce successful competition. If this article shall serve as a fortunate inducement, the writer will have been amply repaid for the time and labor spent in its compilation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AMOS HARRISON HOLBROOK.

Amos Harrison Holbrook, son of Amos and Lucretia (Burr) Holbrook, was born Nov. 23, 1818, in the house where he now resides in the town of Bellingham (and which was also the birthplace of his father). Joseph Holbrook, the first settler on this place, came from Braintree before 1700, and the Bellingham branch has never changed its home. The line to Amos H. is *Joseph* (1), *Jesse* (2), *Amariah* (3), *Amos* (4), *Amos H.* (5). Joseph had sons,—Joseph, *Jesse*, *Elijah*, and *David*. The three lots he owned as proprietary lots were divided into four shares, the eldest's being a double portion, following the English manner of preference for the elder. Of these shares, Amos H. now owns three, all but that of the elder, and thus the land has been in the possession of the Holbrook family since its original occupation by the Indians.

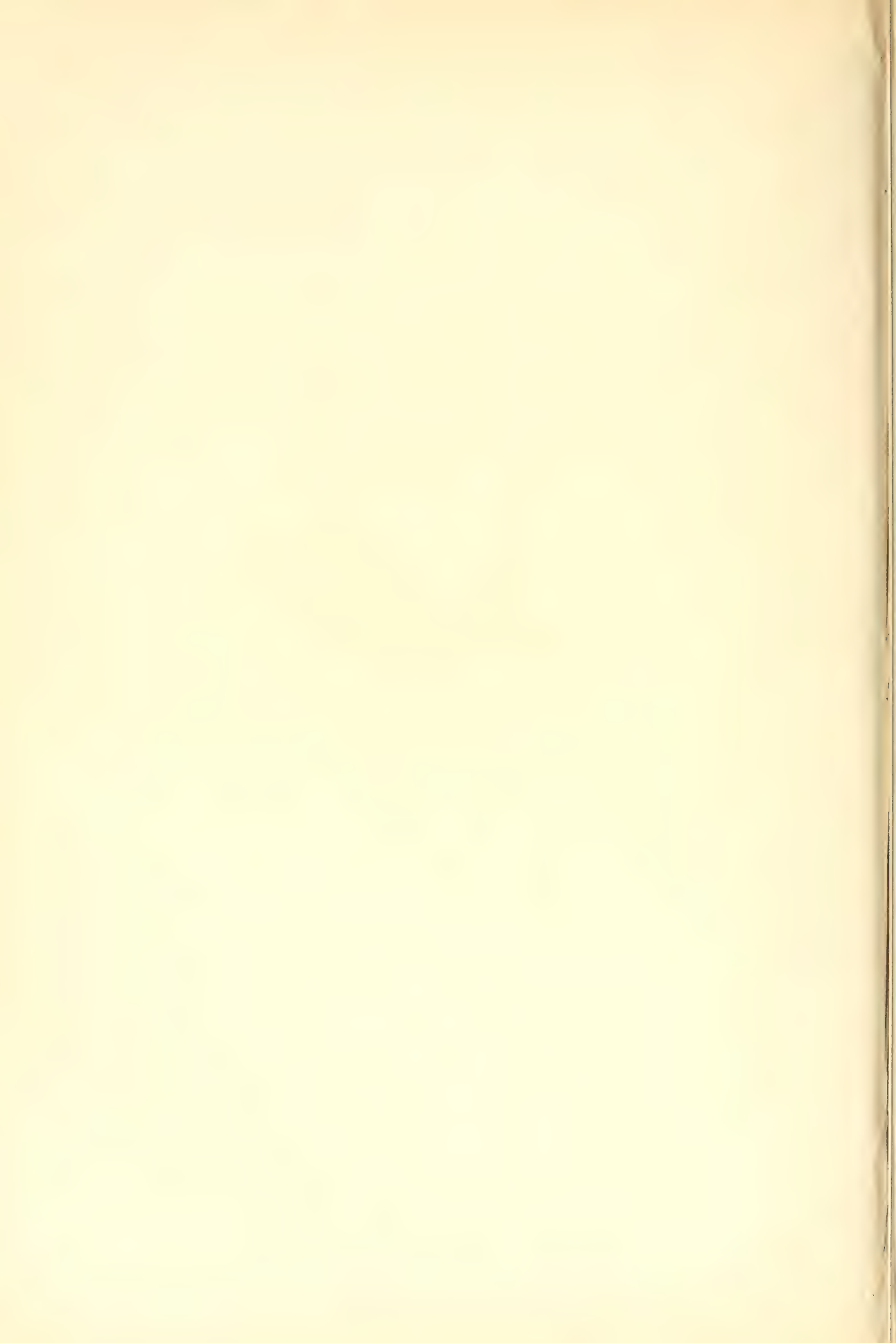
Joseph was a deacon of the church, and was one of the petitioners for the organization of the town of Bellingham. He was a man of great energy and perseverance. When over sixty years old he rode horseback to New Jersey to engage a professor for Providence College on its establishment, and was on the road six weeks. *Jesse* was captain of the Bellingham company, and was ordered to Ticonderoga in 1755, and did good service. He helped his son *Amariah* build the house now occupied by A. H. in 1780, and also in his old age was probably engaged with the patriot, or Continental, army in Rhode Island during the Revolution. He was prominent in town affairs and public business, was selectman in 1780, always a farmer, and served his day and generation well. He married a Thayer, and had two children,—*Amariah* and *Jesse* (2). He lived to a good old age, and, with his father and descendants, is buried in the cemetery at North Bellingham. *Elijah* lived on his portion, his house being about one hundred rods east of the old

home, was also a farmer, was married before 1750, had four sons, who were all soldiers in the Revolution. After the war some of them settled in Virginia. *Amariah* was born June 6, 1756. He went as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. During his service he returned home and married Molly Wright, of Wrentham, now Franklin, born March 28, 1759, died Aug. 24, 1845. They had nine children,—*Tryphena*, *Nahum*, *Amos*, *Amariah*, *Joel*, *Abigail*, *Nathan*, *Asa*, *Lyman*,—all of whom lived to advanced age, except *Nathan*, who died when about forty-five. *Amariah* (2) died Sept. 7, 1797. He served during the war in Rhode Island, Roxbury, Mass., and New Jersey, under Gen. Washington. He was paid off at expiration of service in New Jersey with Continental money, and was unable to purchase a dinner with all of it. Had it not been for some silver he had in his possession previously, he would have fared badly before reaching his home in Bellingham. He engaged in farming on the homestead after the Revolution, held some town offices, was a man of sterling integrity, and held in great esteem by his fellow-citizens. Amos was born April 27, 1783, lived at home until he was fourteen years old, then went to West Medway to learn the blacksmith's trade, where he remained six years. He worked as journeyman about two years, then established himself at Bellingham Four Corners for a few years. He married, Dec. 1, 1808, *Lucretia*, daughter of *Elisha* and *Lucretia Burr*, of Bellingham (an old New England family). She was born Oct. 12, 1787, died May 10, 1860. Their children were *Whitman*, born Jan. 29, 1811; *Lucretia*, born Aug. 20, 1815; *Amos H.*; *Almira*, died young; *Olive* (Mrs. C. F. Cushman), born April 26, 1827. About the time of his marriage he moved to the old homestead, buying out the interests of his father's heirs, and passed his life there. He worked at his trade in connection with farming, and was many times chosen selectman, was a captain of the militia, highly esteemed for his sound sense and good judgment. He was a Democrat in politics. His death occurred May 16, 1867.

Amos H., the present occupant of the Holbrook farm, has been twice married, first to *Nancy*, daughter of *David* and *Sally Adams*, of Bellingham, Dec. 15, 1853. By this marriage he had two children,—*Ida M.* (deceased) and *Nannie A.* Mrs. *Nancy Holbrook* died Nov. 19, 1862, and he married, June 9, 1864, *Mary J.*, daughter of *Andrew* and *Margaret Burnham*, of Medway. They had one child, *M. Florence*. Mrs. *Mary J. Holbrook* died when *Florence* was but four years old, March 3, 1869. She had enjoyed vigorous health, and on the day of her death she was cheerful



Amos H. Holbrook





Nathaniel A. Cooke

and happy, and visited friends half a mile distant; while on the way she complained of severe pain in her head, and became unconscious; in ten hours after she breathed her last. She possessed talents of a high order, and had a good academic education. Kind, considerate, and dignified in all her social relations, she won the love and confidence of her associates. She was the light and joy of the domestic circle,—a devoted wife and faithful, loving mother. Her loss was deeply felt by all who had her acquaintance; "None knew her but to love her." She was a member of the Baptist Church, and distinguished for Christian work.

Mr. Holbrook had the advantage only of common school education, supplemented by attendance at high school in Bellingham and Franklin for a short time. He has always resided on the old ancestral acres, has held various official positions,—town clerk for ten years, assessor, selectman for many years,—and in every position has ever been worthy of the universal respect and esteem with which the people, among whom he has always been resident, now hold him. He has never given a promissory note but once in his life, and that was to his brother in settlement of his father's estate, of whom they were the heirs. His politics have been Free-Soil, Whig, and Republican. He was chosen special county commissioner two terms, from 1865 to 1872, has frequently been sent to State and county conventions by his town.

He is one of Bellingham's most substantial citizens, and one of the truly prosperous farmers, having in possession one hundred and eighty acres in Bellingham and Franklin.

NATHAN A. COOK.

Nathan A. Cook was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Sept. 14, 1823. He comes of good Puritanic stock, reaching back through the early settlement of New England to an English family of good repute. Walter Cook, the first American ancestor, was a resident of Weymouth, Mass., in 1643. The line of descent to Nahum runs thus: Walter (1), Walter (2), Nicholas (1), Nicholas (2), Ezekiel, Ziba, Nahum, Nathan A., which shows Nathan to be in the eighth generation. We can tell but little of the two Walters, but Nicholas (1) was one of the signers of the petition for the organization of Bellingham, which previously belonged to Dedham and Mendon. He was a very prominent man in town affairs. His will was made Oct. 10, 1778, and disposes of real estate at "Candlewood Hill." From Nicholas to Nathan all

this family have been connected with affairs of note in town and with public office.

Ziba was a farmer all his life, born and reared in Bellingham, and passed most of his days on Scott Hill. He married Joanna, daughter of Seth and Amy (Cook) Aldrich, and had six children,—Duty, *Nahum*, Ziba, Eunice, Joanna, Amy,—who all attained maturity. He was a member of the Christian Church. He was born May 6, 1764, and died at Blackstone, July 15, 1840, aged seventy-six. His son Nahum was born in Bellingham March 28, 1796, married Sibil, daughter of Bazalier and Jemima (Morse) Balcom, of Douglas, Mass., and settled in Uxbridge as a farmer. After a residence there of four years he returned to Bellingham, purchased the place where, with his son Nathan, he now resides. At one time he owned real estate in six towns. His children were *Nathan A.* and *Amy A.* Amy married Alvah Aldrich, of Bellingham; had five children,—Albert A., George E., Hattie A., Charles W., and Weston. She died Feb. 9, 1879. Mrs. Sibil Cook died June 26, 1858. Nahum and wife were for many years members of the Reformed Methodist Church. He has held various town offices during his life, and stands well in the regards of those who know him. He is of positive character, strict, stern, and straightforward. His "yea is yea, and his nay is nay," and dissimulation is unknown to him; he came of good Democratic stock, and has always adhered tenaciously to their principles. At one election for member of Congress there was but one Democratic vote cast in town, and that was his. The printed ballots for some reason did not arrive, and Mr. Cook cut the printed ticket from his newspaper and deposited it. Although eighty-seven years old, he still attends town-meetings and elections.

Nathan A. Cook was reared a farmer, and received his education at Franklin Academy and Holliston Academy. This last school was a noted institution, under the celebrated instructor "Master Rice."—On account of failing health, Mr. Cook was compelled to return to country life. He taught winter terms of school seventeen consecutive winters, and was called, when member of school committee, several terms when teachers had failed. His home has been with his father during his whole life, with the exception of two years, and he has succeeded to the management of the ancestral acres, of which, in the towns of Bellingham and Blackstone, they have about one hundred and twenty-five acres. He married, March 28, 1845, Sena A., daughter of Stephen and Miranda (Cook) Cook. Their children were *George E.*, who died at twelve years of age; *Nahum H.*, born Jan. 12, 1849 (he married Ellen R. Farrington, and is now a

merchant and deputy postmaster at Bellingham Centre); Irwin F., born Jan. 31, 1855, was educated at the academy at Woonsocket, R. I., and Business College, Providence, in which school he became a successful instructor. He afterwards taught in the public schools of Attleborough, and won high encomiums as a teacher. He sought the most difficult schools, and spared no exertions nor labor to bring them into perfect discipline. He was soon principal of the graded school of North Attleborough, and filled that position with marked success. His delicate physical nature, however, could not stand the labor which his indomitable will placed upon him, and he died of consumption Sept. 22, 1880, keeping at work until within a very few days of his death. An Attleborough paper in noting his funeral says, "Mr. Cook was universally respected and beloved, and gained the love of his friends and pupils to an unusual degree. He was devoted heart and soul to his profession, having, as his highest aim, his greatest ambition, to be a good teacher. Long it will be ere his memory is forgotten." Nathan A. Cook has been much in public business. He has often been called upon to fill positions of honor, responsibility, and trust. He was appointed justice of the peace about thirty years ago, and has held that commission ever since. He is in his second term as trial justice. He has been selectman three terms, town treasurer, assessor, overseer of the poor, member of the school committee, superintendent of schools, collector of taxes, and, with Samuel Warner, of Wrentham, represents the Eighth District of Norfolk County in the State Legislature. To this office he was elected in 1882, receiving in his own town all of the votes cast but five. He is Republican in politics. He has done much probate business, settled many estates, is exact, methodical, and accurate, and is justly popular. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an exhorter of that communion, and is clerk of the Quarterly Conference of the East Blackstone Society. He is a member, also, of Montgomery Lodge, F. and A. M., Milford, Mass., joining it in 1862.

CHAPTER XVI.

FRANKLIN.¹

Early History as Precinct—First Cession of Dedham—Purchase of Wrentham—The New Precinct—Church Organized—First Minister—Meeting-House—Church Music—Discords—Precinct Ministers—Revs. Haven, Barnum, Emmons—Civil History—Move for a Town—Town History—Incorporation—Why named Franklin—Town Library—Topography—Maps—Indian Traditions—Revolutionary War—Sentiments in Town—Meeting—Soldiers' Second Meeting-House—Its Site, Cost, Bell—Moved and Modernized—Interior Glimpse of Home Life—Military Affairs—Trainings and Musters—The Poor—Burial-Grounds—Post-Offices—Temperance—Early Industries.

MORE than two hundred and forty years ago, when the forest-trees had withdrawn their shadows hardly the distance of an Indian's arrow-flight from Boston Common, the Puritan immigrants began to feel an impulse to "go West."

Following rather than leading this impulse, the Governor and his court, in session at Newtowne, Sept. 2, 1635, ordered "that there shall be a plantation settled about two miles above the falls of Charles River, on the northeast side thereof, to have ground lying to it on both sides the river, both upland and meadow, to be laid out hereafter as the court shall direct."

September 8th of the next year, 1636, this order was followed by another, naming the new settlement "Deddham," and this grant of territory was so large as to include what now forms thirteen towns and parts of four others.

Twenty-four years passed away, and the new settlers so spread that in 1660 thirty-four of them bought of the Wampanoags six hundred acres of land still farther west for one hundred and sixty pounds. They adopted the Indian name of Wollomonopoag. Among their still familiar names were Anthony Fisher, Sargent Ellis, Robert Ware, James Thorp, Isaac Bullard, Samuel Fisher, Samuel Parker, John Farrington, Ralph Freeman, and Sargent Stevens.

Oct. 16, 1673, a petition for the incorporation of Wollomonopoag as a town was presented to the General Court, and with, to us, astonishing promptness, was granted "the next day,"—so say the colonial records. Thus Wrentham, the namesake of the English home of some of the settlers, took her place and name in history.

The settlement increased so steadily that in 1718 it was divided into four school districts, each with a

¹ Compiled from "Blake's History of Franklin" and other sources, by Mrs. E. L. Morse. Copyright reserved.

three months' school. These afterwards became substantially the shoots of three substantial towns, the chief of which was Franklin, the others Norfolk and Bellingham. The next year (1719) the first precinct was set off and called Bellingham.

After many petitions and refusals, Wrentham reluctantly gave her consent, and, on the 23d of December, 1737, Governor Belcher with his signature cut off a second precinct, which in forty years grew into the town of Franklin.

The New Precinct.—The first warrant to organize the new precinct was issued by Jonathan Ware, justice of the peace, and was addressed to Robert Pond, Daniel Hawes, David Jones, Daniel Thurston, and John Adams, five of the freeholders. The other petitioners were—

David Pond,
John Failes,
Samuel Morse,
Michael Wilson,
Ezra Pond,
Samuel Metcalf,
Ebenr. Sheekelworth,
Ebenr. Partridge,
Thomas Man, Sr.,
John Smith,
Eleazer Metcalf,
Josiah Haws,
Joseph Whiting,
Eleazer Fisher,
Simon Slocum,
James New,
Uriah Wilson,
Edward Hall,
Nathaniel Fisher,
Samuel Partridge,
Daniel Maccane,
Baruch Pond,

Nathaniel Fairbanks,
Jonathan Wright,
Benjamin Rockwood,
John Richardson,
Job Partridge,
Thomas Rockwood,
Robert Blake,
John Fisher,
David Lawrence, Jr.,
Eleazer Ware,
Eleazer Metcalf, Jr.,
Ebenezer Lawrence,
Michael Metcalf,
Ebenezer Hunting,
Edward Gay,
Nathaniel Haws,
Ebenr. Clark,
David Darling,
Ichabod Pond,
Lineard Fisher,
David Lawrence.
In all, 48.

The first meeting was held on the 16th of January, 1737-38, at twelve o'clock. The needful officers were chosen, and four days later, at a second meeting, they went to work with a will. First, they voted eighty pounds for preaching, and appointed a committee to secure it; another committee was chosen to provide materials for a meeting-house in place of the small building heretofore provided, to be forty feet long, thirty-one wide, and twenty-feet posts. They also sent a request to Wrentham for the fulfillment of a promise made them ten years before, that money paid by them, amounting to one hundred and thirty pounds eleven shillings, towards its meeting-house should be repaid to them. At first Wrentham refused, but after four months' delay the request was granted.

First Church and Minister.—Meantime, a church must be organized to occupy the new meeting-house

when built and listen to a minister yet to be called. Some twenty brethren, having secured letters from the mother-church at Wrentham, kept the 16th of February, 1738, "as a day of solemn fasting and prayer to implore the blessing of God and His direction in the settling of a church, and in order to the calling and settling of a gospel minister in said place." And on that day in a large assembly the covenant was read and accepted, and Rev. Mr. Baxter, of Medfield, moderator, pronounced them a duly-organized church of our Lord Jesus Christ. Without any listening to miscellaneous candidates, they united upon their first selected preacher. On Nov. 8, 1738, Rev. Elias Haven was installed as the first pastor of the new church. The audience assembled, not in the meeting-house, as it was not yet built, but in a valley near its future site. After sixteen years of ministerial work, performed in physical weariness and pain, Rev. Mr. Haven died of consumption, and God gave him rest from his labors, Aug. 10, 1754, in his fortieth year. The stones placed by a remembering town over his grave in the old cemetery still stand, and the inscription thereon may be legible for years to come.

The Meeting-House.—The precinct having an organized church, a settled minister and his salary provided, and materials ready for a church building, its next duty was to select a site whereon to build. This, as in the first settlement of all New England towns, must be at the centre of its territory; for in those early days no house was permitted to be built above half a mile from the meeting-house without leave of the Court. At a meeting of the settlers, held the 7th of April, 1738, five men were sent into a corner "to Debate and Consider and Perfix upon a place for Building a Meeting-House on and bring it to the Precinct in one hour." Meanwhile, the rest spent that hour in voting and unvoting until they reached an apparent finality,—to set the house "at the most convenientest place on that acre of Land That was laid out By Thomas Man for the use of the West Inhabitants in said Precinct." But who shall decide where this "most convenientest place" is? Mr. Plimpton, "survair" of Medfield, is selected to bring his implements to bear on the solution, who reports for the west corner of Man's lot "as near as they conveniently can." But next year, May 9, 1739, a new question arises, whether this be in the exact centre of the precinct, and a new surveyor is called to this problem. He and his two chainmen are put under oath to honestly "survey the ground where the meeting-house shall shortly lie." May 23d he reports in writing as follows:

"To the Inhabitants of Wrentham Westerly Precinct.

"GENT^l!—These may Inform you that I the Subscriber Have Been and Measured to find the Center of s^d Precinct, Mess^{rs}. Decon Barber and Benj. Rockwood being chainman, and according to what we find by Measuring on the Ground from the Northerly End to the Southerly End and from the Westerly Side to the Easterly Side of the Same I find the Center of s^d Measuring to be South westerly from the Present Meeting-house a little Beter than an Hundred Rods, where we Pitched a Stake and Made an heap of Stones.

"ELEAZER FISHER, *Surveyor*."

The deed of one acre of land from Thomas Man was accepted Sept. 11, 1739, and was put for safe-keeping into the care of Simeon Slocum. In the same month of September, another committee put seats in the barn-like building according to the timber provided, and "one lock and key and bolts and latches for the doors, and cants" for the gallery stairs, and also a foundation for the pulpit and pulpit stairs, and rails round the galleries, and made five "pillows,"—a small number for a modern audience. The bills, presented March 3, 1740, show that the committees had been reasonably expeditious. The final cost of the meeting-house was £338 13s. 6d., as reported in October, 1741. The boys, too, were promptly at work, for in July, 1740, Capt. Fairbanks is directed to get the windows mended, and to prosecute the depredators.

Pari passu with the meeting-house arose the "horse-houses," whose long strings of successors afterwards made the Franklin Common so famous. They were all planted and grew on Thomas Man's acre. Among them were Richard Puffer's "small diner-house," and Isaac Heton and Dr. Jones had a "small noon-house."

Of this oldest real meeting-house no picture or description is in existence. Some of the sashes, two feet square with five-inch panes of glass set diagonally in lead, were visible in an old house not many years ago, but of their present whereabouts, if they exist at all, no man now knoweth.

The building stood on the slight hill north of the present Catholic Church, in a surrounding girth of dwarfish pitch-pines. It was guarded by platoons of horse-sheds and some small dinner-houses, where the forefathers of the hamlet shared their lunch and exchanged opinions, and the mothers nursed their infants and compared news during the hour's noon intermission of the Sabbath service.

This first house was used—subjected to occasional internal modifications as the congregation increased and the taste changed—until Oct. 12, 1789, forty-eight years from its completion. A committee was then chosen to sell the outgrown and aged building within twenty days, or to pull it down at their dis-

cretion. As there is no record of its sale, it was probably taken down. Next to the house and its minister comes

The Church Music of "y^e Olden Time."—The "Old Bay Psalm-Book" was used at first in all the colonial churches. A chorister started the tunes with a pitch-pipe, and the congregation, each in his own good time,—which might be faster or slower than the leader's,—followed on or hastened ahead. All sang the same part, and with an energy begotten of facing northeasters, felling forest-trees, and shouting to tardy oxen winding among their stumps. No two sang alike, and the sounds were so grievous to the ears of the people that their distress found voice in a vote of the precinct, June 26, 1738, "To sing no other tunes than are Pricked Down in our former Psalm-Books which were Printed between Thirty and forty years Agoe, and To Sing Them as They are Prickt down in them as Near as they can." The older people remonstrated against this invasion of their liberties, but the precinct refused, in September, "to ease those that were inclined to sing the old way." Six months later, March 8, 1738–39, the church "voted to sing by rule, according to note," and chose Joseph Whiting to set the tunes in the church.

Later in the same meeting some curious soul stirred up the brethren by the query, "What notice will the church take of one of the brethren's striking into a pitch of the tune unusually raised February 18th?" For answer, another vote was recorded:

"WHEREAS, our brother, David Pond, as several of our brethren, viz., David Jones, Ebenezer Hunting, Benj. Rockwood, Jr., Aaron Haws, and Michael Metcalf, apprehend, struck into a pitch of the tune on February 18th, in the public worship in the forenoon raised above what was set; after most of the congregation, as is thought, kept the pitch for three lines, and after our pastor had desired them that had raised it to fall to the pitch that was set to be suitable, decent or to that purpose; the question was put, whether the church apprehends this our brother David Pond's so doing to be disorderly; and it passed in the affirmative, and David Pond is suspended until satisfaction is given."

But David Pond froze over at this cold blast of reproof and suspension, and his musical thermometer went below zero, where it stayed for thirteen years. At last, Jan. 12, 1751–52, he melted into confession of error, and all discord was drowned in harmony.

Another vote of the church on this subject is significant. May 18, 1739, it was voted "that the man that tunes the Psalm in the congregation be limited till further direction to some particular tunes, and the tunes limited are Canterbury, London, Windsor, St. David's, Cambridge, Short One Hundredth, and One Hundredth and Forty-eighth Psalm tunes; and Benj.

Rockwood, Jr., to tune the psalm." Ten years' practice so wore upon these seven permitted tunes that, April 5, 1749, the church removed the limitation and the hymns thereafter flowed smoothly on in many separate streams like the voice of many waters. All went musically, as between the tunes, for a time; but on April 15, 1760, sprang up a war of rival hymn-books which lasted for five years, until the 4th of July, 1765, when it was decided by the victory of Dr. Watts' version of the psalms over the Old Bay Psalm-Book, and Tate and Brady's version of psalms and hymns. Dr. Watts remained in possession of the field for nearly ninety years, until the Puritan hymn-and tune-book, born in Mendon Association in 1858, raised him also onto the shelf of antiques.

The Precinct Ministers.—Rev. Elias Haven, the first minister of the young church, after sixteen years of pastoral labor in failing health, through which he was tenderly helped by a loving people, died of consumption in 1744, and was buried in the central cemetery of the town, where a stone still stands to his memory. Then came the trying experiences of hearing candidates and selecting his successor. But they sat down patiently to scrutinize whomsoever came before them; and the sitting, if not the patience, lasted for six years. One after another preached in review before them. Aaron Putnam, Joseph Haven, Stephen Holmes, Thomas Brooks, a Mr. Norton, Joseph Manning, to whom they said, "Stay with us," but he declined; Messrs. Parsons, Goodhue, Phillips, Payson, who also declined their call; Jesse Root and Nathan Holt, who refused to stay; John Eals, Mr. Gregory, and at last came Caleb Barnum, of Danbury, Conn. He, the fourteenth candidate, was urged to stay by one hundred and two votes, and was offered seventy pounds salary per annum, and one hundred and thirty-three pounds settlement as an additional motive. After several months of consideration, he finally accepted, and was settled June 4, 1760, and six years after the death of Mr. Haven.

Rev. Caleb Barnum was the son of Thomas and Deborah, born in Danbury, June 30, 1737; graduated at Princeton, 1757, and received an A.M. in 1768 from both Princeton and Harvard. His brief pastorate of eight years was full of divers disturbances, not the least of which was the hymn-book conflict already mentioned. Some differed also from his opinions and beliefs as preached from the pulpit, and some left to attend Separatists' meetings, but the majority vindicated the pastor. The differences seemed to be more between the precinct and the church than in the church itself; but the minister stood as a central figure between the two parties, and

was attacked by both. His resignation was caused by these dissensions, and being made final, despite their reluctance to grant it, he was dismissed March 6, 1768.

The next February he was installed over the First Congregational Church in Taunton. In 1775 he joined the army of the Revolution, and became chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. John Groaton, then near Boston, Feb. 10, 1776. On the return of his regiment from Montreal he was taken sick at Ticonderoga, and discharged July 24, dying at Pittsfield, Aug. 23, 1776, aged thirty-nine.

Once more the pulpit was empty, and again a procession of candidates appeared. One and another was called upon to stop, but each declined, and they all moved on. Then the people looked each upon his neighbor, and asked, "Why will no one stay with us?"

The meeting-house, now thirty years old, and too small as well as growing old-fashioned (for there was even then a fashion for meeting-houses), was pondered upon as a possible obstacle. Therefore, in 1772, they chose five men to "consult upon the conveniences and inconveniences of enlarging and repairing their meeting-house, and to draw a plan thereof and report."

Meanwhile, the committee of supply had in some way heard of a young graduate of Yale College who had preached in New York State, and was now among the New Hampshire hills. He was small in stature, with a thin, small voice, and he hesitated about appearing before a church containing two such vigorous and bellicose parties. But he came, October, 1769, and essayed to fill the vacant pulpit. So well did he supply their needs, and so thoroughly did they test him, that on Nov. 30, 1772, the church, by a vote of thirty-two out of thirty-four, invited him to become their pastor. Two weeks later the precinct heartily seconded their invitation, and April 21, 1773, NATHANAEL EMMONS was settled as the third precinct minister. The service was held out of doors, like that of both of his predecessors, in the valley west of the present Catholic Church.

The memory of Dr. Emmons' life and ministry is still bright in the town where he lived and labored for more than fifty years. His namesakes are found in many a family, and many a town and State, while anecdotes of him and his pithy apothegms are still current, and still bright as new coins, and more valuable for use.

In one aspect Dr. Emmons has been and still is misrepresented. He was not curt, dogmatic, and repellent. He was not unsocial and austere to his

people, nor a bugbear to the young. He was affable, genial, and witty, and enjoyed a good joke as keenly as any. In the pulpit his clear-cut and logical sentences sharpened the intellects of his hearers and made them alert, discriminating, and clear-headed thinkers, having settled opinions of their own. He ruled, therefore, only by always moving in the line of his people's intelligent convictions. They knew him to be simply following truth, and they had to follow his guidance because he justified to them every step of his way.

Dr. Emmons' active ministry continued about fifty-four years, from April 21, 1773, to May 28, 1827. Twice during this time, in 1781 and again in 1784, he became discouraged in his work and asked for a dismissal; but his people unanimously refused to grant it. Before the close of 1784 a powerful revival added seventy to his church, quickened his weary spirit, and ended his discouragements. During his fifty-four years of work three hundred and eight were gathered into the church. But his slender physique could not forever second the strong spirit within, and in his eighty-third year he fainted in the pulpit while preaching a sermon from Acts ii. 37 (see "Emmons' Works," vol. vi., p. 688). He then knew that his earthly work was done, and a quiet waiting for the Master's call to "come up higher" was all that remained to him here. His letter of resignation to his people is worthy of a place in this history for its loving simplicity:

"FRANKLIN, May 28, 1827.

"To the members of the Church, and to the members of the Religious Society in this place.

"BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: I have sustained the pastoral relation to you for more than fifty years, which is a long ministerial life. The decays of nature, and increasing infirmities of old age and my present feeble state of health, convince me that it is my duty to retire from the field of labor which I am no longer able to occupy to my own satisfaction nor to your benefit. I therefore take the liberty to inform you that I can no longer supply your pulpit and perform any ministerial labor among you; and, at the same time, that I renounce all claims upon you for any future ministerial support, relying entirely on your wisdom and goodness to grant or not to grant any gratuity to your aged servant during the residue of his life.

"NATHANAEL EMMONS."

After thirteen years of patient waiting, he died Sept. 23, 1849, at nearly ninety-six. Dr. Emmons' funeral, Monday, September 28th, was attended by ministers and people from far and wide. It was the last service held in the old church which his voice had dedicated fifty-two years before. The next day the carpenters began their alterations.

Dr. Emmons' dwelling-house stood on the north corner of the present Main and Emmons Streets.

It was removed some years ago, and it now does duty as a tenement-house, as historic buildings are wont to do in our hurrying age. June 17, 1846, a granite monument, paid by a public subscription, was erected with public services near the centre of the Common, across which the venerable pastor had traveled to and from his church for more than half a century. An address was given in the church by Rev. M. Blake, and then the large company adjourned to the Common, where the dedicatory address was made by the then pastor, Rev. T. D. Southworth. These addresses were printed.

A few years ago this monument was moved into a new part of the cemetery, out of public sight and contrary to the unalterable provision of the society which procured, located, and erected it on the Common.

The ecclesiastical history of the precinct, which in those early years was practically identical with its civil record, here practically ends.

Precinct Civic History.—In 1740-42 movements were made in the precinct to petition Wrentham for leave to become a town by themselves; but lack of maternal sympathy quieted them till March 4, 1754, when a petition was actually presented to and refused by Wrentham. Discouraged by this rebuff, and absorbed in the political events which preceded the Revolution, the people postponed further action, and continued to journey to Wrentham to vote or stayed at home. But the question soon came up again in earnest. War meetings became more frequent and important, and the ride of five to eight miles to Wrentham so often was wearisome for man and horse. The population of the precinct had also increased, and was fully large enough to justify a separation. Therefore, Dec. 29, 1777, another petition was addressed to Wrentham "for liberty to be set off into a district township, according to grant of court that they were at first incorporated into a precinct, with a part of said town's money and stocks. Deacon Jabez Fisher, Esq., Jonathan Metcalf, Samuel Lethbridge, Asa Whiting, Dr. John Metcalf, Joseph Hawes, and Capt. John Boyd, chief men of the precinct, are put in charge of the matter." In response to this petition, Wrentham sent nine men as a joint committee to consider the matter. February 21st they reported that "said inhabitants be set off as a separate township by themselves." The process of division was speedily begun. It involved many and complicated matters of importance. The men already raised as the whole town's quota for the Continental army were proportionately accredited to each section. Firearms and military stores were also similarly

divided. The salt allowed by the General Court and all other properties were duly adjusted. Even of the five solitary paupers dependent upon the whole town, two were assigned to the forthcoming town. All preliminaries being thus arranged, another committee was elected to present their petition to the General Court. The charter of incorporation, granted in answer to this petition, appears among the acts of 1778, and is dated in the House of Representatives, February 27th, and in the Council, March 2d. It is as follows:

"STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

"In the year of our Lord 1778.

"AN ACT incorporating the Westerly Part of the Town of Wrentham in the County of Suffolk into a Town by the name of Franklin.

"WHEREAS, the Inhabitants of the Westerly part of the town of Wrentham in the County of Suffolk have Represented to this Court the Difficulties they Labor under in their present situation, and apprehending themselves of sufficient Numbers & Ability, request that they may be incorporated into a separate Town.

"Be it Therefore Enacted By the Council & House of Representatives in General Court Assembled & by the Authority of the same, That the Westerly part of said Town of Wrentham separated by a line, as follows, viz., Beginning at Charles River, where Medfield line comes to said river; thence running south seventeen degrees and an half West until it comes to one rod East of y^e Dwelling-House of William Man; thence a strait line to the eastwardly corner of Asa Whiting's barn; thence a strait line to sixty rods due south of the old cellar where the Dwelling-House of Ebenezer Healy formerly stood; thence a Due West Course by the Needle to Bellingham line, said Bellingham line to be the West Bounds and Charles River the Northerly Bounds, Be and hereby is incorporated into a distinct and separate Town by the name of FRANKLIN, and invested with all the powers, Privileges, and immunities that Towns in this State do or may enjoy. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of said Town of Franklin shall pay their proportion of all State, County, and Town charges already granted to be raised in the Town of Wrentham and also their proportion of the pay of the Representatives for the present year; and the said Town of Wrentham and Town of Franklin shall be severally held punctually to stand by & perform to each other the Terms & proposals Contained and Expressed in a vote of the Town of Wrentham passed at Publick Town-meeting the sixteenth Day of February, 1778, according to y^e plain and obvious meaning thereof; and Be it also Enacted by y^e authority aforesaid, That Jabez Fisher, Esq., Be & he hereby is authorized & required to issue his warrant to one of the principal inhabitants of said Town of Franklin, authorizing & requiring him to Notifie and warn the Freeholders & other inhabitants of said Town to meet together at such time and place as shall be expressed in said warrant, To choose such officers as Towns are authorized by Law to Choose, and Transact other such Lawfull matters as shall be expressed in said warrant. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants living within y^e Bounds aforesaid who in the Late Tax in the Town of Wrentham were rated one-half part so much for their Estates and Faculties as for one single Poll shall be taken and Holden to be Qualified and be allowed to Vote in their first Meeting for the Choice of officers and such

other meetings as may be Called in said Town of Franklin untill a valuation of Estates shall be made by Assessors there.

"IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Feb. 27, 1778.

"This Bill having been read three several times, passed to be engrossed. Sent up for Concurrence.

"J. WARREN SYKE.

"IN COUNCIL.

"March 2d, 1778.

"This Bill, having had two several Readings, passed a Concurrence, to be engrossed.

"JNO. AVERY, Dpy. Secy."

In the original draft of the charter, as preserved in the State archives, the name of the new town is written as *Exeter*. Why its name was first written Exeter is a conundrum, whose answer is inaudible among the echoes of the past. Why it was changed to Franklin is apparent. After the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Benjamin Franklin with two others was sent forthwith to France, to arrange for a treaty of alliance with Louis XVI. The king dallied with the ambassadors until the close of 1777, when the capture of Burgoyne settled his doubts, and a treaty of amity and commerce was formed with them in January, 1778. News of their success reached this country while the petition of the new town was waiting decision. The charter was doubtless amended in honor of that event, and Exeter was changed for the honored name of FRANKLIN, the first of the twenty-nine towns in our States who have since followed her example in calling themselves by the same name.

Dr. Franklin showed his appreciation of the compliment by sending the town a valuable library of one hundred and sixteen volumes, selected by Rev. Richard Price, of London, a strong friend of Franklin's and of American liberty. Of these, mostly folio volumes, the most secular and sensational was "The Life of Baron Trench." These one hundred and sixteen seed volumes were subsequently increased by a social library to some five hundred, and have since multiplied to three thousand or more, constituting the present Public Library, for which maintenance annual grants of money are made by the town.

Topography.—Franklin, in the limits of its original charter, included 17,602½ acres, or 27.6 square miles; lying longer north and south than its width east and west. It is twenty-seven and a quarter miles southwesterly from Boston by the New York and New England Railroad.

The earliest map of the territory of Franklin was made in 1735, by Samuel Brooks, surveyor, and is kept in the town office of Wrentham. It contains only the four ponds, Uncas, Beaver, Popolatic, and Long, two or three short streets, and the names of the

first settlers. The outline of the West Precinct is dotted within it, and follows nearly the present boundaries of Franklin. A later map is in the archives of the State-House at Boston, and is dated May 27, 1795. It was from surveys made by Amos Hawes and Moses Fisher in September, October, and November, 1794. Nov. 2, 1795, the selectmen were directed to have another map of the town drawn on parchment, but if this was done the map cannot now be found. In 1832 a map of the town was surveyed by John G. Hales and lithographed, in compliance with an act passed by the State Legislature in 1830. No survey has been made since by the town.

Charles River forms its northern boundary and receives the overflow of the ponds that lie, like bits of broken mirrors, among its hills. Chief of these ponds are Beaver, Uncas, Popolatic, and Kingsbury's, with their outlets of Mine Brook, and Stop, or Mill River, drawing their surplus waters through Charles River into Massachusetts Bay and the sea. The geological formation of the town is sienitic, though very few ledges of rock appear on the surface. Traces of limestone have been found, and a deposit of amethysts, now exhausted. Green meadows, deep, shady valleys, and sunny hills make the natural scenery of Franklin beautiful. It is one of the highest towns in the county, and from some of its elevated highways the blue hills of Milton and the round head of Mount Wachusett, in Princeton, are visible.

Its own hills and rocks have retained but few traditions of their aboriginal owners and their deeds. Yet Indian Rock still records the story of the forty-two of King Philip's warriors, who stopped for a night and laid themselves down to sleep around its base. They had been on the war-path to Medfield, burning the houses of its settlers, and were on their way back to Narragansett. It is said a man named Rocket, in searching for a lost horse, found their trail, which he followed till he saw them asleep at Indian Rock. He hastened back to the settlement, and before daylight he was back again, with a dozen men in command of Capt. Robert Ware, to watch and take care of the sleeping murderers. When the Indians arose at daylight a dozen bullets quickly found their mark. Their punishment was so swift and fatal that only one or two escaped to tell others of the steady and sure aim of the white man. Hence came the name of the ledge, which still rears its monumental head above the trees some five hundred yards east of the Common. The Fourth of July, 1823, was celebrated on this rock, and its stony breast is still marked with the graven initials of the managers of that celebration. They then proposed erecting a commemorative monu-

ment on the site, but Franklin did not care to revive such tragic memories, and the trees have now hidden even the path to Indian Rock.

Uncas Pond also holds the tradition that the wily Mohegan sachem, in some of his campaigns with the Pequots in this region, made the shores of this pond one of his occasional haunts, and the early settlers attached his name to the wood-sheltered sheet of water as a memento of the fact. But the settlement was too insignificant at the time of the Indian war to attract any massacres or conflagrations as befell its neighbors, Medfield and Wrentham, and it has to be content without its legends of savage warfare.

The Revolution.—The young town took her stand courageously beside her older sisters in the troublous times of the colonies. Instead of the horn of Ceres, she must grasp for a while the sword of Mars. Many of her men had been enrolled two years before among the five companies of minute-men formed within the whole town of Wrentham. Some of her inhabitants were among those who, on the first alarm from Concord, "marched from Wrentham on the nineteenth of April (1775) in the Colonial service." The exigencies of the Revolution demanded many town-meetings. Thirty-one were held in the five years between January, 1773, and Feb. 16, 1778, this being the last before the separation of Franklin from Wrentham.

At one of these meetings, held at Wrentham June 5, 1776, one day less than a month before the Declaration of Independence, a paper of instructions to their representatives to the General Court was, "after being several times distinctly read and considered by the town, unanimously voted in the affirmative without even one dissentient." This paper is inserted as a sample voice of the times, indicating the clear and decided convictions of that day, and the hopelessness of attempting to dragoon such study yeomanry into duty:

"GENTLEMEN,—We, your constituents in full town-meeting, June 5, 1776, give you the following instructions: Whereas, Tyranny and oppression, a little more than one century and a half ago, obliged our forefathers to quit their peaceful habitations and seek an asylum in this distant land, amid an howling wilderness surrounded with savage enemies, destitute of almost every convenience of life was their unhappy situation; but such was their zeal for the common rights of mankind that they (under the smile of Divine Providence) surmounted every difficulty, and in a little time were in the exercise of civil government under a charter of the crown of Great Britain. But after some years had passed and the Colonies had become of some importance, new troubles began to arise. The same spirit which caused them to leave their native land still pursued them, joined by designing men among themselves. Letters began to be wrote against the government and the first charter soon after destroyed. In this situation some years passed be-

fore another charter could be obtained, and although many of the gifts and privileges of the first charter were abridged by the last, yet in that situation the government has been tolerably quiet until about the year 1763, since which the same spirit of oppression has risen up. Letters by divers ill-minded persons have been wrote against the government (in consequence of which divers acts of the British Parliament made, mutilating and destroying the charter, and wholly subversive of the constitution); fleets and armies have been wantonly rejected with disdain; the prince we once adored has now commissioned the instruments of his hostile oppression to lay waste our dwellings with fire and sword, to rob us of our property, and wantonly to stain the land with the blood of its innocent inhabitants; he has entered into treaties with the most cruel nations to hire an army of foreign mercenaries to subjugate the colonies to his cruel and arbitrary purposes. In short, all hope of an accommodation is entirely at an end, a reconciliation as dangerous as it is absurd; a recollection of past injuries will naturally keep alive and kindle the flames of jealousy. We, your constituents, therefore think that to be subject or dependent on the crown of Great Britain would not only be impracticable, but unsafe to the State. The inhabitants of this town, therefore, in full town-meeting, unanimously instruct and direct you (*i.e.*, the representatives) to give your vote that, if the Honorable American Congress (in whom we place the highest confidence under God) should think it necessary for the safety of the United Colonies to declare them independent of Great Britain, that we, your constituents, with our lives and fortunes will most cheerfully support them in the measure."

Sept. 15, 1774, soon after the encampment of Gen. Gage on Boston Common, Wrentham voted to buy two cannon "of the size and bigness most proper and beneficial for the town," and ordered them to be made fit for action. Ammunition was also bought, and men were armed and trained in military exercise. The last vote of the whole town touching the war previous to the incorporation of Franklin, Feb. 16, 1778, was the acceptance of a committee's report, that the full quota of the town, "being the full seventh part of the male inhabitants of the town," had been secured.

The First Meeting of the town of Franklin was called by Jabez Fisher, justice of the peace, and was held Monday, March 23, 1778, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The requisite town officers were chosen. They were Asa Pond, town clerk; Asa Whiting, treasurer; Samuel Lethbridge, Deacon Jonathan Metcalf, Asa Whiting, Hezekiah Fisher, Ensign Joseph Hawes, selectmen; and Ensign Hawes was representative to the General Court. The Committee of Correspondence, who looked after the affairs of the war, were Capt. John Boyd, Deacon Daniel Thurston, Lieut. Ebenezer Dean, Capt. Thomas Bacon. After adjournment they meditated for a month upon the new State Constitution, preparatory to an intelligent and wise de-

cision. Money as well as men were furnished often and heartily, and the town bore with marked unanimity the heavy expenses of the Revolution as well as the depreciation of the currency as their home part of the price paid for liberty.

The depreciation of money was rapid and severe in its results upon values. In July, 1781, the ratio of paper to silver was as one to forty; in September of the same year, one to one hundred and fifty. In the following February the town paid £400 for ten shirts to Deacon Joseph Whiting, who, of course, would not overcharge.

The patriotic little town looked sharply after its home enemies. It voted to report all Tories to the proper court. It directed the soldiers' families to be "supplied with the necessaries of life at a stipulated price at the town's cost." They voted not to deal commercially with any who did not conform to the scale of prices recommended by the Concord convention of 1779. They furnished their quota of beef for the army—thirty-three thousand nine hundred and eight pounds—in eighteen months, taking almost the cattle on a thousand hills. They voted in 1779—when the money credit of the government was rapidly sinking—that all who had money to lend, should "avoid lending to Monopolizers, Jobbers, Harpies, Foresters, and Tories, with as much caution as they avoid a pestilence," and rather to lend to the Continental and State treasuries. There was the irrepressible spirit of liberty here.

Franklin has not preserved any muster-rolls or other data to make up a list of its soldiers in the Revolutionary war. From the muster-rolls of Wrentham preserved in the archives of the State one can select the residents of Franklin proper only by similarity of name. But an examination of these rolls shows that they do *not* include all who should be on them, for the names of many men whose military record is known from other sources are not on the lists. Of the five companies of Wrentham, under the command of Capt. Oliver Pond, Benjamin Hawes, Samuel Kollock, Elijah Pond, and Asa Fairbanks, the last two of the companies were mostly of Franklin names, as follows:

Capt. Asa Fairbanks' Company.

Asa Fairbanks, captain.	Asa Metcalf,	private.
Joseph Woodward, lieutenant.	Matthias Haws,	"
Joseph Haws,	John Fairbank,	"
James Gilmore, sergeant.	Joseph Streeter,	"
Joseph Hills,	John Adams,	"
David Wood, corporal.	Nathan Wight,	"
Peter Adams, private.	Philemon Metcalf,	"
John Clark,	Asa Whiting,	"

Jesse Ware, private.	Abijah Allen, private.
Peltiah Fisher, "	Jonathan Hawes, "
Isaac Heaton, "	John Pearce, "
Peter Fisher, "	Will Man, "
Elisha Harding, "	Ebenezer Dean, "
Levi Chaffee, "	Matthew Smith, "
William Sayles, "	Asabel Perry, "
James Smith, "	John Clark, Jr., "
Joseph Harding, "	Joseph Hills, "
William Gilmore, "	Aaron Fisher, "
Iehabod Dean, "	Joseph Guild, "

Capt. Elijah Pond's Company.

Elijah Pond, captain.	Benjamin Pond, private.
Asa Pond, lieutenant.	Timothy Rockwood, "
Jonathan Bowditch, 2nd lieutenant.	Elias Ware, "
Robert Blake, sergeant.	Elisha Bullard, "
Timothy Pond, "	Daniel Thurston, "
Duke Williams, corporal.	Nathaniel Thayer, "
Samuel Pond, "	Peter Darling, "
Amos Bacon, drummer.	Simeon Fisher, "
Nathan Daniels, clerk.	Elisha Partridge, "
Elisha Rockwood, private.	Simeon Daniels, "
Abijah Thurston, "	John Allen, "
Robert Pond, "	James Fisher, "
Zepha Lane, "	John Metcalf, "
Eleaz. Partridge, "	Elisha Pond, "
Joseph Ellis, "	John Richardson, "
	Elisha Richardson, "

In Capt. Cowell's company, of Col. Benjamin Hawes' regiment, sent on a secret expedition, 23d of September, 1777, occur the names of Michael and Timothy Metcalf and Benjamin Rockwood, Franklin men.

There were at least seventeen Ponds that flowed from Franklin into the American army and are not recorded. One, Elisha Pond, escaped one night from the old Sugar-House at New York, where he had been imprisoned and nearly starved by the British. Another Pond, Pennel, "died Dec. 16, 17—, in York harbor on board a guard-ship, supposed to be poisoned by ye British doctors." So his only record says, written in stone in the City Mills graveyard. Philip Blake was blacksmith and commissary to a portion of the American army on Dorchester Heights, and was afterwards in Sullivan's retreat on Rhode Island, but his name is not on any roll. Some of the lists must have been lost. John Newton, an English soldier, impressed on board a British man-of-war, escaped from his ship in Boston harbor by swimming three miles on a dark and stormy night. He reached the shore too exhausted to walk or stand; but when rested, he fled towards Dedham. He was met on the way and was asked, "Who are you?" He only answered, "John—going!" and he went on, beyond curious querists, until he reached Franklin. His first assumed American name he kept, and his descendants still live in Franklin with the name modernized into

Gowen. John Adams, ancestor of the Adams family, was also a victim of English impressment who found a home among the Franklin patriots. David Lane, afterwards called McLane, and a native of Attleborough, came to Franklin, and married a wife in 1786. Ten years after he started for Canada as general of a secret project, said to be originated by the French minister to this country, to incite the Canadians to revolt against Great Britain, and thus to aid the United States. McLane's directions were to raise men in Quebec and seize the garrison and then capture the city. But McLane was betrayed by one of his men and taken as a spy. He was publicly executed on the glacis outside the city walls of Quebec,—the last and probably the only instance in America of the ancient brutal mode of hanging, drawing, and quartering a traitor. McLane was, without doubt, more an unhappy lunatic than a criminal. But the spirit of those days was full of animosity and cruelty. The later wars of the Republic will find mention farther on.

The Second Meeting-House.—The war was at last ended, and the country had won for itself independence, and settled down to repair damages. The old town question soon presented itself again,—whether to repair the house of worship or build anew. There were evidently two opinions in the town, for April 26, 1784, two hundred pounds were voted to buy material for a new building. But October 3d of the next year the opposition carried the day, and the constable was ordered "to pay back the money collected for the meeting-house and return the tax-bill into the town clerk's office, and that the town clerk pull off the seal of the warrants and write on the back that they are null and void;" and secondly, "that a committee view the meeting-house and report what is best to be done to repair it." As a result, £6 2s. 10d. were spent in patching the shingles, supplying glass to the upper windows, and boarding up the lower. But this putting of new cloth upon the old garment was an economy of short duration. A new meeting-house became more and more a visible necessity.

One question towards it had been settled January, 1784, in regard to the fixedness of the centre of Franklin. Two surveyors and three chainmen had, at a cost of £26 3s. 4d. (of which £1 12s. 11d. was for "lickquer"), discovered that "forty-seven rods from the centre of the west door of the meeting-house where it now stands" was the same unmoved centre found fifty years ago near the same Morse's mud-pond.

On Dec. 17, 1787, Deacon Samuel Lethbridge, Asa

Whiting, and Ensign Joseph Whiting presented the following report which was accepted, and a larger site for the new building than the Thomas Mann's acre was bought :

"We have agreed with Mr. John Adams for the wedge of land lying between the way from the meeting-house leading to the Rev. Nathanael Emmons and the way from the said meeting-house to Ensign John Adams', being nine acres, at £1 10s. per acre ; also thirty-eight rods of land west of said way at the same rate ; also one and a half acres in the hollow south of the old meeting-house at three pounds. And of Nathaniel Adams one hundred and forty rods of land east of the way from said meeting-house leading to Mr. Emmons at the rate of £1 10s. per acre. Also a road three rods wide through his improved land, beginning at the road from John Adams', Jr., to go a straight course between his house and well to the land above mentioned, for which he is to receive as a satisfaction eight pounds in money and the acre of land on which the meeting-house now stands, with the road that is now wanted, in by his house, to said acre."

Two years later (1789) fifty-nine and a half rods lying north of the new meeting-house were bought at sixpence per rod. This lot completed the nine acres, of which the present Franklin Common was a part. This land, when first bought, was covered with a dense growth of pitch-pines, standing with their feet firmly planted among small bowlders. It cost sixty dollars and ninety-one cents to clear this untamed spot and cover it with grass. Three sides of this wedge-shaped nine acres were afterwards trimmed with slender Lombardy poplars. They were planted April 6, 1801, by William Adams, according to a previous vote of the town. Some twenty years afterwards the south end of the Common was sold for building sites, and on the centre lot Dr. Amory Hunting built a house in front of the old gun-house, since removed. After the meeting-house had been moved to its present site and reversed, the town bought the Common of the parish and committed it to the care of a voluntary association. This association has bordered it with hardy trees, crossed it with walks, and surrounded it with a durable fence.

A plan for the new meeting-house was presented by a committee of thirteen, and accepted by the town December, 1787. Its dimensions were as follows : Sixty-two feet long and forty wide, with a porch at each end fourteen feet square. It had fifty-nine pews on the floor and twenty-one in the gallery, besides the singers' and boys' seats. The centre of the house had at first long benches on each side of the

main aisle, afterwards exchanged for narrow pews. The frame still lives, unaltered in size, within a new covering.

The building was carried on with characteristic energy and finished in July, 1788, seven months from the acceptance of the plan. The cost, as rendered by the committee to the town, March 7, 1791, was as follows :

	£	s.	d.	f.
Lumber at Boston	57	19	3	0
Carting from Boston	16	19	3	0
Rum, sugar, molasses, and lemons at Boston.....	12	6	3	0
Lickyuers bought at home.....	3	3	4	0
Cost of raising the house.....	26	8	9	0
Nails and other iron-ware at Boston.....	15	7	5	0
Nails and other iron-ware at home.....	25	15	2	0
Painting, tarring, and glazing Boards, clapboards, and shingles at home.....	73	6	5	0
Plastering and whitewashing	33	5	0	0
Underpinning the house.....	18	4	3	2
Boarding the workmen.....	26	12	5	0
Carpenters' work.....	81	14	8	0
Door - stones and paving round the house.....	233	0	8	0
Window-weights.....	25	1	3	0
Cost of the curtain (behind the pulpit).....	5	18	4	0
Expenses of the committee...	3	7	3	0
	69	3	7	0
Total.....	£726	3	4	2

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.	f.
Hezekiah Fisher, to purchase the glass.....	29	4	4	3
Nathaniel Thayer.....	2	10	7	3
Jonathan Wales.....	1	16	0	0
Josiah Hawes.....	14	3	0	0
Nathan Mau.....	1	3	6	1

(So added in the original) £ 35 8 8 3

	£	s.	d.	f.
Total of class-tax.....	293	17	1	1
Received from sale of pews...	622	11	0	0
Interest on securities for pews.	13	17	6	0
From the old house.....	13	12	6	0

£943 18 1 1

Total cost of meeting-house, £1054 9 2 1

Or, at the then value of paper currency, \$3514.86.

This bill was not accepted as readily as the plan had been ; but examination of the charges by an auditing committee, March 10, 1794, showed that £18 5s. 5d. more were due to the committee than they had charged. The honest town voted that this balance should be paid, with interest for four years, and receipts in full were exchanged. The bill probably included the cost of preparing the land. In 1806 the east porch was raised into a belfry to receive a clock and bell, which had been given to the parish, costing seven hundred and forty-five dollars. The bell has never told the name of the giver, nor the clock-hands pointed to the time or place of its record, and none of the living know the generous donor or donors.

In 1830, while workmen were painting the belfry, they spattered the bell, whereon some bright genius among them, thinking to better the matter, painted the luckless bell all over. Under this covering the voice of the bell was almost silenced,—it was supposed forever. It was thereupon sent to the foundry at East Medway in exchange for a heavier one. The dumb bell came forth from the fiery furnace freed from the smothering paint and musically toned as ever. It now tells the people of Paxton the times of public assemblings.

The second house was used for fifty-two years, when it was moved about eighty feet directly north, and turned a quarter round, with its belfry towards the south. The old square pews were exchanged for modern slips, and all the congregation were seated in platoons with their faces toward the pulpit. In 1856 the interior walls were frescoed.

Upon the completion of the third and present Congregational meeting-house, the second, which was in its turn the old, was sold and deeded, through Davis Thayer, Jr., to J. L. Fitzpatrick, and by him transferred to the Right Rev. J. J. Williams, now archbishop of Boston, for the use of the Catholic congregation. The last sermon in it before its sale was preached by Rev. Luther Keene, the pastor, in which he stated that in its eighty-four years of service there had been 8736 Sabbath sermons preached from its pulpit, which had been in the charge of 13 ministers; 900 infants received the rite of baptism; and unnumbered dead reposed in it while the last services for them were being held before burial.

Before the doors of the old sanctuary are closed after the last service held in it before its alteration in 1840 (which was the funeral of Dr. Emmons), let us reproduce its interior as described by one who remembers it well: "What picture can produce its interior! Its high box pulpit and impending sounding-board, hung by a single iron rod an inch square; the two pegs on each side of the pulpit window, on one of which sometimes hung the old pastor's blue-black cloak, and on the other always his three-cornered clerical hat! By no means omit the short little preacher in the pulpit, with clear, sharp eyes, bald, shining head, small, penetrating voice, and manuscript gesture; the square pews, seated on four sides, with a drop-seat across the narrow door, and the straight, cushioned chair in the centre for the grandmother, filled every one with sedate faces over which gray hairs usually predominated. The open space before and below the pulpit, where in winter a massive wood stove reared its iron head and opened its square mouth to be filled morning and at noon

with blocks of hard wood big enough to hold fire through the following services, and keep the circle of old men who sat around it in a sleepy warmth while the unfortunate sitters in the outer corners shivered with cold. To it at noon came the mothers, bringing their small tin hand-stoves, with perforated sides and an iron box within to hold live coals, for a fresh supply to keep their feet warm through the afternoon service. The long balustrades hemming the side galleries were crowned with hats against the two stairways, which a puff of wind from the open porch-doors sometimes sent scattering down upon the uncovered heads below. The singers' seats filled the long gallery fronting the pulpit, in which nothing louder than a wooden pitch-pipe for years dared to utter a note. But about 1825 a singing-school timidly prepared the way for a violin, which soon introduced a bass-viol for the support of itself and the new singers. The boys had seats in the southwest elbow of the gallery, each boy with one eye on the tithing-man sitting high up in the northwest corner pew and the other eye wandering or asleep, while both ears were enviously open to the neighing of the horses in the hundred horse-sheds and the twitter of birds in the Lombardy poplars near by."

Not only was the irrepressible boy from the first looked after by the tithing-man, chosen "to take care of y^e children, to prevent their playing in meeting," but in May, 1791, another duty was laid upon these same officers. "May, 1791, on complaint that divers persons have from time to time behaved in a very unbecoming manner by standing in the porches of the meeting-house of this town on the Lord's Day, and otherwise conducting in a manner not only inconsistent with the purpose for which they professedly assemble, but highly unbecoming a person of good breeding or the character of a gentleman: *Voted*, that such conduct ought to be highly reprobated and discountenanced by every sober man, and they will hold them as scandalous and infamous persons; and the tithing-men are to take their names and publicly expose them next town-meeting, and post up this vote and the names of all future offenders." Absentees had to justify themselves for their absence. Even after the congregation were all safely in their pews, and under the vigilance of such sentinels, the minister could not always control their attention. It is said that on one July Sunday in 1790, when the audience were unusually torpid and sleepy, Dr. Emmons closed his manuscript, took down his three-cornered hat, came down from the pulpit, and went quietly home, leaving his comatose congregation to finish their naps or dismiss themselves without a benediction. After giving

them a fortnight to consider their ways and be wise, he explained the reasons of this conduct, and his penitent church voted: "1. It is reasonable the pastor should insist upon having the proper attention of the people in time of public worship. 2. It is reasonable the church shall desire and endeavor that proper attention be given in the time of public worship, and discountenance all inattention."

As a result of the alterations and modernizings of 1840, the top of the old sounding-board lighted upon a well-house in Ashland; the old pulpit ended a long journey in the lecture-room of the Chicago Theological Seminary. At the same time, also, the long rows of horse-sheds were demolished, save a very few moved to the rear of the new site. The noon-houses had disappeared some years before 1840. They had been built for a resort in the intermissions on cold Sundays. They were four-square, with a seat on each side and a narrow floor in front of it. A large stone hearth filled the centre, on which a fire was built in a pile within reach of the cold feet aimed at it from the four sides, while the smoke found its way, when ready, through a wigwam-like hole in the roof.

Home Life.—In these early colonial towns the meeting-house was as literally their social as their geographical centre. The families settled on their farms in concentric circles to the outer limits of the territory, and, being busy all the week at home, the Sunday noon intermissions spent in the horse-sheds and noon-houses were their only opportunities for interchange of family greetings and friendly gossip. The rude connecting roads were too long, rugged, and lonely to be traveled for evening gatherings, and the young folks had to supplement their Sunday talks by the few weeks of the winter school. The town industries were home industries among the stumps and rocks of the slowly civilizing acres and at looms in the attics. A corn-mill and a saw-mill were their only external necessities. These they had to build as soon as possible,—the meeting-house first, and then the corn-mill. Then both soul and body could be equipped for other work. Most of their daily food was raised at home, and they clothed themselves in homespun cloth made from the flax of their fields and the fleece of their flocks, whose bodies they ate. A rare visit to Boston secured what their farms could not supply. The country grocery was an invention of a later age and a larger liberty.

The population of the town increased slowly, from less than one thousand at its incorporation in 1778 to seventeen hundred and seventeen in 1840. The first sixty-two years of its town life showed less than six per cent. increase.

For many years after the war for liberty the chief business of its town-meetings was discussions of town boundaries and laying out of roads. On March 23, 1795, the selectmen were directed to erect the first guide-posts.

Military Affairs.—The military spirit, first called forth by the stern service of the Revolutionary war, did not die out with the close of the eighteenth century, but was revived at least on two days of the year,—of the May training of the two military companies, the North and the South so called, and of the fall muster of the regiment to which they belonged. The May trainings were the times for a public comparison of these two companies, when they both manœuvred at opposite ends of the Common, marched around Davis Thayer's store and Dr. Emmons' house, and halted in front of Joseph Hill's store under the poplars, and when the voices of the captains, and the fifes and drums were heard through the town. A troop of cavalry was enrolled, mostly within the town, and the horses, fresh from the plow and harrow, pranced and danced at the unwonted music of the bugle among the sweet ferns at the south end of the Common. But greater was the excitement, especially among the boys, when the Franklin Artillery appeared in all its brazen majesty on the same Common where its gun-house, cannon, tumbrels, and harnesses were kept. The dark-blue uniforms, the Bonaparte chapeaux with their long, black, red-tipped plumes, the flashing long swords, the slow march to the dirge-like "Roslyn Castle," as the lumbering brass four-pounders were dragged over the tufts of grass and bushes by drag-ropes, angling outwards like wild geese lines reversed, were always followed by a crowd. But the climax of military excitement was reached when, about 1825, the Franklin Cadets made their first public appearance. Their white pantaloons, blue coats, abundantly buttoned and silver-laced, black shining leather caps crowned with black-tipped, white perpendicular plumes, and above all their new glinting muskets, made each boy wish himself a man and a cadet. Many of the after prominent citizens of the town were proud to be called captain of such an admirably-drilled corps. The Franklin Cadets, the Wrentham Guards, and the Bellingham Rifles were the flower of the old Norfolk County regiment.

The fall musters, however, condensed the highest interest. They came after the sowing and reaping of the year were done, and all were glad for a holiday. The following description of an old-time regimental muster from a frequent participant will be entertaining:

"The day before muster a detailed squad of men

marked out, by a long rope and with the heads of old axes, a straight and shallow furrow as a toe-line for the regiment, which they generally adhered to until afternoon. A boundary was also roped along the eastern side, next the road, which marked the limit for spectators. On this side were built rough booths for the sale of eatables and drinkables and gewgaws to the crowd of the coming day. With the earliest daylight came noisily-driven teams into town, bringing soldiers and civilians, lads and lassies from far and near. Tents and marquees were hastily pitched around the meeting-house and along the west side of the Common. Luncheon-boxes and extra garments were stowed in these, guards were set, and at six o'clock the long roll from a score or less of kettle-drums called the companies together. Drills, evolutions, and marchings displayed the skill of the captains and astonished the fast-gathering crowds until nine o'clock, when, at the vociferous shouting of the adjutant, the musical squads headed their companies up to the toe-line. The musicians were then gathered at the head of the regiment, near the gun-house, to receive the colonel and his staff whenever they should emerge from the tavern near at hand. On their appearance and reception, the wings wheeled into an inclosing square with the officers in the centre, while the chaplain, on horseback, prayed for the country and the protection of life and limb. On straightening out again, then came the march of the single file and drum down and back the length of the line, the official inspection, the regimental manoeuvrings, and the dodging of the line of guards by the spectators.

"At one o'clock came dinner, in tent, booth, on the grass, anywhere, hilariously moistened,—possibly with venerable cider at least,—until at three o'clock a big gun and a solemn cavalcade of colonel and staff with chaplain and surgeon called the scattered bands into line for the grand finale—the sham-fight. Sometimes the infantry tried to capture the guns of the artillery; sometimes, divided into two equal battalions, they furiously bombarded each other; sometimes a tribe of pretentious Indians rushed from behind Dr. Pratt's barn with indescribable yells upon the cavalry, only to be ignominiously chased back to their invisible wigwams. Sometimes the whole regiment formed a hollow square, facing outwards, with a cannon at each corner in defense of their officers, and banged away at unseen and unanswering enemies, while the cavalry dashed in all possible directions to repel imaginary sallies. Trumpets blared, drums rattled, horses reared and snorted, children screamed, ramrods, forgotten in the hurried loading, hurtled

through the poplars, till a cloud of villainous salt-petre enwrapped in suffocating folds soldiers, spectators, booths, and landscape, and until cartridge-boxes were emptied and military furore was satiated. The hubbub subsided about five o'clock into an occasional pop from tardy muskets, and the wounded—by pocket-pistols—were picked up in the booths and along the poplars, and the crowd took their winding—to some very winding—way to their supperless homes."

The Poor.—It was not until 1799 that public provision had to be made for their poor by this thrifty town. Then there were but five persons. They were at first boarded by the lowest bidder, who must be approved by the selectmen, and was held strictly to take good and generous care of them, furnishing everything needed except clothes and medical care. These were separately supplied by the town. If he failed in any respect, he was to remove his charge elsewhere at his own expense. In 1835 the dwelling-house and farm of Alpheus Adams were bought for an almshouse at a cost of three thousand dollars. In 1868 the house was burned, but another was speedily built a few rods farther east. At no time since 1835 has the number of its inmates exceeded twelve. The appropriation for 1883 was four thousand dollars.

Burial-Grounds.—Land was set apart at the beginning of the settlement for the burial of the dead. One "God's acre" was at Stop River, now the City Mills Cemetery; the other at the Centre. Both of these are still used for the same purpose. They were open and uncared for until 1768, when they were fenced by stone walls. In 1793 committees were chosen to repair the fences, choose sextons, and fix the fees for burial. These cemeteries have been enlarged from time to time as needful, and the dead of to-day are laid near where the forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

In 1864, November 8th, a third burial-ground was bought and approved by the town. This is called the Catholic Cemetery, and lies some one hundred and fifty rods west of their churah.

The Post-Office.—Franklin had no regular post-office until 1819. Letters and papers were few and far between. These were left at Wrentham by the carriers, who passed three times a week between Providence and Boston. Any one who chanced to visit Wrentham brought them to the owners. In 1812, Herman C. Fisher, then a lad of fifteen, was hired by a few families to go on horseback Saturdays to South Wrentham and bring the mail to Nathaniel Adams', afterwards Davis Thayer's, store. His route was through Wrentham and Guinea to the old tavern on the Boston and Providence turnpike.

About 1815, David Fisher, keeper of Wrentham tavern, was appointed postmaster. This brought the Franklin mail much nearer; but letters for the northern part of the town were brought from Medway village. About 1819 the stone store at City Mills was built by Eli Richardson, who secured a post-office there. For a while Mr. Richardson brought the letters and papers for Franklin Centre to meeting in the box of his sulky every Sunday, and H. C. Fisher carried them to the store of Maj. Davis Thayer to be distributed. But after two years the Centre people began a movement for a post-office of their own. In 1822 they succeeded in securing a regular office, of which Maj. Thayer was postmaster. His successors have been Spencer Pratt, Theron C. Hills, David P. Baker, Cyrus B. Snow, Charles W. Stewart, David P. Baker again, A. A. Russegue, assistant, Smith Fisher, and J. A. Woodward, the office moving with the appointment from place to place. Mr. Woodward held from 1871 to May 14, 1883, when a fall from a scaffolding of his house caused his sudden death, to the grief of the whole community, with whom he was held in the highest respect for his uniform urbanity and kindness. His successor, and the present postmaster, is Oliver H. Ingalls; assistant, Laura E. Blake. The income from the office at first was not more than thirty dollars per year; but it gradually increased till in 1882 the salary was raised to seventeen hundred dollars. It is now rated in the third class of post-offices.

Temperance.—Most of the people in the olden time drank liquors to some extent and without scruple, under the impression that they were healthful and strength-giving. There were some who on special occasions would get so thoroughly drunk that good people cast about for some external check upon the appetite. When said strength became too frequent and dangerous to the home-peace, their names were posted by the selectmen so that the dealers, "who in regard of their remoteness from Boston had liberty to sell *strong waters* to supply the necessity of such as stood in need thereof," should not sell to such under a penalty. But the evil habit of drinking increased in spite of church and minister. As early as 1825, after a lecture given in the Popolatic school-house by a son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, Caleb Fisher, Elisha Bullard, and several others not only signed a pledge, but refused to furnish liquor to their men at work. The example spread, and Franklin became and still is a temperance town. It has always voted *no license*, and now has two active temperance organizations—a Temperance Alliance and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Early Industries.—Sawing or splitting the forest-trees into boards for their houses and grinding the corn raised on their cleared land were the first necessities of the new settlement. The first corn-mill was built in 1685, by John Whiting, on the site of the present Eagle Mill, at the foot of the long and formerly steep hill of that name, and about midway between the two communities. This mill was owned by Whitings for more than a century. In 1713 the North Precinct settlers sought for mill privileges nearer home, and Daniel Hawes, Jr., and Eleazar Metcalf associated with others to utilize the falls in Mine Brook for a saw-mill. The following is the contract which they signed:

"WRENTHAM Feb. the 7 1713.

"We hose names are hereunto subscribed doe agree to build a saw mill at the place called the Minebrook: Daniel Hawes wone quarter, John Maccane wone quarter, Eleazar Metcalf and Samuel Metcalf wone quarter, Robert Pond Sen. wone quarter. We doe covenant & agree as follows:

"1 We doe promis that we wil each of us carry on & do our equal proporchon thought in procuring of irones & hueing framing of a dam & mill & all other labor thought so faire as the major part shall se meat to doe then to com to a reckoning.

"2 We doe agre that all of us shall have liberty for to work out his proporsion of work & in case aney wone of us neglect to carry on said work till it be done & fit to saw & he that neglects to carry on his part of said mill shall pay half a crown a day to the rest of the owners that did said work.

"3 We doe agre that said land shall be for a mill pond soe long as the major part shall se fit. We du all so agre that no won shall sell his part of said mill till he has first made a tender to the rest of the owners. We du al so agre that no won shall sell his part in the land til he hes tenderd it to the rest of the owners.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

"EZRA POND

"ROBERT POND

"JONATHAN WRIGHT

"DANIEL HAWS

his

"JOHN MACCANE

"ROBERT X POND

"ELEASAR METCALF

mark

"SAMUEL METCALF."

On the back is the still further agreement:

"to lay out each man's loot as they are drawn—the first loot is to be gin four foot from the upper sil of the streak sil and soe up unto the ind of the sleepers, and to devid it equal into fewer loots & from the sleepers towards the road so as not to interrupt the road.

"ROBERT POND

"DANIEL HAWS

"JOHN MACCANE

"ELEASER METCALF

"SAMUEL METCALF

"DANIEL THURSTON

"March the 7 1717."

This first saw-mill came into and remained in the hands of the Whitings.

In the laying out of a surveyor's district, May 29, 1736, there is mention of "The Iron Works," said to be located near the foot of Forge Hill, "Ben Works' saw-mill" and "Adams' corn-mill" at City Mills, sites now occupied by other works; but of other mills or factories no record is preserved until the beginning of the present century.

CHAPTER XVII.

FRANKLIN—(Continued).

Later Town History—Ecclesiastical—Ministers of the First Church—Other Churches and Meeting-Houses—South Franklin Congregational—Grace Universalist—Baptist—Catholic—Methodist—Town Library—Public Schools—High School—Franklin Academy—Dean Academy—College Graduates—Statistics of Material Growth—Town Industries—Straw Goods—Feltings, etc.—Newspapers—Railroads—Banks—Fire Protection—The Rebellion—List of Soldiers—Precinct and Town Officers—Centennial Celebration.

Ministers of the First Congregational Church.

—REV. ELAM SMALLEY was settled as the successor, not colleague, of Dr. Emmons, June 17, 1829. He was dismissed July 5, 1839, and installed September 19th over the Union Church, Worcester. He remained there until 1853, when he was dismissed to become pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., but was soon compelled by failing health to give up his work and try a voyage to Europe, seeking restoration and strength; but without benefit, for he died soon after his return, in New York City, July 30, 1858, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Smalley was born in Dartmouth, fitted himself for college, and was graduated at Brown University, 1827, whence he received D.D. in 1849. He studied theology with Rev. Otis Thompson, of Rehoboth. He supported himself while in college mainly by teaching singing-schools, in which he was eminently successful. His only son, George W., is the well-known London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*.

REV. TERTIUS DUNNING SOUTHWORTH was installed the fifth pastor of the church Jan. 23, 1839, and dismissed April 25, 1850. After leaving Franklin he preached stately in Lyndon, Pownall, and Bennington, Vt., nearly five years, teaching a school at the same time in his house. Thence he went to Pleasant Prairie, Wis., where he preached for ten years, part of the time under commission of the the American Home Mission Society, until a rheumatic fever disabled him from further active service. He returned in 1869 to his early home in Bridge-water, N. Y., where he died Aug. 2, 1874. He was buried in a silken surplice given him by the ladies of Franklin thirty years before. Rev. Mr. Southworth was born in Rome, N. Y., July 25, 1801; graduated at Hamilton College, 1827; spent one year at Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y., and graduated at Andover, 1829; ordained at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1832; installed at Claremont, N. H., June 18, 1834,

remaining there until he came to Franklin in the summer of 1838.

REV. SAMUEL HUNT was installed Dec. 4, 1850, and dismissed July 6, 1864. He next entered the service of the American Missionary Association in establishing schools among the freedmen in North Carolina. He became associated in 1868, as secretary, with Hon. Henry Wilson, afterwards Vice-President. He aided in preparing Mr. Wilson's work, "The Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," and edited the last volume after Mr. Wilson's death. Mr. Hunt was born in West Attleborough, March 18, 1810; graduated at Amherst College, 1832; studied theology from 1836 to 1838 in Princeton, N. J.; preached a year in Mansfield, Mass., and was ordained in Natick, July 17, 1839, whence he came to Franklin. He died in Boston, July 23, 1878.

REV. GEORGE A. PELTON was installed for one year, Aug. 9, 1865, but withdrew during the year following for a Western field.

REV. LUTHER KEENE, the eighth regularly installed pastor of the old church, was installed Oct. 9, 1867, and died suddenly in the midst of his days April 17, 1874, aged forty-four. His last public service was April 5th. He was born in Milo, Me., Jan. 30, 1830; graduated at Amherst College, 1859, and at Bangor in 1862. He was first settled in North Brookfield, in October, 1862, as pastor of a Union Congregational Church. After five years he resigned to come to Franklin. His ministerial labors, though short, left permanent results. The membership of the church was nearly doubled, and a new meeting-house and a commodious parsonage near it were built. Rev. Mr. Keene was the first occupant of the parsonage, and dedicated the new church Jan. 4, 1872, preaching from John xii. 5.

After Mr. Keene's death the church remained without a settled pastor, depending on the broken and evanescent impressions of transient supplies, until the wiser conclusion of the church led to the installation of the present efficient pastor on Dec. 8, 1880.

REV. GEORGE E. LOVEJOY, now in office, is a native of Bradford, Mass., and was resident licentiate at Andover, 1873. His pastorate previous to Franklin was in Bedford, Mass. Since his ministry here between sixty and seventy have been added to the church, increasing its present membership to two hundred and ninety-two.

The present Congregational Church was built during 1871, as has been mentioned. Its site was bought, bordering the southeast corner of the Common, and the building committee in charge pushed the work through with business-like energy. They were Messrs.

Davis Thayer, Jr., Henry M. Greene, Albert E. Daniels, Osman A. Stanley, Dr. George King, E. H. Sherman, and Frank B. Ray. John Stevens was the architect, and Hanson & Hunniwell the builders. The organ was built by Stevens, of Cambridge. The dimensions of the main building are 100 by 60 feet; audience-room, 60 by 80, and 29 feet high; chapel attached to the rear, 45 by 55 feet; two wings, 25 by 14 feet; height of steeple, 164 feet; whole cost of the house furnished, \$36,000. It has 650 sittings in the main audience-room, and 100 in the gallery. The chapel will seat 500, and the dining-room 400.

Other Churches and Houses of Worship.—**SOUTH FRANKLIN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—Through the summer of 1855 meetings were held on alternate Sundays in the South Franklin district school-house. A Sunday-school was formed, and a library given by friends. The scattered families of that region showed so much interest in meetings near their homes, that a council of churches was called Aug. 20, 1855, at the house of Willard C. Whiting. As a result, September 13th, a church of eighteen members was organized. During the spring following fifteen hundred dollars were secured by subscription for a meeting-house. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 5, 1856, and the house was dedicated July 25, 1857. This church has not yet felt strong enough to enjoy a settled ministry, but has been supplied by acting pastors to the present date.

GRACE CHURCH, UNIVERSALIST.—On Oct. 4, 1856, a Universalist parish was organized. At first their services were held in the town hall, but under the inspiration of a generous offer from the late Oliver Dean, M.D., it was determined to build a house. This was located close upon Main Street, and was consecrated May 5, 1858. The cost, besides the land, was about seven thousand dollars. The building was used until June, 1874, when it was sold to the Baptists, and removed to School Street. In 1873 the parish built the present "Grace Church" directly in the rear of its first building. This graceful and beautiful house of worship is one of the architectural attractions of Franklin. It cost, with all its appointments, furniture, organ, and steam-heating apparatus, fifty-two thousand dollars, of which sum Dr. Dean originally gave two thousand dollars. Rev. A. N. Adams was the first settled pastor. He was installed May 5, 1858, and on the same day in which the first church building was dedicated, and was dismissed in 1860.

In 1860 a church was organized, also a Sunday-school, and all the other auxiliaries which help to sustain vigorous church work. The pastors have been

Rev. A. N. Adams, 1858–60; Rev. N. R. Wright, 1861–62; Rev. S. W. Squires, 1862–66; Rev. H. D. L. Webster for a few months, succeeded by Rev. Richard Eddy, 1867–69. After being without a pastor for nearly three years, Rev. A. St. John Chambre (D.D. 1878) was installed July 1, 1872. He closed his pastorate in 1880, and was followed by Rev. L. J. Fletcher, D.D., just deceased. The list of church members numbers now about one hundred and eight from a parish of about ninety families.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1868 with thirteen members. Its pastors have been Rev. J. W. Holman, M.D., succeeded by Rev. George Ryan in May, 1873. In 1876 the church was disbanded. September, 1881, Rev. A. W. Jefferson, from Poultney, Vt., was sent into this field to awaken anew the denominational interest. As a result of his labors the church was reorganized in June, 1882, and now numbers thirty-five, with a Sunday-school of about sixty-five. This society first held their services in the town hall until a neat chapel was built on East Street during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Rounds. In 1874 the society purchased the building in which they now worship of the Universalists, moved it to School Street, and made some alterations.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—In 1851 the Catholics were given the use of the town hall for a service, conducted monthly by Rev. M. X. Carroll, from Foxborough. In 1862 he was succeeded by Rev. M. McCabe, of Woonsocket. From 1863 to 1873, Rev. P. Gillie, of Attleborough, held occasional services. From 1872–76, Rev. Francis Gonesse, of Walpole, had charge of the parish. In February, 1877, Rev. J. Griffin became and still remains the resident pastor. In 1871 the society bought the old Congregational Church, and remodeled its interior for their forms of worship. A large and commodious parsonage has been built directly west of the church.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—As early as 1853 a Methodist meeting was held in the town hall by Rev. John M. Merrill. He gathered quite a large congregation. In 1855, Rev. Pliny Wood succeeded him. In 1856, Rev. M. P. Webster took up the work, but the enterprise failed so rapidly that the Conference decided in 1857 to suspend the services. In 1871 meetings were again started under the charge of Rev. John R. Cushing, of Boston. He organized a Sunday-school, and gathered a good congregation. In April, 1872, the Conference sent Rev. E. P. King into this field. He organized a church of thirteen members, and laid the corner-stone of a church building October 3d. The house was dedicated June 25, 1873. The same year the church membership in-

creased to sixty-six. April, 1874, Mr. King was transferred, and Rev. J. N. Short became pastor for three years. He was followed in 1878 by Rev. William Wignall, 1878-79; Rev. O. W. Adams, 1880-81; Rev. A. C. Godfrey, 1882; and Rev. M. D. Hornbeck, the present pastor, since April, 1883.

SWEDENBORGIAN.—A few members of the New Jerusalem Church have held meetings constantly for seventeen years at the house of the late J. A. Woodward, but they have never been organized into a distinct church.

Town Library.—Mention has been made of the library presented by Dr. Franklin to the town as a birthday-gift. With its one hundred and sixteen volumes was afterwards connected a private library of one hundred and twenty-five volumes for the use of its shareholders. At first the use of the public library was limited to members of the parish; but in 1791 it was "opened to the whole town, until the town shall order otherwise." These antiquated books became so little esteemed, that in 1840 they were found stowed away in their venerable bookcase in a barn. In 1856 a library association was formed to which the town by vote gave in charge the old Franklin and Social Library.

These libraries were formed into a free town library, to which the town has appropriated money annually for its increase and support; in addition to this town grant, amounting now to five hundred dollars, the library has the income of three thousand dollars, a legacy of Dr. Dean, for the purchase of books. The report for 1883 is as follows:

Librarian's salary.....	\$150.00	Volumes added.....	217
Room rent.....	100.00	Loaned.....	12,785
Incidentals.....	201.75	Number of borrowers.	657
116 new books.....	187.77		
Total, \$639.52		Whole number of volumes.....	3,000

Waldo Daniels has been the librarian from the beginning.

Public Schools.—The first grant of money by the town for the support of schools was £200, voted May 20, 1778. This was divided in proportion to the number of children living in each school district between the ages of four and sixteen. The grants of money in succeeding years have steadily increased with the increase of school attendance. In 1782 it was only £80, and varied but little till 1796, when it was \$320; increasing till in 1814 it was \$600, and in 1839, \$1000. In 1873 it reached \$6000. It has increased largely each year, till the appropriation for 1883 was \$8300. These sums include the total annual grant for schools.

In 1795 the number of children in town required six school-houses, whose location was decided by a committee chosen for the purpose. Now the town supports ten mixed schools, exclusive of the High School. The Central School is graded into four departments and six schools.

At first the clergyman visited and catechised each school annually. As the notice of his coming visit was announced from the pulpit the previous Sunday, great were the preparations for it. After the close of Dr. Emmons' ministry this duty of examination by law devolved upon the school committee, and with them it now rests.

A High School was established by the town in 1868. It was opened on May 20th with twenty-two scholars, Miss Mary A. Bryant, principal. She was succeeded by Miss Annie E. Patten and Thomas Curly. Lucien I. Blake, of Amherst College, was principal in 1877-78, followed by Theodore Parker Farr, a graduate of Tufts College. The present principal is Mrs. M. A. B. Wiggins.

Private Schools.—At the request of many parents, Mortimer Blake, a graduate of Amherst College, began in September, 1835, at his own charges, a private school of a higher grade than the town public schools. He occupied first the Central District school-house with fifty-six scholars, fourteen of whom came from other towns; but within the first year of this school's existence a large two-story building was erected at the western foot of the Common by a stock company with accommodations for one hundred pupils, besides recitation-rooms and exhibition hall. This building was in after-years used for a store and straw-shop alternately, till now—minus the cupola—it is used entirely for tenements. The bell now hangs in the belfry of the South Franklin Church. The school continued for several years, and during the first principal's connection with it its term-rolls often numbered one hundred scholars. It included the names of many scholars since well known, and not a few renowned as educators and heads of important institutions of instruction, as well as lawyers, physicians, and ministers. The academy gradually subsided under the rise of public high schools, although the succeeding principals, Bigelow and Baker, endeavored faithfully to maintain it.

A Kindergarten was opened a few years since by Miss Lydia P. Ray, a graduate of Vassar College, in a building fitted especially for the purpose. It is now taught by Mrs. J. C. Blaisdell, and numbers about twenty little children.

Dean Academy.—At the annual session of the Massachusetts Universalist Convention, held in

Worcester, Oct. 18-20, 1864, the subject of a State denominational school, to be of the highest grade below that of colleges, was brought before the Council by Dr. A. A. Miner, president of Tufts College. A committee was appointed with full discretionary powers, Rev. A. St. John Chambre, of Stoughton, chairman. Dr. Oliver Dean offered a tract of eight or nine acres which he had bought of the estate of Dr. Emmons, and \$10,000 towards a building, besides \$50,000 as a permanent fund, and his offer was accepted. May 16, 1867, the corner-stone of Dean Academy building was laid with appropriate public ceremonies. As the work of building went on, Dr. Dean increased his donations to nearly \$75,000. The style of the edifice was French Lombardic, and its total cost, exclusive of furniture and gas apparatus, was \$154,000. It was two hundred and twenty feet front; the main centre fifty by sixty feet deep, of four stories; and two wings, each fifty-eight by forty-four feet in depth, with still other wings in the rear and three stories high. It was dedicated May 28, 1868, Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Portland, giving the address. The school had been commenced with forty-four pupils, Oct. 1, 1866, in the vestry of the Universalist Church, under Mr. T. G. Senter, principal. The summer term of 1868 was opened in the new edifice.

Four years later, during the night of July 31, 1872, this magnificent building with nearly all its contents was destroyed by fire. The young school became suddenly homeless, and Principal Senter resigned. The Franklin House was bought and the school resumed in it, with C. A. Daniels as principal for one year, and Dr. J. P. Weston for five years. After two years of labor and great anxiety, a second and the present edifice was completed and dedicated June 24, 1874. It occupies substantially the same foundations, and differs but little from the previous one, except being in Gothic style.

Until the year 1877, Dean Academy was open to both sexes; but the demand for a young ladies' school led the trustees to limit it accordingly. The new arrangement opened in 1877-78, with about fifty pupils, under Miss H. M. Parkhurst, principal. After two years' trial the limitation was removed, and the school is now open to both sexes. Professor Lester L. Burrington, from the Illinois State Normal University, became the principal in 1879, and the school is still under this faithful and devoted teacher.

College Graduates.—The interest of the town in education is further indicated by its long roll of college graduates and professional men. Few towns can

show a larger ratio of educated men and women. Since its incorporation as a precinct, fifty-three of its young men and one lady are known to have graduated from college. Their names are here given. Many others, natives, but hailing elsewhere, are graduates. The honorable women of the town who married professional men are not a few. The total number given in Blake's "History of Franklin" is *one hundred and twelve*.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

Name.	Institution.	Graduated.
Professor Aldis S. Allen, M.D.	Yale	1827
Benjamin F. Allen	Brown	1817
Judge Asa Aldis	Brown	1796
J. Frank Atwood, M.D.	Harvard	1869
Henry M. Bacon	Amherst	1876
Rev. Abijah R. Baker, D.D.	Amherst	1830
David E. Baker	Amherst	1878
Rev. Mortimer Blake, D.D.	Amherst	1835
Gilbert Clark, M.D.	Eclectic Medical, Phila.	1873
Rev. Henry M. Daniels	Chicago Theological	1861
Rev. William H. Daniels	Middletown	1868
Hon. Williams Emmons	Brown	1805
Elisha Fairbanks, Esq.	Brown	1791
Theodore P. Farr	Tufts	1878
Professor A. Metcalf Fisher	Yale	1813
Rev. Charles R. Fisher	Trinity	1842
Hon. George Fisher	Brown	1813
Lewis W. Fisher	Brown	1816
Elisha Harding, M.D.	Brown	1819
Rev. Thomas Haven	Harvard	1765
Peter Hawes, Esq.	Brown	1790
Rev. Isaac E. Heaton	Brown	1832
Rev. Sanford J. Horton, D.D.	Trinity	1843
Rev. Samuel Kingsbury	Brown	1822
S. Allen Kingsbury, M.D.	Brown	1816
Hon. Horace Mann, LL.D.	Brown	1819
Edward McFarland, Esq.	Holy Cross, Worcester	1873
Alfred Metcalf, Esq.	Brown	1802
John G. Metcalf, M.D.	Brown	1820
Judge Theron Metcalf	Brown	1805
George T. Metcalf, Esq.	Brown	1853
Erasmus D. Miller, M.D.	Brown	1832
Lewis L. Miller, M.D.	Brown	1817
Rev. William Phipps	Amherst	1837
Rev. George G. Phipps	Amherst	1862
Benjamin Pond, M.D.	Medical, Dartmouth	1813
Rev. Daniel Pond	Harvard	1745
Samuel M. Pond, Esq.	Brown	1802
Rev. Timothy Pond	Harvard	1749
Metcalf E. Pond, D.D.S.	Boston Dental College	1874
Jenner L. S. Pratt, M.D.	Columbia, New York	1842
Spencer A. Pratt, Esq.	Brown	1830
Miss Lydia P. Ray	Vassar College	1878
William F. Ray, A.M.	Brown	1874
Rev. Albert M. Richardson	Oberlin	1846
Professor Henry B. Richardson	Amherst	1869
Frank E. Rockwood, Esq.	Brown	1874
Lucius O. Rockwood, Esq.	Brown	1868
Henry E. Russeque, M.D.	Boston University	1878
George W. Smalley	Yale	—
Rev. William M. Thayer	Brown	1843
Abijah Whiting, Esq.	Brown	1790
Nathan Whiting, Esq.	Brown	1796
Rev. Samuel Whiting	Harvard	1769

In addition to those mentioned in the above list were several others who died in the course of their collegiate studies or were arrested by change of circumstances.

Material Progress.—The following table, compiled from the earliest reliable sources, exhibits the growth of the town :

Year.	Polls.	Valuation.	Houses.	Barns.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Total Population.
1786.....	253	£2401 18s.	127	119	132	198	570	856	1100
1790.....	274	£2803 14s. 6d.	143	131	139	270	788	.....	1101
1800.....	296	\$13,294.40	169	157	180	275	729	.....	1255
1810.....	288	17,318.95	180	178	163	265	733	.....	1398
1820.....	323	15,524.75	210	180	143	274	599	.....	1630
1830.....	286	343,124.00	234	208	149	274	563	301	1662
1840.....	372	417,978.00	262	227	183	191	448	129	1717
1850.....	384	648,436.00	304	240	185	192	493	12	2043
1860.....	545	811,636.00	379	269	245	142	508	5	2172
1870.....	543	1,116,660.00	402	.....	269	.....	573	10	2510
1875.....	717	1,433,635.00	464	.....	331	.....	466	4	2983
1880.....	.....	1,736,370.00	632	320	448	40	393	14	4051
1883.....	953	1,873,830.00	658	354	451	50	549	16	.....

These tables indicate that the progress of the town has in late years been rapid for staid New England. The impulses of this growth are found in the development of business, as the facts following indicate. They have been carefully gathered from original sources.

Later Industries.—The beginning of the present century marks the introduction of the straw business, in which the town still holds a foremost rank. The braiding and making of rye-straw into bonnets came from Providence, R. I. A milliner of that city, Mrs. Naomi Whipple, and her assistant, Miss Hannah Metcalf, unraveled a piece of imported braid and learned the secret of its plaited strands. She made and sent a case of bonnets, from braid of her own manufacture, to New York, which sold with the rapidity of foreign goods. Sally Richmond, a scholar at Wrentham Academy in the summer of 1799, taught the art of braiding to the ladies where she boarded, and thus came the new industry to Wrentham and Franklin. The storekeepers at first exchanged their goods for the braid; but as it accumulated, they began to make it into bonnets, carrying it with wooden forms from house to house to be sewed into shape by the farmers' wives and daughters. The bonnets so made were gathered and pressed at first with common hand-flats, afterwards with jack-presses worked by the foot. So grew up the great industry which now employs thousands of people in this region.

The first straw manufactory in Franklin was begun in 1812 by Asa and Davis Thayer. After the death of Asa Thayer, in 1816, a partnership was formed between Davis Thayer and Herman C. Fisher, to which, in 1825, Albert E. Daniels was admitted. Another early firm was Asa Rockwood & Son.

The trip to New York, where their sales were made, was not to these first merchants a night ride in a steamer. They went with a horse and wagon to Providence and thence in a sailing-vessel, whenever a cargo and wind and tide were ready, waiting sometimes two weeks for a favorable wind. When they should return to their factories was still more uncertain. Between

the two termini of their business, their lives were drawn in unequal and indefinite lengths which unusual patience alone could equate.

Thayer, Fisher & Daniels after a while separated into individual firms. Thayer became Thayer, Gay & Co., then D. Thayer, Jr., & Bros., until their final transfer to Hubbard, Snow & Co.

Hermon C. Fisher became Fisher & Norcross, then H. C. Fisher alone a few years, afterwards Fisher & Adams, and, after the death of Mr. Simeon Adams, Fisher again until he was succeeded in the business by Horace M. Gowen. This line is now extinct.

Albert E. Daniels became Daniels & Green, then Daniels & Son, when the business was transferred to Green & Baker, then to Henry M. Green alone; again it became Farmer & Sherman, then Bassett, Sherman & Co., and now is Oscar M. Bassett & Co. Other firms have also engaged in the straw business,—Hartwell Morse & Co., for twenty years; Horace S. Morse & Capron, for twelve years, in the old academy building; Foster, Pratt & Day, and Gen. Sumner & Co., about 1855–60. In 1869 no less than *seven* manufactories of straw goods were in active operation, making a million hats and bonnets per year. These were at that time all made, pressed, and finished by hand; but about 1872 the hydraulic press was introduced, and in 1875 sewing-machines came into use. They greatly increased the amount of production, but with a large decrease of employés as well as a reduced value in products. Two firms only are now manufacturing straw goods in Franklin, as below:

HUBBARD, BASSETT & Co. are at the New York end of the line, and HUBBARD, SNOW & Co. occupy in Franklin the large factory formerly used by Davis Thayer Bros. They have three hundred and twenty-five employés at the factory, and two hundred and fifty outside to whom work is carried. They manufactured in 1883 nineteen thousand cases, each containing on an average four dozen hats or bonnets; total, nine hundred and twelve thousand. OSCAR M. BASSETT & Co., successors of Bassett & Sherman, have manufactured only since Sept. 1, 1883; but they already employ about two hundred hands and make all varieties of straw goods.

FELT, SATINET, AND CASSIMERE MANUFACTURES have become another leading industry in Franklin. Col. Joseph Ray came with his family to Franklin in 1839, and engaged in making cotton goods. One of his sons, Frank B. Ray, started the first woolen-mill in town at Unionville, a village a mile and a half west of the Centre. He at first prepared wool shoddy to sell to others, using probably the first shoddy picker in the country.

In 1870 he started the first felt machinery in town. This enterprise of felt manufactures grew rapidly by the forming of new firms and the addition of cassimere and satinet goods. Morse & Waite, in 1871, were followed by Rays, Rathburn & McKenzie, and The Franklin Felting Company,—Enoch Waite, James P. and Joseph G. Ray. There are now seven of these felting-mills running. The firm of J. P. & J. G. Ray are running four mills, viz.: a shoddy-mill, using from six to eight thousand pounds of rags per day, and employing fifty hands; a cassimere-mill, with six sets of machinery, one hundred and twenty-five hands, and making 200,000 yards per year; a cotton warp woolen satinet mill, with eight sets, one hundred and fifty hands, and 1,000,000 yards per year,—this mill is located in Bellingham; the City Mills, now in Norfolk, for all kinds of felt-goods, eighty hands, and 500,000 yards per year. Their wool and waste trade amounts to one million dollars per year.

FRANK B. RAY has one felt- and one shoddy-mill, both in Franklin.

WILLIAM F. RAY, son of Frank B. Ray, runs a mill at Norfolk, for wool extracts and shoddy, employing fifteen hands and producing 400,000 pounds per year.

A SATINET-MILL, built by Ray, Rathburn & McKenzie in 1872 for a felt-mill, was bought, 1881, by C. J. McKenzie and changed to a satinet-mill. It runs three sets of woolen machinery, employs forty hands, and produces 350,000 yards per annum.

THE FELTING-MILL of the Franklin Felting Company was purchased, in the spring of 1883, by Adelbert D. Thayer. It has a capital of forty thousand dollars.

Another CASSIMERE-MILL has this year (1883) been started by Addison M. Thayer, with forty thousand dollars capital.

Of these *ten* mills, three are just beyond the town limits, but are owned and operated by Franklin firms.

THE FRANKLIN COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY has just been formed. This corporation is erecting at Unionville a granite building one hundred and thirty-three feet long and fifty-five feet wide and two stories high, to be run by both steam and water, as the supply serves. They will make a new kind of fancy cotton goods, with imported English machinery, and intend to commence Jan. 1, 1884. Capital, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The officers are George Draper, of Milford, president; James P. Ray, of Franklin, treasurer.

THE SHOE BUSINESS has never put more than one foot into the town. In 1850, N. C. Newell

bought Dr. Emmons' barn, moved it, and began manufacturing therein. He was succeeded by James M. Freeman, who enlarged both business and shop, but he retired in 1879, and the business also.

THE FRANKLIN RUBBER-BOOT COMPANY was organized, 1882, with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. Moses Farnum, president; Joseph G. Ray, treasurer; Horace Jenks, superintendent of the works. They are located near Beaver Pond, and are employing one hundred and twenty hands, and make 800 pairs of rubber boots and the same number of overshoes per day.

LUMBER AND BOX FACTORIES.—E. L. and O. F. Metcalf commenced as contractors and builders in 1843. In 1847–49 they were actively engaged in building depot, bridges, etc., for the Norfolk County Railroad and Southbridge branch. In 1856 they bought the Frost water-mill, about two miles from the Centre, fitting it up with wood-working machinery, and also opened a lumber-yard at the village. In 1867 they built a steam-mill near the railway station, which has been enlarged until its present dimensions are sixty by one hundred and eight feet, with wings thirty by fifty feet and thirty by forty feet, all two stories high. In 1870 they added a saw-mill and, in 1873 a grain-mill. They employ a large number of hands in the sash, door, blind, and box departments.

The original firm, after almost forty years of successful business, dissolved in 1881 by mutual consent, Erastus L. going out, and Walter M. Fisher taking his interest in the business, which is now carried on with the firm-name of O. F. Metcalf & Sons.

In the northwestern part of the town is another lumber- and box-factory, started by LUCIUS W. DANIELS in 1874, making 50,000 packing-boxes and using 750,000 feet of lumber per year. The saw-mill demands 400,000 feet of lumber per year to keep its saws busy.

At Nason's Crossing, about half a mile south of the Centre, JOSEPH M. WHITING has been engaged for several years running a grist-mill.

MACHINERY.—Joseph Clark owns the one machine-shop in Franklin, located at Nason's Crossing. He manufactures largely woolen machinery, as well as repairs cotton machinery of all kinds, employing a large number of men and adding much to the town industries.

CANNED GOODS.—North Franklin is a head centre of the canning industry. The large factory of Richardson & Hopkins commenced ten years ago on a small scale. Their buildings have been enlarged and

machinery added, including two forty horse-power boilers. During the busy season, they now employ about one hundred and fifty hands. They make their own cans, of which in 1882 they produced 400,000. This firm put up last year 112,000 cans of corn, 90,722 of tomatoes, 45,387 of squash in three-pound cans, and 1267 in gallons; peas and beans, 15,000; pumpkins, 5140; cranberries, 3000. Fifteen thousand cases were required to pack the shipped goods.

GEORGE BACON commenced the same industry in 1881 with about twenty-five hands, making a good start the first year with 20,000 cans of corn, 23,000 of tomatoes, and 3,200 of squash, he also making his own cans.

R. E. GURNEY commenced canning in 1882, putting up about 20,000 cans, and raising nearly all the material used.

BET SUGAR.—The experiment of making sugar from beets was tried in Franklin for a year by a corporation formed in 1879, with a capital of one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars. But the enterprise was abandoned for lack of beets. It was thought that they could not be raised with profit to the farmer at prices which would also render it profitable to the corporation.

Near the depot are **STEAM PRINT-WORKS**, owned by Charles L. Stewart and started by him in 1873.

On Dean Street is L. W. MILLIKEN, manufacturer of loom-pickers, straps, and other manufactures of leather. On the same street is the manufactory of R. Sommers, for toilet and laundry soap, carried by teams in all the region round about.

On East Street A. Parker Smith manufactures a leather lacquer for carriages, for Boston trade.

A company has been formed for the manufacture of jewelry, with a capital of six thousand dollars. Henry R. Jenks is president, and a building is nearly completed on Dean Street. Work will commence early in 1884.

The Press.—The first newspaper published in town was *The Franklin Register*, a weekly. It was started October, 1872, by James M. Stewart, editor and proprietor. It was continued until the removal of Mr. Stewart in 1881. In 1878 *The Franklin Sentinel* began its weekly rounds. It was put on duty by R. E. Capron. Since January, 1883, *The Sentinel* has been published by Houston & Lincoln, with a lengthened circuit and more imposing dimensions. May its circuit be enlarged as its value increases.

Railroads.—The Norfolk County Railroad was incorporated in 1847. In 1849 the road was completed and running its trains. The line connected

Dedham and Blackstone, and was twenty-six miles long. The bridge just west of the Franklin station covers the summit of the road. Its elevation above the mean low-water level in Boston at this point is $296\frac{3.5}{100}$ feet. The Norfolk County Railroad has since become a link of the New York and New England Railroad, and has been gradually lengthened until, from Boston to Fishkill,—its proper western terminus,—it measures $227\frac{3}{4}$ miles of main track, exclusive of its branches.

In 1877 the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad was completed, connecting Franklin and Providence *via* Valley Falls, twenty miles. It is owned and controlled by both Massachusetts and Rhode Island parties, each on its side of the line. During the past summer (1883) the Milford and Franklin Railroad has been completed, and trains are now running regularly and often over its ten miles of length, connecting, through Hopkinton and Ashland, with the Boston and Albany Railroad. Franklin is thus amply provided with railway connections.

Banks.—Franklin has two banks,—the **FRANKLIN NATIONAL**, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars; President, James P. Ray, and Cashier, Moses Farnum; and the **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK**, incorporated Feb. 21, 1871. President, Davis Thayer, Jr.; Cashier, Charles W. Stewart. Number of depositors since 1871, two thousand four hundred and six; and eleven hundred and seventy open accounts at the present time. Amount of net deposits, \$295,574.38.

As will be seen, the industries of Franklin have increased rapidly.

Fire and Water.—For the protection of all the varied industries and their buildings, as well as the houses of the inhabitants of the town, there are as yet but two hand-engines. These, in case of fire, can throw water from cisterns or wells, if near and ample enough. But several recent destructive fires, which literally devoured the buildings they attacked, have proved that Franklin is without sufficient protection against this terrible foe.

Several movements have been made towards the building of protective water-works, and preliminary surveys were made by P. M. Blake, C.E., in 1876. But nothing was done by the town until the town-meeting in March, 1883. A committee of three—Joseph G. Ray, Asa A. Fletcher, and William E. Nason—were then chosen to ascertain the cost and all other information necessary for the introduction of a water supply. The immediate and only present result appears in an act of incorporation passed by the Legislature May 16, 1883, authorizing the forma-

tion of the Franklin Water Company, to take water from Beaver Pond, and to issue bonds for seventy-five thousand dollars, payable in thirty years from the date of issue; the whole capital not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each. Associated with the committee in the act of incorporation were Rev. William M. Thayer, James M. Freeman, James P. Ray, George N. Wiggin, Henry R. Jenks, and Homer V. Snow. As yet the company have attempted no visible measures, though their next report to the town may contain definite suggestions.

The town also chose a committee, Sept. 30, 1882, to take charge of the question of a new town-house. This subject is awaiting decisive action, not to be much longer delayed, as the present town-house is inadequate for use.

The Rebellion of 1861.—The response evoked by the war for slavery is indicated by the following resolve, passed unanimously at a town-meeting, May 2, 1861 :

"Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to discountenance and frown upon every individual among us, if any there be, who shall express sentiments disloyal to the government of the United States, or offer aid or sympathy to the plotters of treason and rebellion."

But the town expressed itself not in words alone. It at once raised, on its quota of twenty-three, thirty-four men, and three thousand dollars were promptly pledged as aid. On the call of August, 1862, for three hundred thousand more, forty-three were enlisted on its quota of thirty-four. The town responded with a like promptness and profusion to every subsequent call for troops. Individual citizens were generous in subscriptions to pay bounties and to aid the families of volunteers.

When the first detachment—the overquota of thirty-six, and called Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under 2d Lieut. Lewis R. Whitaker, a soldier for freedom in Kansas—was leaving for the field, a farewell meeting was held in the town hall, at which their lieutenant was surprised with a fine sword from his men, and they in turn received each a Bible. When a temperance pledge was proposed, all, save one or two, enthusiastically attached their names. On the announcement that only twenty-three had been called for, one of the thirteen said they would *all* go, if they went afoot and alone.

It is known that two hundred and eighteen soldiers were furnished by the town during the war. How many were natives cannot now be ascertained, as the town's list is confessedly imperfect. But the record

of ninety-seven natives has been made, whose names, grade, and fate are as below :

Charles R. Adams, son of Peter, Co. A, 33d Regt.; killed near Winchester.
 Henry P. Adams, son of Oren W., 3d Regt.; in Andersonville prison.
 William M. E. Adams, son of Erastus, Co. I, 18th Regt.; served through.
 Alvin B. Adams, son of Oren W., Co. G, 16th Regt.; not known.
 William W. Adams, son of Oren W., Co. C, 45th Regt.; served through.
 Andrew J. Alexander, son of William, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 Lowell W. Adams, son of Oren W., Co. G, 45th Regt.; wounded, served through.
 William G. Adams, son of Gardner, Co. K, 44th Regt.; wounded, served through.
 Caleb W. Ballou, son of Caleb, Co. H, 40th Regt.; disabled and discharged.
 Adin Ballou, son of Albert, 10th Regt., Me.; not known.
 Owen E. Ballou, son of Barton, Co. C, 4th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 William A. Ballou, son of Albert, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 William H. Baldwin, son of Henry, Co. A, 35th Regt.; Andersonville, died.
 Seth Blake, son of Seth, Co. I, 18th Regt.; in Andersonville.
 Charles H. Bemis, son of Henry, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 Thomas Coffield, son of John, Co. I, 18th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 Barton F. Cook, son of Milton, Co. H, 3d R. I. Artillery; honorably discharged.
 Joseph W. Cook, son of Winslow, R. I. Cavalry; honorably discharged.
 Daniel C. Corbin, son of Otis, Jr.; wounded, discharged.
 Anthony Conner, son of Isaac, Co. I, 18th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 George Clark, son of John, Co. I, 18th Regt.; died in Andersonville.
 James Clark, son of John, Co. B, 18th Regt.; not known.
 Nathan Clark, son of Alfred, Co. I, 18th Regt.; wounded and discharged.
 Barton A. Colvin, son of Jasper, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 Charles A. Cole, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 George W. J. Cole, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 Cornelius Dugan, Co. K, 33d Regt.; honorably discharged.
 Joseph Day, son of Hermon, Co. A, 35th Regt.; sick and discharged.
 Edward H. Freeman, son of James M., Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 George M. Farrington, son of Nathan, Co. A, 35th Regt.; wounded and discharged.
 Alfred J. Fitzpatrick, son of John L., Co. H, 18th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 John M. Fisher, son of Weston, Co. C, 38th Regt.; killed.
 Walter M. Fisher, son of Walter H., Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 Marcus Gilmore, son of Marcus, Co. A, 35th Regt.; honorably discharged.
 William S. Gilmore, son of Philander, Co. F, 10th Regt.; honorably discharged.

- Nathaniel S. Grow, son of Nathaniel, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Samuel E. Gay, son of Willard, Co. K, 31st Regt.; disabled.
- Pliny A. Holbrook, son of Ellis, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Joseph W. Holbrook, son of Eliphalet, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Samuel C. Hunt, son of Rev. Samuel, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Frank F. Hodges, son of Willard, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Norman Hastings, son of Nathaniel, Co. C, 45th Regt.; died on return.
- Albert L. Jordan, son of Alfred, Co. I, 18th Regt.; wounded five times, discharged.
- Henry A. Jordan, son of Alfred, Co. H, 1st Cavalry; honorably discharged.
- Edwin A. Jordan, son of Alfred, Co. H, 1st Cavalry; honorably discharged.
- Samuel H. Jordan, son of Alfred, Co. C, 45th Regt.; lost an arm, discharged.
- George King, M.D., son of George, surgeon, 16th and 29th Regts.; honorably discharged.
- H. D. Kingsbury, son of Nathaniel D., Co. K, 1st Cavalry; honorably discharged.
- Emery T. Kingsbury, son of Fisher A., Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- George A. Kingsbury, son of Horatio, Co. B, 42d Regt.; prisoner and paroled.
- Herbert L. Lincoln, son of Manly, Co. A, 35th Regt.; wounded and died.
- Granville Morse, son of Levi F., Co. I, 18th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Lewis L. Miller, son of John W., Co. E, 12th Regt.; wounded and died.
- Eugene H. Marsh, son of Lewis H., 2d R. I. Cavalry; honorably discharged.
- Jeremiah Murphy, son of Thomas, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Charles M. Nason, son of George W., Co. A, 35th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- William E. Nason, son of George W., Co. A, 35th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- George W. Nason, son of George W., Co. I, 5th Regt., and in Co. H, 23d Regt.; col. of Newbern fire department; honorably discharged.
- Albert D. Nason, son of George W., Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Albert J. Newell, son of Arnold J., Co. I, 23d Regt.; unknown.
- Olney P. Newell, son of Hiram, Co. B, 1st Cavalry; honorably discharged.
- Duane Newell, son of Nelson C., Co. C, 45th Regt.; disabled and discharged.
- George L. Partridge, son of Seth, Co. B, 42d Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Whipple Peck, son of Whipple, 1st R. I. Regt.; wounded and discharged.
- Horace W. Pillsbury, son of Stephen, Co. I, 18th Regt.; wounded and discharged.
- Alfred J. Pierce, son of Israel, 3d R. I. Artillery; honorably discharged.
- Israel F. Pierce, son of Israel, R. I. Cavalry; honorably discharged.
- Henry M. Pickering, son of Samuel, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- James M. Ryan, son of James, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- William Sullivan, Co. K, 33d Regt.; unknown.
- Charles H. Scott, Co. A, 35th Regt.; unknown.
- Smith O. Sayles, son of Oren W., R. I. Cavalry; unknown.
- Thomas W. Sayles, son of Oren W., R. I. Cavalry; unknown.
- Michael O. Sullivan, son of Jeremiah, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- George W. Thompson, son of Thaddeus, Co. I, 18th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Ransom Tift, son of James, Co. I, 18th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- William H. Thomas, son of Sandrus, Co. I, 18th Regt.; unknown.
- Abram W. Wales, son of Amos A., Co. I, 18th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Shepard G. Wiggins, son of Joseph, Co. A, 35th Regt.; died.
- Silas H. Wilson, son of Enoch, Co. A, 35th Regt.; prisoner, paroled, disabled.
- Otis Winn, son of Peter, Co. A, 35th Regt.; died.
- Henry J. Ward, son of Reuben, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Owen W. Wales, son of Otis, Jr., Co. C, 45th Regt.; discharged.
- Lewis F. Williams, son of William, 12th Heavy Artillery; unknown.
- John B. Whiting, son of Sydney, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Daniel W. Whiting, son of Willard C., Co. K, 23d Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Lewis R. Whitaker, son of Richard, Co. C, 45th Regt.; 2d lieut.; honorably discharged.
- George F. Woodward, son of Austin, Co. C, 45th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- Lewis E. Wales, son of Otis, Jr., Co. B, 42d Regt.; died in New Orleans.
- John D. Wales, son of Otis, Jr., Co. B, 42d Regt.; honorably discharged.
- George H. Scott, son of George W., Co. I, 18th Regt.; unknown.
- Alonzo F. Eddy, son of Asahel, Co. I, 18th Regt.; honorably discharged.
- George L. Rixford, 4th Cavalry; honorably discharged.
- James F. Snow, son of John W., Co. C, 56th Regt.; unknown.
- George B. Russell, son of Thomas, 12th Heavy Artillery; unknown.
- William G. White, son of Adam H., — Battery; unknown.
- Dana Follen, son of James; honorably discharged.

These were natives or residents of the town.

Many natives resident elsewhere enlisted in other places. Among them some are known to have attained honorable rank and distinction. Edmund Dean, son of Luther, became adjutant-general of Kansas; Charles H. Thayer, son of Nathaniel, was promoted to a captaincy, confined in Libby prison, and exchanged.

It is an honorable record that only one of all the native soldiery deserted. No public monument, however, has yet been erected to the memory of the Union soldiers of Franklin. But it has a G. A. R. Post, and a public commemoration upon Decoration Day.

Public officers, from the incorporation of the precinct to the present time.—Among the citizens

whom Franklin has honored are the following elected to its chief offices, both as a precinct and as a town :

PRECINCT CLERKS.

Daniel Thurston (first clerk), 1738.	Michael Metcalf, 1757.
Ezra Pond, 1739, 1742.	Hezekiah Fisher, 1758, 1769, 1773.
Simon Slocum, 1740, 1741, 1743, 1748, 1752.	Timothy Pond, 1759, 1762.
John Fisher, 1744, 1747.	Jonathan Whiting, 1763, 1768.
Jabez Fisher, 1753, 1756.	Ebenezer Metcalf, 1774-77.

TOWN CLERKS.

Asa Pond, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1785.	Capt. David Baker, 1824-36.
Hezekiah Fisher, 1781.	Wilkes Gay, Jr., 1837-39.
Nathan Daniels, Jr., 1786, 1791, 1804.	Davis Thayer, Jr., 1840-45.
Amos Hawes, 1792, 1803.	Theron C. Hills, 1846-62.
Asa Harding, 1805, 1815.	Alpheus A. Russeque, 1863-75, 1879, 1882.
Lewis Harding, 1816, 1823.	George W. Wiggin, 1876-78, 1882, 1883.

PRECINCT TREASURERS.

Eleazer Metcalf, 1738.	Baruch Pond, 1754-57, 1761, 1764.
Nathaniel Fairbank, 1739.	Daniel Thurston, 1759-60, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771.
David Jones, 1740, 1741.	
Thomas Bacon, 1742, 1753.	
Robert Blake, 1743-52, 1758, 1768.	

TOWN TREASURERS.

Asa Whiting, 1778-87, 1792, 1793.	Joel Daniels, 1833-35, 1842-53.
Seth Lawrence, 1788-91.	Wilkes Gay, Jr., 1836-39.
Joseph Whiting, Jr., 1791-96.	George W. Morse, 1840-41.
Hanan Metcalf, 1797-99.	Theron C. Hills, 1854-60.
Lieut. Phineas Ware, 1800-4.	Adams Daniels, 1861, 1862.
Timothy Metcalf, 1805-16.	Alpheus A. Russeque, 1863-74.
Simeon Partridge, 1817-19.	James M. Freeman, 1875-83.
Col. Caleb Thurston, 1820-32.	

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Ensign Jos. Hawes, 1778, 1881.	Ward Adams, 1840.
Dr. Joseph Metcalf, 1779-80.	Albert E. Daniels, 1841.
Peter Adams, 1782-83.	Col. Saul B. Scott, 1843-44.
Samuel Lethbridge, 1784-85.	Dr. Shadrack Atwood, 1847.
Hon. Jabez Fisher, 1786, 1798-99.	Col. Paul B. Clark, 1848.
Capt. Thomas Bacon, 1787-88.	George W. Nason, 1850.
Lieut. Hezekiah Fisher, 1789-97.	William Metcalf, 1851.
Col. John Boyd, 1800-4.	Capt. Hartford Leonard, 1852.
Pelatah Fisher, 1805-6.	Seneca Hills, 1855.
Capt. Joseph Bacon, 1807-14.	Mason F. Southworth, 1856.
Lieut. Phineas Ware, 1811-17.	Theron C. Hills, 1857.
Lewis Fisher, 1815-16, 1818-21, 1823, 1826.	Stephen W. Richardson, 1858.
Dr. Nath'l Miller, 1827, 1833.	James M. Freeman, 1860.
Col. Caleb Thurston, 1829-30.	James P. Ray, 1861, 1877.
Willis Fisher, 1831.	Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, 1863.
Maj. Davis Thayer, 1832, 1834, 1840.	Francis B. Ray, 1865.
Ensign Seth Dean, 1834.	Alpheus A. Russeque, 1867.
Joel Daniels, 1837.	Henry E. Pond, 1868.
Col. Nathan Cleveland, 1838-39.	Rev. Richard Eddy, 1870.
	Joseph A. Woodward, 1871.
	John H. Fisher, 1873-74.
	Davis Thayer, 1876.
	Henry R. Jenks, 1880.
	Sabin Hubbard, 1883.

Centennials.—The first century of Franklin *as a precinct* was completed Dec. 23, 1837 (old style). The event was commemorated by a historical sermon preached Feb. 25, 1838, by the then pastor, Rev. Elam Smalley, and afterwards printed. The close of the *town's* first century, March 2, 1878, was anticipated, in a town-meeting of March, 1873, by the choice of a committee "to prepare a plan for an appropriate celebration of the anniversary, to secure statistics, and to do whatever they may deem necessary in the matter, and report at a future town-meeting." The committee were Stephen W. Richardson, William M. Thayer, Waldo Daniels, William Rockwood, and Adin D. Sargent. They reported the plan of a public celebration, and an address by Rev. Mortimer Blake, D.D., a son of Franklin, then in Taunton. The plan was adopted, and in 1877 five hundred dollars were appropriated for expenses, including the publication of a town history. March, 1878, the committee was enlarged by the addition of A. St. John Chambré, Henry M. Green, James P. Ray, Paul B. Clark, and Edward A. Rand, as a committee of arrangements. As March is usually unfit for a public celebration, June 12th was selected, and the day proved most favorable for the occasion.

The chief features of the celebration were a procession, including the public schools, and a representation of the industries of the town; a historical address, with other services, in the Congregational Church; a dinner under a large pavilion on the Common with twelve hundred guests, where history and prophecy, wisdom and wit, from the Governor of the State to the town official, abounded until the western sun suggested an adjournment until 1978. More than ten thousand people came together from far and near.

A museum of local antiquities, collected by the industry of a committee of ladies in the vestry of the Congregational Church, was visited during the day by more than a thousand people, and elicited unanimous surprise at the valuable relics they had gathered. A vocal concert in the evening was fully attended, and closed the centennial day.

The history of Franklin, afterwards published, contains the historical address, enlarged by addenda; biographical sketches; genealogies in brief; speeches at the dinner; with portraits, views of buildings, etc. It is an octavo of over three hundred pages, prepared by the author of the address, and published by the committee of the town. Very few copies remain in the hands of W. Rockwood of the committee.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES P. AND JOSEPH G. RAY.

There is an inspiration to others in the history of self-made men; so we gather these fragments from the lives of these brothers, and place them as honored records among the names of those worthy to occupy a place in the "History of Norfolk County." Energy is the corner-stone to their characters, the secret of their successful lives,—well-directed, steady, persistent energy. Joseph Ray, the father of these brothers, was born in West Wrentham, Mass., July 24, 1791. He learned the stone-mason's trade, and followed that some years, building mills, mostly in the Blackstone Valley, whither he moved in 1813, making his residence South Mendon, now East Blackstone. In 1814 he married Lydia, daughter of James Paine, an iron-worker, then of Smithfield, R. I., but afterwards a resident of Mendon. Mr. Ray entered into partnership with Mr. Paine in 1821, the firm-name being "Paine & Ray." They engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery. Mr. Ray had become thoroughly familiar with their mechanism, and applied himself not only to their construction but improvement. The first geared speeders were invented and constructed in his shop. The firm had two manufactories, one at South Mendon, with one hundred and fifty hands, the other at Slatersville, R. I., with one hundred men. In 1826 Mr. Ray purchased a cotton-mill of nine looms at Hillsboro', N. H., which number he increased to ninety. He conducted this successfully until 1839, when his intimate business relations with Abraham and Isaac Wilkinson, large cotton manufacturers of Rhode Island, involved him in their failure, and he was compelled to suspend payment. Receiving an extension on his notes for five years, he struggled faithfully during that period to restore his wrecked fortunes, but failed and retired from business in 1844. He died in 1847.

JAMES P. RAY, eldest son of Joseph and Lydia (Paine) Ray, was born in South Mendon, Mass., in 1820. He received the educational advantages of the common and high schools of Bellingham and Uxbridge, and the Manual Labor School at Worcester, with such attention as to qualify him as a teacher at the age of fifteen, when he took charge of the district school at Northbridge, Mass., for one term. He then became a clerk in a store at Upton, Mass., but in 1836 his father, who had been living in North-

terred a cotton-factory and remained one year stripping cards. The next year (1837), in the midst of the greatest financial panic this country has ever known, a boy of seventeen, his entire wealth consisting of seven dollars, he started business on his own account by hiring two carding-machines and power to run them, and buying two hundred pounds of cotton waste with which to make cotton batting. This was the humble beginning of a most remarkable and successful business career. He ran his machine several months, then hiring a horse and wagon, peddled out his goods. Encouraged by his success, early the next season he purchased six carding-machines which he placed in a room in City Mills, Franklin, and continued the manufacture of batting until 1838, when he purchased a small "mule" and made cotton wicking during the winter. Notwithstanding his industry and care, by the depression of prices he found himself five hundred dollars in debt the next spring.

Hiring the new mill of Joseph Whiting, of Unionville, he moved thither in May, 1839, his father's family (now dependent on him) also moving there. Managing his affairs with sagacity and untiring energy unusual in so young a man, and making cotton batting, wicking, and cotton twine, by 1844 he had accumulated two thousand dollars. He was again at this time embarrassed by the failure of George Blackburn, of Boston, his commission merchant. Receiving an extension of time, he paid the last of the notes due in 1847. From this his career has been one of prosperity. In 1844 his brother, Frank B., three years his junior, who had been employed by him from youth, became his partner, with firm-name of J. P. & F. B. Ray. They purchased the celebrated "Makepeace Mill," and here and in the mill at Unionville manufactured batting, twine, wicking, and bagging until 1851, when Joseph G. was admitted partner, the firm becoming "Ray Brothers."

Mr. Ray married, May 31, 1843, Susan K., daughter of Capt. Alfred Knapp, of Franklin. Their children are Edgar K. and James F. Mr. Ray is Republican in politics; as such has been representative from Franklin one term, and State senator two years. He is a leading member of the Universalist Church and one of its trustees. Far-seeing, bold, energetic, and persistent, he has deserved and attained success far beyond the hopes and ambitions of his early manhood. He has neither courted popularity nor feared censure. He gives generously where his judgment approves, and refuses sometimes bluntly when persistently urged to support what he does not commend.

He has recently devoted much time to the con-



James H. H.



J. C. May

struction of the Milford, Franklin, and Providence Railroad, of which he is president, and its construction is due to his untiring efforts. He was incorporator, and is director of Franklin Rubber Company, president of Putnam Manufacturing Company, and of the manufacturing corporations at Woonsocket and City Mills.

JOSEPH G. RAY, youngest son of Joseph and Lydia (Paine) Ray, was born in South Mendon, now East Blackstone, Oct. 4, 1831. When but a lad of eight he began life's battle by working all his spare time morning and evening in his brother's mill at Unionville making twine. When twelve he attended school one year in Nashua, N. H. His vacations were passed in the mill, where he became expert in the methods of manufacture. In 1847, having saved money enough for his expenses, he attended school another year in Walpole, N. H. In 1850 he engaged with his brother Frank, receiving four hundred and fifty dollars per year for his services, and during the year started the first "rag-picker" and manufactured the first "shoddy" made in New England. In 1851, in connection with James, he formed the firm of Ray Brothers, and bought the property in South Mendon—then owned by Jenckes & Scott—where their father commenced the manufacture of cotton machinery. In 1854 he married Emily, daughter of Col. Joseph Rockwood, of Bellingham. Their children are Lydia P. and Annie R. (Mrs. Adelbert D. Thayer). From 1861 to 1871, Mr. Ray resided in Unionville; from thence removed to Franklin, where he still lives.

His summer residence is the old homestead of Col. Rockwood, which Mr. Ray has taken much pains to make a model home. He has spared no expense in this, as the elegant building and elaborate surroundings clearly indicate. He is a lover of fine horses and stock, and has done much to improve the quality of both. He has made several importations of Holstein cattle, of which he owns a fine herd. One of the most unique features of this farm is its fish pond, well stocked with German carp, surrounded by a private race-course. Republican in politics, in 1859, when but twenty-eight years old, Mr. Ray was chosen representative from Blackstone in the State Legislature, of which he was the youngest member, and in 1869 was elected to represent his district in the State Senate. Universalist in religious belief, he was one of the trustees of the church, and the intimate friend, confidant, and adviser of the late Dr. Dean in the building of Dean Academy and the Universalist Church of Franklin, and was the executive of the doctor's bequests, to which he gave his whole time

and attention for several years, carrying the entire financial responsibility. To him more than to any other living man are the people of Franklin and the Universalist society indebted for the completion of the beautiful church and Dean Academy. By his kindness of heart, unfailing courtesy, his known integrity, fine social qualities, skill in business and financial operations, Mr. Ray has won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and particularly of those who have been brought into intimate connection with him. He is treasurer of various manufacturing corporations, was an incorporator, and is director and treasurer of the Milford, Franklin and Providence Railroad Company. As a business man he has few if any superiors. Both James and Joseph have contributed largely to church advancement and support. They have been connected personally and financially with every important business undertaking begun in Franklin since the organization of the firm of Ray Brothers. In 1856 their mill at South Mendon was burned, and immediately rebuilt. In 1858 they sold a right to raise a dam for a new mill built by Edward Harris in the north part of Woonsocket. This caused the water to flow back and so injure their manufactory at South Mendon that they closed up business there, removing the machinery to Unionville. Frank B. retired from the firm of Ray Brothers in 1860, the business being continued by the two other members under firm-title of J. P. & J. G. Ray. This firm purchased the Bartlett mill at Woonsocket, where they manufactured cotton sheetings, and in 1873 they, with Oscar J. Rathburn, president of the Harris Woolen Company, formed the firm of Rays, Rathburn & Co., which now owns and operates Jenckesville Mills, of Woonsocket. In 1865, J. P. & J. G. Ray purchased the woolen-mill in North Bellingham, which was built in 1810 by their father, and of which he was part owner. Here they manufacture satinets as Ray Woolen Company. Their first mill in Franklin was built in 1870, and used in making "shoddy." The firm of Rathburn & Mackenzie was formed in 1872 by James P. and Joseph G. Ray, Oscar J. Rathburn, and Charles J. Mackenzie, and built a mill for the manufacture of feltings. In 1874, J. P. & J. G. Ray purchased an interest in Franklin Felting Company, reorganizing it as Franklin Woolen Company. In 1877 they built a brick mill at Franklin in which to manufacture fancy cassimeres. In 1876 they purchased the original mill of the Putnam Manufacturing Company, at Putnam, which was built by Hosea Ballou, of Woonsocket, and also City Mills, in Franklin. Their business and financial progress since 1847 has been steady and satisfactory. Commencing in both branches of textile indus-

tries with the lower grades of work, they have advanced step by step, making, in cottons, first batting, next wicking, next twine, then seamless bags, and finally finished cloths. In woolen, first shoddy, next satinets, then fancy cassimeres, without abandoning any branch on taking up another.

EDGAR K. RAY, son of James P. and Susan (Knapp) Ray, was born in Franklin, Mass., July 17, 1844. After a common-school and academic education, was fitted for business by his father and uncles, and has been associated with them since 1865, and in 1870 became a partner in both the firms of J. P. & J. G. Ray, and Ray, Rathburn & Mackenzie. He is treasurer of Putnam Manufacturing Company, and vice-president of their Woonsocket corporation; is an active, energetic, and successful business man.

SHADRACH ATWOOD, M.D.

Shadrach Atwood, M.D., was born in Carver, Plymouth Co., Mass., May 17, 1801. His parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Ward) Atwood. His grandfather, Benjamin Ward, was a captain in the colonial army of the Revolution, and his grandfather, William Atwood, was a lieutenant in the same service. Francis Atwood was a farmer, and in 1811 he purchased a farm in Middleborough, and removed thither. Shadrach remained with his parents until he was twenty-one, having advantages of education only in a small district school until he was nineteen, when he attended the academy at South Bridgewater. A few months thereafter he engaged as teacher in a district school, but becoming acquainted with a new and remarkably successful system of teaching grammar, he engaged in teaching that as a specialty, with marked results for some time. He then began the study of Latin preparatory to a college course, and when twenty-two years old he went to Amherst, and, after some preliminary academical study, entered Amherst College, where he remained about eighteen months. Here he made rapid progress, showing those qualities of determination and tenacity of purpose so strongly shown in his entire career, and which, when a mere child, caused his father to say, "I never told Shadrach to do a thing which he did not accomplish, and never heard him say 'I can't do it.'" About 1825 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Arad Thompson, of Middleborough, but after a few months went to Boston, and attended three courses of lectures at Harvard Medical School,

becoming also a student in the office and assisting in the practice of the celebrated Dr. Winslow Lewis. He made good use of the opportunities afforded him, and was graduated from Harvard in February, 1830. He soon commenced his long and successful medical practice by establishing himself at Marlboro', whence, after eighteen months' time, he removed to Bellingham, where he was located for several years. In 1836 or 1837 he changed his residence to Franklin, which, with temporary absences, has been his home to the present. In 1878 he gave up active practice, and retired after a professional career of success and profit of nearly half a century. He built up a large practice, was active, energetic, and won many friends. His nature is positive, and from peculiar circumstances he was early thrown entirely on his own resources in his profession, and developed self-reliance, care, and close observation—almost minute—of all his cases. He was remarkable for his skill in diagnosing disease, and very successful in his treatment. He made his profession his life work, and gave to it all the strength of his manhood and the vigor of his nature. In 1866 he removed to Wrentham, where he resided four years. While returning to Franklin, and while some of his goods had been conveyed thither, an incendiary fire burned the house in Wrentham, with his library, books of account, and much other valuable property. Notwithstanding these and other reverses, he is to-day one of Franklin's substantial citizens.

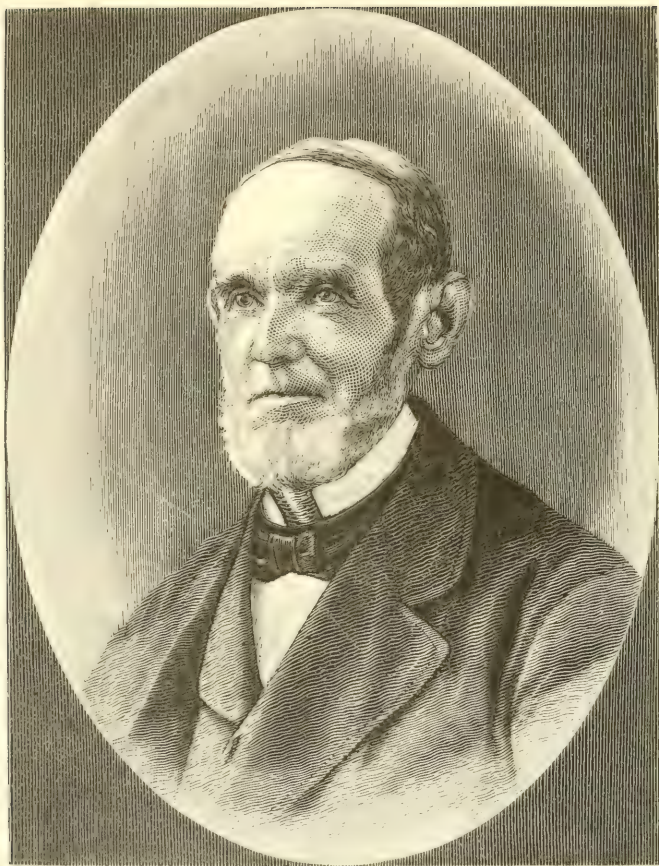
In politics, in early life he was an "Old Line Whig," departing from the Democratic principles of his fathers, but after the dissolution of the Whig party he affiliated with the Democratic party, and has since supported it and its candidates. In 1847 he was elected to represent the town of Franklin in the State Legislature by an unprecedented majority, and while in the Legislature was largely instrumental in securing the charter for the Norfolk County Railroad (an extension of the railroad from Walpole to Blackstone), which gave railroad facilities to Franklin, and marked a new era in its growth and prosperity. Of this road he was one of the incorporators. He was at one time a director of the Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank, of Franklin.

He married (1) Nov. 28, 1832, Mrs. Ruth M. Pond, daughter of Cyrus and Ruth (Makepeace) Snow. She died, leaving no offspring, Nov. 7, 1862; (2) Nov. 27, 1878, Charlotte M., daughter of Walter Harris Gay and Sally A. Hawkins, his wife. She is a native of Franklin.

Dr. Atwood has stood high among his professional brethren, has honored his domestic rela-



Shadrach Atwood



Stephen W. Richardson

tions, his social and official obligations, and enjoys the esteem of a large and honorable circle of friends and acquaintances.

STEPHEN W. RICHARDSON.

The origin of the family name of Richardson, which is so numerous represented in this portion of the State, and, in fact, through the whole country, is thus given in an English work, "Camden's Remains Concerning Brittain:" "William Belward, Lord of the moiety of Malpasse, soon after the Norman Conquest, had two sons; the younger, Richard, named from his size Richard the Little. One of the sons of the last-named Richard was called John Richardson, taking his father's name with the addition of *son* for his surname. Hence came the name and family of Richardson." It is now found in nearly every county of England, and during the past seven hundred years has been prominent in nearly all departments of human life, civil, military, literary, and ecclesiastical. Of the numerous descendants of the old Norman settling in America in early colonial days, we find John Richardson, at Watertown, in 1636, perhaps in 1635. Vinton, in his "Richardson Memorial," say of him: "Feb. 28, 1836-37, he and 'all the townsmen then inhabiting' had each a grant of one acre in the Beaver Brook Plowlands, 'bounded on the Great Dividend Lots on the north side, and Charles River on the south.' This, we believe, was all the land he owned in Watertown. It forbids the idea of his remaining there, and so we find him no more in that place. We find him, or another of the same name, in Exeter, in 1642, as a witness to a deed, and probably shall not err if we set him down as the ancestor of that large and eminently respectable family of Richardson who, from 1679, spread themselves out through Medfield, Medway, Wrentham, Franklin, Leominster, Barre, and many other towns."

John Richardson (2), believed by Vinton after careful investigation to be son of the above, married in Medfield, Rebekah, daughter of Joseph and Alice Clark, early settlers in Medfield, then Dedham, and settled in East Medway, where he died May 29, 1697. (See "Richardson Memorial.") He had seven children, the oldest of whom, John (3), born Aug. 25, 1679, married Esther Breck, whose father assisted in repelling Indian assaults on the garrison house at East Medway. He was a cordwainer by trade, as was his father, but abandoned that for husbandry. He had a number of tracts of land, and died May 19, 1759. His wife died of cancer, Aug.

17, 1774, aged ninety-five. They had twelve children, of whom John (4) was second. He was born in Medway (Old Medfield), Oct. 22, 1701. He married, May 5, 1730, Jemima, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Fisher) Gay. (She was born in what is now called Franklin, then Wrentham.) When he was twenty-three years old his father purchased fifty-four acres of wild land for him, paying therefor £60. (This is now a part of the Stephen W. Richardson farm.) Mr. Richardson was an energetic, active, and capable man of business, and bought and sold much property. He was a carpenter by trade. Both he and his wife were church members early in life. When the church in the West Precinct of Wrentham, now Franklin, was formed (Feb. 27, 1738), they were among the number dismissed from the Wrentham Church to constitute this. He died Nov. 5, 1767. His wife survived him, living till Dec. 26, 1782. They had seven children. John (5) was third child and second son. He was born July 2, 1735. While a young man he worked at his trade, house-carpentry. He married, Nov. 23, 1757, Abigail, daughter of Deacon Moses and Hannah (Walker) Haven, and cousin of Rev. Elias Haven, the first minister of Franklin. For ten years he lived in Framingham, but after his father's death he returned to Franklin (Wrentham), and buying the homestead from his brothers, Elisha and Eli, resided there until his death. This deed was dated April 6, 1770, and, for £200, transfers eighty-five acres of land, with all buildings thereon.

"During nearly thirty years John Richardson was the nearest neighbor of his brother Elisha. They lived less than a third of a mile apart. They were strongly attached to each other, and lived in great harmony, having farming implements and other things in common. John, in particular, was a man of great amiableness and gentleness of character." His will was made May 4, 1809, the day of his death.—In his will "John Wilkes Richardson, laborer," is called "my only beloved son." He gave him by deed, Sept. 16, 1796, one-half of the homestead farm, containing one hundred acres, and one-half of the dwelling-house and other buildings thereon.

This JOHN WILKES RICHARDSON was the sixth in direct descent from John the emigrant, and was born in Franklin, Mass., Dec. 30, 1774. He lived and died on the ancestral home owned in the family from 1724. He was a farmer, of sound judgment and great worth. He taught common schools in Franklin and adjacent towns for thirty-one successive winters. He was for several years an assessor of Franklin, and held other offices of trust. It is worthy

of note that he was the first child with a middle name baptized in Franklin. He married Matilda Kingsbury, Nov. 3, 1796, and had three children,—Abigail, (married Noyes Payson Hawes), John Haven, and Stephen Wilkes. He died Sept. 15, 1843.

STEPHEN WILKES RICHARDSON, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is the seventh in direct descent from John Richardson the emigrant, the line being John¹, John², John³, John⁴, John⁵, John Wilkes⁶, Stephen Wilkes⁷. He was born March 30, 1813, on the homestead mentioned above, which, in an improved condition, is now his home. He was educated at the common schools of Franklin, and at Day's Academy, Wrentham, and early became a teacher. He had good success in this avocation, but after several terms he relinquished it for book-keeping. He was book-keeper in the office of the *Boston Journal* when that paper was established in 1834; it was then called the *Mercantile Journal*. He married, first, May 6, 1835, Eliza, daughter of Amos and Abigail Bullard, of East Medway, who died Oct. 17, 1844; second, Feb. 6, 1845, Mary Bullard, sister of Eliza. She died April 30, 1883. His five children were all by his first wife, of whom two, John Warren and Henry Bullard, now are living. Mr. Richardson has been chairman of the town board of assessors almost consecutively for twenty-five years; represented the towns of Franklin and Bellingham in the State Legislature in 1858; was assistant assessor of internal revenue for United States government from 1862 to 1871; was trial justice from 1871 to 1874; has been continuously engaged in probate business since 1843, and settled many estates, besides holding other offices of prominence and trust. He has frequently been requested to act as referee in the settlement of controversies between parties, and very seldom has an appeal been taken from the award or decision made by him. In all relations of official trust and private business Mr. Richardson has shown rare good judgment and sterling integrity. Quiet and unassuming in his manners, he is firm of principle and courageous in his convictions, and no man ever more fully enjoyed the esteem of the solid men and substantial citizens of his vicinity than he.

JOHN WARREN RICHARDSON (eighth generation), born Sept. 8, 1839, is engaged in agriculture, and has built up, in connection therewith, a fruit-canning business of considerable importance. He has been thrice married, first, Dec. 4, 1862, to Elmira L. Mason, daughter of Orion and Tama Walker Mason, of Medway; she died May 18, 1874; second, April 22, 1875, to Sarah A. Metcalf, of Medway. His children are John M., Mary, William S., and Henry (de-

ceased), by his first wife; by his second wife, Albert M., Helen E., and George W.

HENRY BULLARD RICHARDSON (eighth generation), born May 21, 1844, prepared for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy; was graduated from Amherst College in 1869; married, July 13, 1869, Mary E. Lincoln, of Amherst. They have three children,—Mary L., Carrie A., and Henry S. Mr. Richardson is now professor of German in Amherst College.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RANDOLPH.

BY A. E. SPROUL.

To attempt a just treatment, within circumscribed limits, of a town so rich in historical material as Randolph, is almost an impertinence in itself. It not only necessitates the vigorous application of the literary pruning-knife in the lopping off of many details which, to the reader, are none the less interesting because in some respects trivial, but it also compels the omission of those quaint old letters, documents, and memoranda of various kinds, which serve so well in giving an insight into the home-life of the original settlers, their means of instruction or amusement, and their humble every-day avocations. But what must be, must be. Some day, and by some gifted hand, the history of this ancient town will be worthily written. For present purposes, however, what follows may, perhaps, in some degree serve to present a few facts, which may do their greatest good in supplying suggestions for that other writer who is to come after, while, at the same time, they are not altogether without present interest.

General History.—Randolph is the daughter of Braintree and the mother of Holbrook. It came very near being the twin-sister of Quincy, which had said "good-by" to the mother-town but a year earlier, and there is little doubt that the setting off of the last-named town served to stimulate to renewed efforts the advocates of separation who lived at the opposite extremity of the ancient town of Braintree. The latter was incorporated in 1640. In 1775 it contained two thousand four hundred and thirty-three inhabitants, and in 1790 the number had increased to two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one. The town was divided into three precincts,—North, Middle, and South. The North Precinct included

substantially the present town of Quincy; the Middle, the present town of Braintree; the South, the present towns of Randolph and Holbrook. At a meeting of the South Precinct, held March 15, 1792, it was voted "that Samuel Niles, Esq., Lieut. Nathaniel Niles, Dr. Ephraim Wales, Joseph White, Samuel Bass, and Col. Seth Turner be a committee, with discretionary power, to endeavor to effect a separation between this parish and Mr. Weed's parish, by measuring and forming a plan of the two parishes, sustaining the claims of the South Parish for a division before the General Court, or doing anything they may think proper for the purpose aforesaid." At a precinct meeting specially warned and held June 15, 1792, it was voted that, "Whereas, a petition has been presented to the General Court for a division of the town of Braintree, by a large number of signers, Hon. Samuel Niles, Dr. Ephraim Wales, Samuel Bass, Col. Seth Turner, Seth Mann, Joseph White, and Lieut. Nathaniel Niles be chosen a committee, with discretionary powers, to sustain the aforesaid petition until the passage of it shall be granted." Judge Samuel Niles, the chairman of the committee, was a resident in the south part of the present town of Braintree. It was intended and expected by the petitioners that Cranberry Brook, leading from Cochato River to Cranberry Pond, would be the dividing line between the two towns; but that line being objected to, it was finally decided that the division line should run so as to include the farm of Judge Niles in Braintree, and not in Randolph. The petition was warmly opposed, yet the prayer of it was ultimately granted, and the South Precinct was incorporated as a town March 9, 1793, by the name of Randolph.

At the State-House in Boston are preserved many interesting old documents relating to Randolph, most of them being petitions, etc., of the period just previous to the incorporation of the town. As specimens, a copy of one of the leading petitions in favor of the setting off of the town is below given, followed by a sample "remonstrance," and, further on, by a copy of the act of incorporation and annexed document:

"To the Hon^{ble} Senate, and the Hon^{ble} House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

"The Petition of the Inhabitants of the South Precinct of Braintree most respectfully shews—That your Petitioners from long Experience have found the inconvenience of being Connected with the other parts of the town of Braintree—As the town is very long & narrow; the Centre of said South Precinct is more than five miles distant from the middle precinct meeting house: which is the usual and most convenient place of holding town meetings, while the town remains in its present form: which makes it necessary that nearly one half of your Petitioners should travel five miles and upwards to attend every

town meeting: or otherwise which is frequently the Case; they are oblig'd to submit to the Centre of the town's transacting the whole of the Business: which they do, as your Petitioners think, with a very Partial Eye to their own Interests.

"And as travelling is often very bad at March and April meetings, it is difficult, & many times impossible for Elderly & infirm people to improve the Privileges they might otherwise do; & which every free man wishes to enjoy. Many other disadvantages peculiar to your Petitioners' extrem situation in the town—will be made more fully to appear should your Honors grant them a hearing.

"And your petitioners wish further to suggest, that the South Precinct aforesaid, in its present form, is very incommodious & irregular and was owing originally to a Cause, which now ceases to exist: viz: When the Division of the middle & South Precinct was first proposed, the Rev^d Mr Niles was Minister of both in one, and owned a large farm, which incircled several other farms, that lay within the bounds of the proposed South Precinct; but the Rev^d Mr Niles being willing his own farm should lye within the limits of his own parish—opposed the South parish's going off unless he might be thus gratified: and as he was then a man of much Influence, your Petitioners were obliged to relinquish said farms, or continue, very much to their disadvantage, a part of his parish—the former of the two evils—they submitted to. But circumstances relative to said farms are now far different: a considerable part of said Mr. Niles's farm is now owned by Residents in the South Precinct—and the Proprietors of the other farms aforesaid, are desirous of improving the advantages they ought long since to have enjoyed, by joining the South Precinct—as they are much nearer to that meeting than their own. Your Petitioners wish, therefore, to be set off from the other parts of the town of Braintree, in connection with the proprietors of the aforesaid farms, as a separate town: and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray:

Joshua Howard
Ephraim Wales
Eben^r Alden
Seth Turner
Seth Man
John Stetson
Nath^l Niles
Jon^a Wales
Isaac Niles
Joseph Spear
Seth Hunt
Zacheus Thayer
Richard Thayer
Lot White
Lewis Lothrop
Levi Thayer
Rufus Thayer
Reuben Thayer
Hopeful Bradley
Atkins Clark
Benjⁿ Man
Benjⁿ Silvester, Jr.
Elisha Man
Gideon Hunt
Timothy Sloan
Philip Silvester
Sam^l Lull
Joseph Tower
Will^m Kimball
Eleazer Beal
Zebuⁿ Howard, Jr.

Seth Turner, Jr^r
Joshua Clark
Enoch Hubb^d
Tho^s Wales
Silas Pain
Robert Whitcomb
Joseph Belcher
Rich^d Belcher
John Dunham
Nath^l Holb^k, Jr.
Joseph White, Jr.
Benj^a Thayer
Levi Thayer, Jr.
John Whitcomb
Jon^a Randal
Noah Whitcomb, Jr.
Caleb White
David Whitcomb
Timothy Thayer
Simeon Thayer
Simeon Thayer, Jr.
— Thayer
Nath^l Hunt, Jr.
James White
Joseph Porter
Zenas French
Will^m Linfield, Jr.
Joseph White
Sol^o White
Jacob Clark
Silas Chapman

Eben ^r Niles	Josh ^h Kingman
Mesheck Thayer	Israel Beals
Simeon Spear	John White
Isaac Snell	Will ^m Linfield
Moses Wales	Iry: Ludden
Benj ⁿ Linfield	Adam Hollis
Sam ^l Linfield	Nath ^l Hubb ^d .
Will ^m Linfield, 3d.	Gideon Stetson
David Linfield	Lem ^l Clark
Benj ⁿ Howard	Jon ^a Belcher
Isaac Spear	Sam ^l Belcher
Atherton Wales	Eph ^m Belcher
John Spear	Sam ^l Belcher, Jr.
John Burrage	John May
Frederick Read	Isaac Thayer, Jr.
Zebedee Randall	Lewison Howard
James Kingman	Aron Howard
Oliver Thayer	Micah White
Bar ^s Clark	Silas Clark
Nath: Spear	Abioger Howard
Adonijah French	Seth Man, Jun ^r .
Jos: Riford	Timothy Thayer
John French	Sam ^l Thayer
Sam ^l Stetson	Elias Spear
John Niles	Ich ^d Holbrook
Jon ^a Spear	Howard Faxon
Joshua Spear	Jon ^a Curtis
Deering Spear	Jer ^h Monk
Eben ^r Crane	Elisha Wales ^r

[Indorsed on back as follows:]

"In the House of Representatives, Jan^y 17th, 1792.

"Read & committed to the standing Committee on Incorporations, to consider report.

"Sent up for concurrence.

"D. COBB, *Spk^r*.

"In Senate, Jan^y 18th, 1792.

"Read & Concurred.

"SAM^L. PHILLIPPS, *Presid^t*."

"We the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Now North Precinct in Braintree being Deeply imprest With the Disagreeable Situation of this once Respectable Town of Braintree a Town Which has Produced Some of the first Characters amongst man kind and Even those Who have arisen to Exalted Stations Amongst the Rulers of our Country. the old North Precinct are already got off from us and incorporated into a Town by the Name of Quincy and our Brethren of the South Precinct are Now Petitioning the General Court to be set off and incorporated into a Town by Some other name should the Prayer of their Petition be granted there will be but a small Part of their old Town of Braintree left to bare up the Name, it appears to us that the Reasons Why our Brethren in the South Precinct are aiming to git off from us is that they Suppose the Number of Inhabitants in this Now north Precinct Will be greater than in the South Precinct and by that means they Will be Exposed to have Voted from them those Privileges Which they have a Just Right to. now to Ease the minds of our Brethren in that Respect We the Subscribers do hereby upon our Words and Honour Which in the Nature of the thing is the strongest obligation that We can lay our Selves under Engage that We Will at All times as far as We are able prevent their having Just Cause of Complaint in that Respect and We do hereby Declare that if they Will Withdraw their

Petition Which We think Will be to their advtage as Well as ours and Equally so that We are Willing that the meetings Shall be held Alternately and that our Brethren of the Said South Precinct shall have Every advantage from the Suffrages of the People at Large if We Continue together Without Separation Which they Shall have any Just Reason to Expect and at the same time that We may Experience the same benevolence from them and that We may Continue together in Brotherly Love and Unity is the Sincear and hearty Wish of Us the Subscribers.

"James Faxon
Elisha French
Adam Hobart
Jonathan Thayer
Josiah French
Calvin Thayer
Abraham Thayer
Jonathan Holbrook
Jonathan Thayer, Jr.
Nathaniel Thayer
Moses Holbrook
Caleb Holbrook, 2d.
Stephen Penniman, Jr.
Philip Thayer
William Thayer
Jonathan Derby
Joshua Sampson
Caleb Hayward
Abijah Allen
Ebenezer Thayer, Jr.
Caleb Faxon
Zachariah M. Thayer
Nehemiah Hayden, Jr.
Eliphaz Thayer
Silas Wild
Micah Wild
Jonathan Wild
Levi Wild
Samuel Holbrook
Caleb French
Lemuel Veazie
James Tower
Elkanah Thayer
Moses French
Ephraim Blanchard, Jr.
Seth Copeland

William Allen
Job Thayer
William Brigg
David P. Hayward
Daniel Hayward
Barnabas Thayer
Benjamin Veazie
Ambrose Salisbury
Thomas Hollis, Jr.
Nathaniel Hollis
William Reed
Ebenezer Clark
Richard Thayer
Robert Hayden
Caleb Hobart
Thomas Wild
Lemuel Clark
Benjamin Hayden, Jr.
James Penniman
Eli Hayden
Ebenezer Denton
Joseph Allen
Josiah Vinton
William Penniman
Bartimeus White
Increase Bates
Daniel Loring
Jonathan Hayward
Nathaniel Hayward
Hobart Clark
John Hayward
William Harmon
Nehemiah Holbrook
Daniel Fogg
Jesse Pratt"

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"In the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three.

"AN ACT for incorporating the South Precinct of the Town of Braintree in the County of Suffolk into a separate Town by the name of Randolph.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the lands comprised within the South Precinct in Braintree, as the same is now bounded, with the inhabitants dwelling thereon, be, and they hereby are, incorporated into a town, by the name of Randolph; and the said town of Randolph is hereby invested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities to which towns within this Commonwealth are, or may be, entitled, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the said Commonwealth.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the inhabitants of the said town of Randolph shall pay all the arrears of taxes which have been assessed upon them by the

town of Braintree, and shall support any poor person or persons who have heretofore been, or now are, inhabitants of that part of Braintree which is hereby incorporated, and are or may become chargeable, and who shall not have obtained a settlement elsewhere, when they may become chargeable; and such poor person or persons may be returned to the town of Randolph, in the same way and manner that paupers may, by law, be returned to the town or district to which they belong. And the inhabitants of the said town of Randolph shall pay their proportion of all debts now due from the town of Braintree, and shall be entitled to receive their proportion of all debts and moneys now due to the said town of Braintree; and also their proportionable part of all other property of the said town of Braintree, of what kind or description soever. *Provided always*, That the lands belonging to the said town of Braintree, for the purpose of maintaining schools, shall be divided between the said town of Braintree and the said town of Randolph, in the same proportion as they were respectively assessed for the payment of the last State tax.

"PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, and be it further enacted, That any of the inhabitants now dwelling within the bounds of said town of Randolph, who have remonstrated against the division of the town of Braintree, and who may be desirous of belonging to said town of Braintree, shall, at any time within six months from the passing of this act, by returning their names to the Secretary's Office, and signifying their desire of belonging to said Braintree, have that privilege, and shall, with their polls and estates, belong to and be a part of said Braintree, by paying their proportion of all taxes which shall have been laid on said town of Randolph, previously to their thus returning their names, as they would by law have been holden to pay had they continued to be a part of the town of Randolph.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Samuel Niles, Esq., be and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrant, directed to some principal inhabitant of the said town of Randolph, requiring him to warn and give notice to the inhabitants of the said town, to assemble and meet, at some suitable time and place, in the said town of Randolph, as soon as conveniently may be, to choose all such Officers as towns are required to choose, at their annual town-meeting in the month of March or April, annually.

"In the House of Representatives, March 5th, 1793. This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be Enacted.

"Sent up for concurrence.

"DAVID COBB, *Spkr.*

"In Senate, March 6th, 1793.

"This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

"SAML. PHILLIPS, *Prsdt.*

"By the Governor,

"Approved March 9th, 1793.

"JOHN HANCOCK."

[Attached to the original parchment copy of the foregoing act is the following supplementary document:]

"WHEREAS, By an act of the Great and General Court passed in the year of our Lord 1793, incorporating a part of the town of Braintree into a town by the name of Randolph, & whereas a number of persons, whose names are hereafter subscribed, living within the limits of the now town of Randolph, did petition that we might still belong to said town of Braintree, and the General Court did in the incorporating act grant us the prayer of our petition, that we should still belong to said town of Braintree, by leaving our names with the Secretary of this Commonwealth, we whose names are hereafter subscribed request that our names may be entered in said office, that we wish all our estates

and privileges may still belong to said town of Braintree, agreeable to said incorporating act.

"SAMUEL CHEESMAN,
"LEVI THAYER,
"NOAH CHEESMAN,
"ABRAHAM JONES.

"BRAintree, June 6th, 1793.

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE, June 13th, 1793.

"Received and annexed to the act above mentioned.

"JOHN AVERY, JUN., *Secry.*

"August 19th, 1793. I join in the above request to belong as heretofore to the town of Braintree, South Precinct.

"TIMOTHY THAYER."

Peyton Randolph, for whom the town was named, was born in Virginia in 1723. He was the second son of Sir John Randolph, and was graduated at William and Mary College. He studied law at the Temple in London, was appointed in 1748 royal attorney-general for Virginia, and, having been elected to the House of Burgesses, became chairman of a committee to revise the laws of Virginia. In 1752 he visited England as a commissioner to seek redress for grievances, and in 1764 framed the remonstrance of the House of Burgesses to the king against the passage of the stamp act; but after its passage he discountenanced Patrick Henry's celebrated "five resolutions" of 1765. He resigned the office of attorney-general in 1766, and was Speaker of the House of Burgesses for several years thereafter. He was chairman of the "committee of vigilance," chosen March 10, 1773, and was an efficient worker in promoting, through correspondence, a concert of action with the other colonies. He presided over the Virginia convention at Williamsburg in August, 1774; was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress; was first President of that body upon its meeting at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, on Sept. 5, 1774, though from ill health he soon resigned that post; presided over the second Virginia convention at Richmond, on March 20, 1775; was again chosen Speaker of the Continental Congress when it reassembled at Philadelphia on May 10, 1775, but resigned May 24th, returning to Virginia to preside over the House of Burgesses. A few months later he resumed his seat in Congress. He died of apoplexy at Philadelphia on Oct. 22, 1775, and was buried in the chapel of William and Mary College. His memory was still fresh in the minds of his countrymen, therefore, when, less than eighteen years later, it became necessary for the sturdy patriots who were the pioneers of the present town of Randolph to fix upon a name for their young municipality. Who shall say that they did not make a wise, a worthy, and a dignified selection?

The first town-meeting was held on April 1, 1793, by virtue of a warrant issued by Hon. Samuel Niles,

in accordance with a provision contained in the act of incorporation. Dr. Ephraim Wales was chosen moderator; Samuel Bass, Esq., clerk and treasurer; Joseph White, Jr., Dr. Ebenezer Alden, and Micah White, Jr., selectmen. Samuel Bass, Esq., Col. Seth Turner, and Lieut. Nathaniel Niles were appointed a committee to settle with the town of Braintree. The whole number of ballots cast for Governor was eighty, of which John Hancock, Esq., had seventy-five; Elbridge Gerry, Esq., four; Samuel Adams, Esq., one. The number of ballots cast for Lieutenant-Governor was fifty-four, of which Samuel Adams, Esq., had fifty-three, and John Hancock, Esq., one. Samuel Bass, Esq., was elected representative to the General Court, May 16, 1793. At the annual meeting of the year 1794 the town officers of the preceding year were re-elected and the following votes, among others, were passed:

"Voted, That the committee appointed to settle with Braintree shall apply for a division of powder and balls, and in case of a deficiency the selectmen be requested to procure more.

"Voted, That the selectmen be requested to build a powder-house in some suitable place, according to their discretion.

"Voted, That the surveyors of highways be directed to open all town roads, especially that near Ziba Hayden's; and that Thomas Wales' district be allowed to fence a new road near to Edward Faxon's, if they please.

"Voted, To lay out a road from Solomon White's to Simeon Thayer's, provided the land be given.

This year, of seventy-five ballots cast for Governor, sixty-seven were for Samuel Adams; and of seventy-one for Lieutenant-Governor, William Heath had sixty. Samuel Bass was re-elected representative. At a town-meeting held Oct. 6, 1794, it was voted to pay every soldier who may enlist, or be enrolled, into the Continental service, fifteen dollars a month for actual service, including the Continental pay; and six shillings to each soldier for mustering. It was also voted that should any of the light horsemen enlist, or be drafted, in this town for the Continental army, there shall be one, and one only, entitled to receive the same pay from the town as a foot-soldier. In 1795, Samuel Bass was re-elected town clerk and treasurer, and Samuel Bass, Joseph White, Jr., and Micah White were chosen selectmen. Hon. Samuel Adams had sixty-three votes for Governor, and Moses Gill, Esq., fifty-two votes for Lieutenant-Governor. On May 6th of that year the town voted in favor of a revision of the constitution,—twenty-four yeas against nine nays. The same year, also, it was unanimously voted not to send a representative to the General Court. At the annual town-meeting in 1796, held April 4th, Dr. Ebenezer Alden was chosen moderator, and the clerk, treasurer, and selectmen of the

preceding year were re-elected. Seventy-three votes were cast for Governor,—sixty-eight for Samuel Adams, and five for Increase Sumner, Esq.; and for Lieutenant-Governor, twenty for Moses Gill, and forty for Benjamin Austin. At a town-meeting held Nov. 7, 1796, for the election of a member of Congress in the second southern district, Rev. John Reed, of Bridgewater, received nineteen votes, and Rev. Samuel Niles, of Abington, eighteen. At the same meeting the votes for an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States in the same district stood as follows: Hon. Edward H. Robbins, seven; William Seaver, twelve; Ebenezer Thayer, twenty-one; Benjamin Beale, two. In 1797 the town clerk, treasurer, and selectmen of the previous year were re-elected. The votes for Governor were: Increase Sumner, seventeen; Moses Gill, fifteen; James Sullivan, fifty-seven; for Lieutenant-Governor, Moses Gill, thirty-three. On May 15th, Samuel Bass was elected representative, but declined serving, and the meeting dissolved. The year 1798 brought no change in the town officers, and at the annual meeting a committee was chosen, consisting of Maj. Barnabas Clark, Lieut. Nathaniel Niles, Joseph White, Samuel Temple, and Samuel Bass, to petition Congress not to allow our merchantmen to arm their vessels at sea. Of sixty-six votes cast for Governor, Increase Sumner had eleven; William Heath, fifty-two; James Sullivan, two. For Lieutenant-Governor, Moses Gill had thirty-four, and William Heath, one. On May 3d it was voted unanimously not to send a representative to the General Court that year. The annual meeting for the year 1799 was held on April 1st, when Deacon Zaccheus Thayer was chosen town clerk and treasurer, and Capt. Thomas French, Joseph White, and Micah White, selectmen. It was voted to give a premium of twenty-five cents a head on all old crows killed in the town between May 1st and June 1st, "the heads to be exhibited to the town clerk within one week after they are killed." William Heath received one hundred and twenty votes for Governor, Increase Sumner, eleven, and Moses Gill, two. For Lieutenant-Governor, Moses Gill had one hundred and fourteen votes, and William Heath, one. The town sent no representative to the General Court during that year. In 1800, Samuel Bass was elected town clerk and treasurer, and Samuel Bass, Joseph White, and Micah White selectmen. Hon. Elbridge Gerry received one hundred and nine votes for Governor, and Hon. Caleb Strong twenty-one votes. For Lieutenant-Governor, Moses Gill had one hundred and sixteen votes, and William Heath, six. On May 15th Joseph White was elected representative to the General Court by

forty-two out of seventy-one votes cast. At an election held November 3d, Josiah Smith received seventy-three votes, Nahum Mitchell eighteen, and Benjamin Whitman four, as representative to Congress from the second southern district.

The following table exhibits at one view the amounts raised for town and school expenses, respectively, in each of the years from 1793 to 1800, inclusive, as given by Dr. Alden :

Year.	Town Expenses.	Support of Schools.
1793.....	£300	£50
1794.....	300	50
1795.....	50	50
1796.....	.....	\$250
1797.....	\$500	333 $\frac{1}{3}$
1798.....	400	200
1799.....	400	250
1800.....	500	305

The school money was annually distributed among the districts according to the number of families contained in each. During this period, and for many years subsequently, the highway tax was assessed separately, committed to the surveyors in the several districts, and was made payable in labor on the road at a fixed price per day, varying in different years from three shillings to one dollar, the latter being the most common allowance. The number of poor was not great, and they were boarded and cared for in some of the families of the town, being usually let out to the lowest bidder. The whole number thus supported in 1800 was seven, and the price paid per week varied from 1s. 5d. to 5s., the average being rather more than half a dollar. Persons so supported were commonly able to perform some light labor, which was for the benefit of the families in which they resided, and diminished the expense of their support. Clothing and other extraordinary charges were paid for by the town.

"Seventy years ago," wrote Dr. Alden in 1857, "Randolph was a quiet, agricultural parish, containing probably one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty families, and not far from seven hundred inhabitants. With the exception of a few persons (perhaps one hundred connected with the society of Rev. Mr. Briggs, then recently organized), all met together in one congregation for public worship on the Sabbath. Such was their confidence in each other that probably not twenty families thought of bolting the doors of their dwellings at night. A painted house was an unusual sight. A carpet on a floor was rarely seen; not a dozen were to be found in the town when it was incorporated. Tallow candles of domestic manufacture were used for lights. There were no lamps then in use but the primitive one of an iron cup with a wick projecting from one side over the

rim, fed by refuse lard or some similar substance, and a coarsely-made tin lamp constructed on the same principle. The state of the roads forbade the use of wheeled carriages for the conveyance of persons. Between this town and Abington and South Weymouth there was no communication except through the woods by bridle-paths. Market-men conveyed their articles to Boston in paniards [panniers?]. The principal road to Boston was through Braintree and Quincy to Milton Mills, thence through Dorchester and Roxbury. The road through the Blue Hills was exceedingly circuitous and nearly impassable. What would our fathers of that period have thought of being wheeled through the air to the metropolis in thirty minutes after leaving their homes, and that independently of horse- or ox-power? If such a thing had been predicted as possible, would they not have exclaimed, 'Behold! if the Lord would make windows in heaven might this thing be?' " And the present writer hopes it is not irreverent to inquire what Dr. Alden himself would have "exclaimed" had any one told him, even in his later day, that the time would come, for instance, when a Randolph citizen might converse with a friend miles away over a slender wire? The world does move, and the end is not yet.

The original town of Randolph was bounded on the north by Milton, Quincy, and Braintree; easterly, by Weymouth; southerly, by Abington and North Bridgewater (the latter being the present thriving young city of Brockton); westerly, by Stoughton and Canton. Its length from north to south was about seven miles; its breadth, from one and one-half to four miles; its bearing from the State-House in Boston south, four degrees east; distance from the State-House, thirteen miles. Its average distance from the sea was about six miles; average elevation above tide-water, about one hundred and fifty feet; area, about eighteen square miles, or eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-five acres, of which Ponkapog-Pond occupies one hundred and six acres, Great Pond (formerly called More's Pond) thirty-eight acres, and other ponds about ten acres. The summit level between Massachusetts and Narragansett Bays lay in the southerly portion of the town, one hundred and thirty-four feet above high-water mark at Weymouth Landing. A narrow valley passed through the town from north to south. Through this valley flowed the Cochato River, which had its rise in Howard's meadow and the Middle swamp in the southerly part of the town, forming a dividing line between the East and West villages, and receiving, as it progressed, accessions from streams rising in the Three, Bear, and Tunkawaton swamps. The soil was denominated

"strong," and was in many parts rocky; the surface was undulating, without great elevations or deep depressions. The two principal villages were situated on roads about one mile distant, east and west, from the Cochato River, running parallel with it, and were respectively known as "West Randolph" and "East Randolph."

When what is now known as the Old Colony Railroad was built, the line running from South Braintree, by the way of Bridgewater and Middleboro', to Fall River, passed midway between the two villages. The station (the same which is now known as Holbrook) was called Randolph. Some years later, however, when the railroad line from South Braintree to Fall River, *via* Taunton, was constructed, it was laid out directly through the village of West Randolph, and gave a new impetus to the business of that section of the town. The East and West villages did not grow together, however, as was hoped, and finally, in 1872, East Randolph was incorporated as Holbrook (treated at length elsewhere in this volume), and the word "West" was forever dropped from the appellation of the remaining village, now the town of Randolph. Under appropriate heads will be given particulars of the development of the town in various directions. First in importance, as in interest, the churches claim attention.

Ecclesiastical History.—The year 1727 found so many inhabitants at the south end of the South Precinct of Braintree (the territory now covered by the towns of Randolph and Holbrook), and they were so distant from their old meeting-house, that they determined to have a precinct, meeting-house, and minister of their own. Their petition to this effect to the General Court (still preserved) is dated Dec. 28, 1727. They numbered "above forty families." They had already erected a "convenient house," "though it was not yet finished," and were seeking "a suitable minister to preach with us this winter." This petition, signed by twenty-eight leading citizens, was promptly granted. Regular Sabbath services were begun as early as the autumn of 1728, perhaps earlier, but it was not till the spring of 1731 that the people found a minister to please them. His name was Elisha Eaton, of Taunton. He graduated from Harvard College in 1729. It was voted to give him "seventy-five pounds a year for two years, then rise five pounds a year for two years, and then eighty pounds a year for his salary," and also to give him "an hundred and fifty pounds for settlement." Mr. Eaton accepted the call, but the church was not yet organized. All the work had thus far been done through the "precinct meeting." The organization

of the church was effected on the the 28th of May, 1731 (O. S.), when ten persons entered into solemn covenant with God and one another. Their names were Elisha Eaton, pastor; John Niles, Moses Curtis, John Niles, William Copeland, Thomas Wales, David Eames, Samuel Bass, Joseph White, David Slone." Their church was styled "The Third Church in Braintree." The minister was immediately ordained, June 2, 1731 (O. S.). Of this event *The Boston News Letter* for June 10th gives the following notice :

"BRAINTREE, THIRD PRECINCT, June 2, 1731.

"A church has been lately gathered in this Parish, and the Rev. Mr. Elisha Eaton was this day ordained the pastor of it. The Rev. Mr. Paine, of Weymouth, began with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Pembroke, preached from 1 Cor. ix. 27, "Lest that by any means when I have preached unto others I myself should be a castaway." The Rev. Mr. Niles, of Braintree, gave the charge, and the Rev. Mr. Gay, of Hingham, the fellowship of the churches."

The same year in which the pastor was ordained Thomas Wales was elected deacon, and in 1733 Samuel Bass was also appointed to that office. The membership of the little church rose during the first two years to thirty, and in the subsequent years of Mr. Eaton's ministry to one hundred and thirty. The first pastor continued in office till June 7, 1750. He was afterwards settled in Harpswell, Me., where he enjoyed a useful ministry till his death, April 22, 1764.

The meeting-house in which Rev. Mr. Eaton began his ministry was probably erected (as has been intimated already) in 1727. It was rudely built, in keeping with the wilderness in which it stood. Of paint, fire, steeple, or bell it never boasted. An acre of land for precinct use was obtained of Joseph Crosby for forty shillings. It has been taken rod by rod by the demands of highways, and now forms the public square in the centre of the village, on the border of which the present church stands. The first house was on the northeastern corner of the lot, and near it stood the original school-house, illustrating the familiar lines of Whittier on "Our State:"

"Nor heeds the sceptic's puny hands,
While near her school the church spire stands;
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule,
While near her church spire stands the school."

The second minister of this church was Rev. Moses Taft, of Mendon, who was ordained Aug. 26, 1752, having graduated from Harvard College the preceding year. The ordination sermon (by Rev. John Shaw, of Bridgewater), with the other exercises of the occasion, was printed, together with the confession of faith presented by the candidate to the

council, and which was declared "worthy of imitation in these perilous times in like cases, as one proper expedient to prevent the further spread of error in the land and dejection in the churches." Mr. Taft's pastorate was the longest in the history of the church, covering thirty-nine years and three months. He died in office Nov. 11, 1791, after an honorable but not eventful ministry. The most important action of the parish during this period was the erection of its second house of worship, a beautiful structure, built in 1764. During the last and feeble years of Mr. Taft an associate pastor was sought for him, and found in the person of Rev. Jonathan Strong, who was ordained as junior pastor, Jan. 28, 1789. Mr. Strong graduated from Dartmouth College in 1786, and studied divinity with Rev. Ephraim Judson, of Taunton, by whom the ordination sermon was preached. The sermon was printed. The ministry thus begun was long and replete with interest.

Dr. Strong was quite a giant in his day, physically, mentally, and in things spiritual. He exercised great influence in his pulpit and out of it. In the ecclesiastical affairs of the State he took an important part with the leading ministers of the denomination. Several powerful revivals of religion were enjoyed during Dr. Strong's ministry, and the church had great prosperity under his preaching and pastoral care. While many churches in the opening years of the century were seriously distracted, divided, and some sadly broken up by the theological controversies and religious defections so rife at the time, this church stood united in unshaken loyalty to the doctrines of evangelical religion.

It may be interesting to remark that it was in 1813, toward the close of Dr. Strong's pastorate, that the custom of reading the Scriptures as one of the exercises of public worship on the Sabbath was first adopted. In the matter of singing in the house of the Lord important changes had been made earlier. While the people worshiped in the first meeting-house the deacons "set the tune." After the occupation of the second house the precinct regularly appointed "tuners." In 1773 printed music began to be used by vote of the precinct, and singing "in parts" was introduced, and soon after a regular choir. But each step of progress in securing both excellence and variety in this important service seems to have been contested. The ancient German and English custom of "lining off" the hymns one line at a time prevailed in this church till 1781. It was then voted, as a concession to the progressive element, that "the singers shall sing half the time by reading one line, and half the time by reading *two lines*!" This cus-

tom was probably entirely surrendered about the time that Dr. Strong commenced his ministry, when *Watts's Psalms and Hymns* superseded the revised edition of the *Bay Psalm-Book*, or *New England Psalm-Book*, which had long been in use.

It will be recognized at once that the pastorate of Dr. Strong was not only important in itself, but also covered a period full of interesting changes and much progress. The honored and beloved pastor was stricken down by sudden illness in the prime of his useful life, and died at the age of fifty years, Nov. 9, 1814.

Rev. Thaddeus Pomeroy succeeded, with a brief pastorate. He was born in Southampton, graduated from Williams College in 1810, and was ordained pastor of this church Nov. 22, 1815. On the 15th of December, 1818, forty members of the church, including its two deacons, were dismissed to form the "Second Church," located in East Randolph (now Holbrook). At this period Sabbath-schools were coming into favor among the good people of New England, and this church welcomed the new method of instruction. A school was established on the first Sabbath in May, 1819, Dr. Ebenezer Alden being the first superintendent, and continuing in office for thirty-nine years. Rev. Mr. Pomeroy was dismissed April 26, 1820, and on the 28th of February, 1821, Rev. Calvin Hitchcock was installed the fifth pastor of the church.

Dr. Hitchcock proved himself an eminently useful, devoted, and beloved minister. The church rejoiced in marked prosperity under his long-continued labors. A new house of worship was dedicated in 1825, and soon after Dr. Hitchcock's ministry opened the most powerful revival in the history of the church was experienced, as the fruit of which seventy-eight persons came into its communion. Other seasons of large increase were granted to the earnest and united labors of pastor and people. At the age of sixty-four the honored pastor voluntarily withdrew from the pastorate (June 9, 1851), and resided in Wrentham till his decease, Dec. 3, 1867. He was succeeded by Rev. Christopher Cordley, who was installed March 3, 1852. He gave six years of vigorous service to the cause of Christ in this place, and was then dismissed, Oct. 14, 1858. He was afterwards settled in Lawrence, Mass., where he died June 26, 1866. Rev. Henry E. Dwight was ordained Dec. 29, 1859, and dismissed April 1, 1862. The present attractive and commodious meeting-house was erected in 1860, and was extensively repaired in 1880. Rev. John C. Labaree was installed Dec. 14, 1865, and now remains in office.

Of the young men who have been trained up in this church and congregation, forty-one have received a college education, twenty-one have consecrated themselves to the Christian ministry, twelve have entered the profession of medicine, and others have made their mark in the legal profession and other prominent positions in active life. The church and parish have received important donations and legacies at various times, and the history of its funds is interesting.

Dr. Ebenezer Alden was clerk of the church for more than half a century, and gathered a great many facts relating to its early affairs. He prepared a valuable manual of the church in 1862, and in various ways contributed very largely to its influence and prosperity. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of this church was suitably observed June 8, 1881, and the proceedings were published in full.

The First Baptist Church of Randolph was organized under the following circumstances: In the year 1819 a number of members of the Baptist Church in South Randolph (now East Stoughton), who were residing in the northern part of the town, were desirous of better church facilities. At a called meeting, January 28th, it was voted to build, at a cost of not less than five thousand dollars, a house forty-five by fifty feet in dimensions, to be located on grounds donated by Zeba Spear—the present site of the church. The work began at once, and was finished by October. Steps had meantime been taken for a new church organization, which was consummated by a council convened November 3d of the same year.

The church thus organized consisted of forty-seven members, all but two of whom came from the parent church at Stoughton. As that church, now over a hundred years old, was then in Randolph, the new organization was styled the North Baptist Church in Randolph, which name it continued to bear till 1875, when by legal enactment it was changed to that which it now bears, viz., the First Baptist Church of Randolph. All of the constituent members are now dead, the last one, Mrs. Polly Spear, passing away in December, 1882.

The new church chose as deacons, Seth Alden and Zeba Spear; as clerk, Thomas W. Tolman; and as treasurer, Dr. Jonathan Wales. On Feb. 22, 1820, a call was given Rev. Warren Bird, of Foxboro', to become pastor, which call was accepted, and Mr. Bird entered upon his pastorate in April, upon a salary of "£100 lawful money." The following table will give the names of the different pastors and

stated supplies, and their terms of service, an asterisk (*) denoting those now deceased:

*Warren Bird.....	April, 1820	May, 1821
*S. C. Dilloway (supply).....	Sept. 1821	Sept. 1822
*Benjamin Putnam	March, 1823	April, 1829
*Amos Lefavour	May, 1829	June, 1830
*Joseph M. Driver.....	Nov. 1830	Oct. 1832
*James M. Coley.....	June, 1833	Feb. 1836
Conant Sawyer.....	April, 1836	Sept. 1838
*Otis Converse.....	Jan. 1839	Oct. 1839
*Charles H. Peabody.....	Dec. 1840	April, 1842
Henry Clark.....	July, 1842	Dec. 1846
*R. W. E. Brown.....	June, 1848	May, 1849
*Thomas Driver (as supply).....	Sept. 1849	March, 1850
" (as pastor).....	March, 1850	April, 1852
*Benjamin Wheeler.....	May, 1852	Dec. 1858
William F. Stubbert	April, 1859	Oct. 1865
*Willett Vary.....	April, 1866	March, 1867
John Pryor (supply)	June, 1868	June, 1869
James E. Wilson.....	Oct. 1869	Dec. 1871
Joseph C. Foster.....	Jan. 1873	Jan. 1882
Leonard J. Dean.....	June, 1882	

Of these, Mr. Peabody died, while pastor of the church, in 1842. The church also licensed to preach, in 1830, John Holbrook and Isaac Smith; in 1842, Lowell Parker; and, about that time, Zenas P. Wild. All of these, except Isaac Smith, are now dead. Marked religious gatherings were enjoyed under the pastorates of Pastors Putnam, J. M. Driver, Converse, Peabody, Clark, T. Driver, Wheeler, and Foster. The present membership is two hundred and nine.

Of those who, as deacons, have ministered not only in temporal but also in spiritual things, should be appreciatively mentioned Zeba Spear, Seth, Alphaeus, and Daniel Alden, Jacob Wales French, Henry Bangs, Leonard Faunce, Austin Roel, Aaron Prescott, and John May. Only the last two survive and are now in service.

Of the church's material improvements it may be noted that in 1824 the present parsonage was purchased of Deacon Daniel Alden. A vestry was built near the church in 1837. This was largely due to the suggestion of Thomas W. Tolman and his dying legacy of two hundred dollars. This structure was much improved in 1860. In 1842 the house of worship was lengthened by thirty-two feet. This, with other improvements, cost nearly five thousand dollars. The parsonage was also remodeled. Again, in 1873 and 1874, the house of worship was so completely rebuilt and refurnished as virtually to be a new edifice. The total cost, including that of the new bell and the tower clock, was about thirty thousand dollars. The vestry was also sold, and the parsonage much improved. The church is now thriving and vigorous.

A Sabbath-school was organized at the founding of the church, which has flourished till the present time. The present superintendent is Dr. C. C. Farnham. Among its past superintendents may be mentioned

the honored name of Deacon John May, nearly a quarter of a century faithfully laboring, and still, as previously noted, busily doing the Master's work.

Time would fail to tell of the honored dead and living, and space be lacking to record their self-sacrificing work; but there will always be time to think of their example, and room in the hearts of those who remain for their cherished memory.

St. Mary's Catholic Church has the largest membership in the town. In the early days of Catholicism in this region—forty years ago or thereabouts—the parish in which Randolph was located included in addition the towns of Randolph, Stoughton, Canton, Hingham, Weymouth, Abington, and Quincy. The latter town was the head of the parish, and from it were sent out the priests who conducted the services in the other towns,—usually about once a fortnight in each place. At these times services were held in Randolph in a hall in the hotel. Later, however, the town hall was used for the purpose. Among the early priests were Fathers Fitzsimmons, Stran, Callaher, and O'Beirne. The latter caused to be purchased the land on which the present church stands, and put in the foundations of the original edifice. After Father O'Beirne came Father Fitzsimmons again, and he, in turn, was shortly succeeded by Father Rodden, who built the first church in 1849. The dedication occurred in August, 1850. Father Rodden was the first resident priest, settling in the town about 1851. He was assisted in his labors by Father O'Sullivan, curate. After Father Rodden came, in succession, Fathers Roche, Welsh, McGlew, Denvir, Burns, James O'Brien, and Thomas O'Brien, the latter being in charge at the present time, assisted by Father Kelly. The church edifice was enlarged by Father Burns about a dozen years ago, and the present parochial residence was built by Father Thomas O'Brien. The church is free from debt, and is in all respects flourishing and prosperous. The curates have been Fathers O'Sullivan, Brennan, Bannon, Denehy, and Kelly.

At Tower Hill, in the westerly portion of the town, is located a Methodist Episcopal chapel. It has no separate membership, being connected, as an organization, with the Methodist Episcopal society of North Stoughton. A society gathered itself together at Tower Hill several years ago somewhat informally, without definite organization, hiring a minister by subscription and holding meetings in Niles's Hall. Very largely through the generosity of the Hon. James A. Tower, the present chapel property was donated to Bradford P. Raymond, Caleb Tucker, and Wales B. Thayer, trustees, the property to be held by them "for the

Methodist Episcopal Church so long as the said Church shall hold and maintain regular services therein." The chapel was built and dedicated in 1872. The first pastor was the Rev. Bradford P. Raymond, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Messrs. Storey, Colburn, Rotch, Duckwall, and Jones. The present pastor, the Rev. W. Lenoir Hood, was appointed Sept. 18, 1881.

Military History.—No better sketch could be given of the honorable part which Randolph took in the war of the Rebellion than is found in the following extracts from an address delivered on the evening of May 30, 1876 (the "centennial year" of the nation), in Stetson Hall, before the members of Capt. Horace Niles Post, No. 110, G. A. R., by the Hon. J. White Belcher:

* * * * *

"Among the first regiments called into the field was the Fourth Massachusetts, composed of companies belonging to various towns along the Old Colony Shore. The order for its appearance on Boston Common at noon of Tuesday, April 16th, reached the hands of Col. Packard at Quincy late on the afternoon of the 15th. He immediately issued his orders and dispatched them by a special messenger to the several companies under his command. Within twelve hours every company had reported at Faneuil Hall instead of the Common, on account of the severe storm which then prevailed. Company D of this regiment was composed principally of citizens of Randolph, and was first organized in 1855 as the Randolph Light Infantry. Its first captain was Hiram C. Alden, who held the office until July, 1860. April 15, 1861, at nine o'clock in the evening, orders were received by the clerk of this company to report in Boston at nine o'clock the next morning. The company at this time not having any commissioned officers, Sergt. Hiram F. Wales labored all that night to notify the company so as to have them respond promptly to their country's call. In the general indifference in regard to military organizations which existed throughout the State for some time previous to this sudden call, the town of Randolph was not an exception. But when the sound went forth that the flag of the Union had been fired upon, this company, with the others, received a new impulse, and was ready the next morning to move onward. They did not stop to ask or inquire about the difficulties which might lie in the way, but with all the manliness of heroes they entered at once upon the duties before them.

"Many of you who sit here well remember the prompt and ready response of those who enrolled

themselves for three months' service. Who will ever forget the first drum-beat to arms in this village which saluted us on the morning of the 16th of April, 1861? Many of our citizens and neighbors, untrained except for peace, took their places in the ranks and departed for the defense of the national capital, expecting soon to return to their homes bearing with them the proclamation of peace. But we were only on the very threshold of the Rebellion. The darkest hours had not yet come. The soil of America had not yet been baptized with the blood of those whose names we honor to-day. At a quarter before nine o'clock on the morning of April 16th this company was escorted to the station by a band of music and a large concourse of citizens. They arrived in Boston at forty minutes past nine o'clock, when they immediately marched to Faneuil Hall. This was one of the first companies which arrived in Boston, and was received with cheers of welcome. There are many present who remember that cold and stormy morning. There were many scenes which touched the stoutest hearts. Many a tear was shed when bidding the final farewell, they knew not but forever. Many a silent prayer ascended on that morning that a kind Providence would watch over and care for them. Upon the arrival of the company in Boston an election of officers was held, which resulted in the choice of Horace Niles for captain (a name which has been honored by your Post), Otis S. Wilbur first lieutenant, and Hiram F. Wales second lieutenant. On Wednesday, the 17th day of April, the regiment started for Fortress Monroe, arriving April 20th, at which time it was unknown to them whether they were to meet friends or enemies, until they saw the stars and stripes floating from the old fortress. A short time after the regiment left, the selectmen received a telegram from the adjutant-general of Massachusetts that Company D was deficient in numbers, and that twenty-two additional men were required to complete it. Within a few hours after it was generally known, the full number had enlisted, and even a whole company could have been organized. On the following morning they left Randolph for Boston; and such was the enthusiasm, to my own knowledge, that several persons followed them to the State-House, thinking that some one or more might fall out and there would be a chance for them to go to the defense of the Union. At the State-House these twenty-two men were sworn into their country's service and placed under the command of Sergt. Edmund Cottle. In the afternoon of the same day they went on board the steamer which was to convey them to Fortress Monroe.

"History has already recorded that the three months' men were the first to respond to the call of the President; the first to march through Baltimore to the defense of the capital; the first to shed their blood for the maintenance of the government; the first to land on the soil of Virginia and hold possession of the most important fortress in the Union. The Sixth Regiment undoubtedly saved Washington; the Fourth saved Fortress Monroe. They each upheld the good name of the commonwealth during their entire term of service, and by their courage and devotion to duty in the hour of peril they became the right arm of the national government. Their record will always be prized by Massachusetts as one of her richest historic treasures. The full company having performed important duties at Fortress Monroe, Newport News, and Hampton Village, returned in July, 1861, and were received by the Fire-King, Relief, and Independence Engine Companies and escorted to this hall, where a public dinner was given them. They served the time for which they enlisted, but the war had not yet closed. On the 4th of August, 1862, an additional call was made by the President for three hundred thousand men to enlist for the term of nine months, and this, too, while in the midst of filling the quota for three years under another call for the same number of men. The Fourth Regiment again volunteered with the same promptness as in 1861, and was ordered at once to Camp Joe Hooker, in the town of Middleboro'. Hiram C. Alden was re-elected captain of Company D, Myron W. Hollis elected first lieutenant, Edmund Cottle second lieutenant. Ninety members of this company enlisted from Randolph. On the 17th of December, 1862, the regiment having recruited to its maximum under command of Col. Walker, of Quincy, was ordered to join the forces of Maj.-Gen. Banks in the Department of the Gulf. December 27th the regiment left camp for New York, where transports were in readiness to convey them to New Orleans, where they arrived Feb. 7, 1863, when they at once proceeded to Carrollton and landed February 13th, having been on shipboard forty-seven days.

"In the expedition against Port Hudson this regiment bore a conspicuous part. At its surrender they were the first to enter the fort, where they remained until August 4th. This regiment performed important duties also at Brashear City and many other places; and Aug. 28, 1863, having served eleven months, arrived home and were mustered out of service. One hundred and twenty-five of this regiment, who left Massachusetts Dec. 27, 1862, never returned. Some fell in battle and some by lingering disease in that unhealthful climate. Ten of the number were our own

citizens, young men just entering the years of manhood, and belonging to Company D.

* * * * *

"On the 4th of July, 1862, the President of the United States called for three hundred thousand men to serve for three years, unless the war sooner closed. The proportion for Massachusetts to furnish, either by volunteers or draft, was fifteen thousand men. Recruiting at once commenced in earnest. The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, having recruited to its full number at Camp Stanton, Lynfield, was organized and mustered into service Aug. 21, 1862, and left the State on the following day, very imperfectly fitted out, owing to the urgency of the demand for fresh troops at Washington. The regiment was placed under the command of Col. Edward A. Wild, whom those of that regiment who are present to-day only remember to honor and respect. The soldiers were at first armed with Enfield rifles of very poor quality, and quite dangerous to handle.

"Sixty-two of the citizens of Randolph enlisted in Company E of this regiment, while others enlisted in other companies of the same regiment, some of whom had seen service and re-enlisted. At the first election of officers, Horace Niles was chosen captain, Jonathan W. Ingell first lieutenant, William Palmer second lieutenant, all of whose names appear on these tablets which have been so beautifully decorated with flowers to-day.

"The adjutant-general says in his report that among the many good regiments Massachusetts had sent forward, few, if any, surpassed the Thirty-fifth. Its commander, Col. Wild, was a man highly intelligent as well as brave, and who had a full appreciation of the magnitude of the war. In a letter written by Col. Wild, after leaving Massachusetts, he says, 'The regiment arrived at Washington August 23d, at once crossed the Potomac and encamped beyond Arlington Heights. On the 6th of September the regiment was transferred to the command of Maj.-Gen. Burnside, from which time to September 14th we made continued short marches and bivouacs until the battle of South Mountain. We entered the fight at half-past four in the afternoon, and it lasted until after dark. In this battle, which occurred but three weeks after leaving Massachusetts (the first ordeal of the Thirty-fifth), their behavior was excellent. The men were always ready to do anything they were ordered. Three days afterwards came the battle of Antietam. Here again the Thirty-fifth bore a conspicuous part. Their behavior was excellent throughout. I cannot picture to you the scenes of that day. The position this regiment held for some time, though

subjected to slaughtering cross-fires, was with a steadiness that veterans might be proud of until they were ordered to retire a little to a more sheltered spot.'

"I need not remind you on this occasion that in these two battles the loss was severe. I need not tell you of the intense feeling of anxiety manifested in this community on receiving news of this battle. Many of your hearts were wrung with sorrow as each telegram announced the result. Two-thirds of the officers and one-third of the men were killed or wounded. The authorities of this town sent at once two of our citizens, George N. Johnson and Dr. E. A. Allen, to aid and render relief to the wounded and suffering, and to tenderly care for the dead. Their services were faithfully performed and gratefully appreciated. We remember to-day the names of those whose lifeless forms were forwarded by them from the field of battle to their sorrowful homes, and the sad and solemn ceremonies observed by this whole community in yonder church before conveying them to their final resting-place. Capt. Horace Niles, whose name stands at the head of this list, died of wounds received in this battle Sept. 27, 1862, just five weeks after he left this State for the seat of war. But he was not the only one who fell. I have not the time to call each by name, or to speak of them individually. Seventeen others, whose names are found on these tablets, laid down their lives upon the altar of their country, who belonged to Company E, of the Thirty-fifth. This regiment afterwards performed important duty in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. It has an honorable record of taking part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Jackson, Campbell Station, siege of Knoxville, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Vicksburg, Fort Sedgwick, Petersburg, and several others.

* * * * *

"While I have spoken particularly of the Fourth and Thirty-fifth Regiments, there are many other names recorded on these tablets, and whose graves you have visited to-day, who faithfully performed equally as meritorious services in different organizations, each and all of whom fell while fighting for the preservation of the Union. From the commencement to the close of the war the town of Randolph, then including Holbrook, furnished nine hundred and nineteen men as its proportion required under the different calls of the President, leaving a surplus of thirty-one over all demands; eighty-one of these fell in battle, or died of disease contracted while belonging to the Union army. While the last living

link of the Revolution has long ago separated from us, it is not so with the Rebellion of 1861. Our neighbors, our friends, our relatives went forth from us to become soldiers and martyrs, but some of them returned. Let us not, therefore, forget those who assemble on these memorial days, having faithfully performed their duty to their country, who fortunately escaped the perils of the camp and the dangers of the conflict, and returned to their peaceful homes, putting off the soldier's armor and again entering upon the duties of civil life."

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The tablets alluded to by the orator in the foregoing quotations are large and handsomely designed slabs of marble, placed on either side of the platform in Stetson Hall. Each bears this inscription:

"A. D. 1867.

Erected by the town of Randolph to perpetuate the memory of its patriotic citizens who voluntarily entered and fell in their country's service during the war of the GREAT REBELLION."

Above these words are inscribed on the slab at the right of the stage the following names:

Horace Niles.
William Palmer.
George Henry.
John Dunton.
Richmond Blencowe.
Seth C. Bean.
Levi A. Brundage.
Theodore Compass.
Richard H. Cox.
Joel King.
James Jones.
Henry Keily.
Edward McMahon.
Albert M. May.
Daniel Riardon.
John H. Gill.
George S. Sloan.
Joseph V. Sloan.
Warren C. Turner.
Charles E. Hunt.

William F. Gill.
Frederick M. Wortman.
Ephraim T. Cole.
Sidney A. Mann.
Cornelius Desmond.
Stephen C. Yeaton.
John A. Law.
Charles D. Hodge.
John A. Kennedy.
Adoniram J. Townsend.
Frederick Nightingale.
Cornelius Murphy.
John H. Baker.
Elbridge G. Simpson.
Herbert C. Blood.
Otis Crooker.
George H. Croak.
Philip Donahoe.
John W. Heath.
Maurice Twohig.

The companion tablet on the left of the platform bears the following names:

J. Wilson Ingell.
George Washburn.
Matthew Clark, Jr.
Cornelius Clark.
William H. Shed.
George B. White.
Edward McLaughlin.
Charles L. Thayer.
W. Leander White.
Seth M. Harris.
John Q. A. Sylvester.
Daniel O'Neil.
William M. Hobart.
John F. Riley.

John Foley.
John D. Flynn.
Alvan Faunce.
Henry Keily, 2d.
George W. Mann.
Thomas O'Halloran.
J. Frank Poole.
George Smith.
Henry Snow.
John P. Turner.
C. Payson Thayer.
Nelson L. Thayer.
Thomas F. Whitmarsh.
Michael Keliher, Jr.

Philemon White.
Thomas E. Willis.
Edward K. Hobart.
William F. Hill.
Jerome R. Hodge.
Alson W. Thayer.
Zenas M. Hayden.

Garrett G. Barry.
James Hogan.
Job D. Harris.
Patrick Hand.
Loring Taunt.
Charles Weathee.

Post No. 110, Dept. of Massachusetts, G. A. R., was formed Oct. 29, 1869, the first meeting being held on that date in Good Templar Hall (the old meeting-house) on North Street. The charter members were fifteen in number, viz.: Edmund Cottle, Hiram C. Alden, Charles H. Greeley, James W. White, Richmond T. Pratt, Samuel R. Hodge, Joshua Horton, James F. Dargan, Francis A. Belcher, S. Melvin Clarke, Joseph W. Thayer, Nelson Mann, George C. Spear, Samuel White, and Warren Thayer, Jr. At this meeting the following officers were elected for the remainder of the year: Commander, Edmund Cottle; S. V. C., Richmond T. Pratt; J. V. C., James F. Dargan; Adjutant, Hiram C. Alden; Quartermaster, Charles H. Greeley; O. D., James W. White; O. G., Samuel R. Hodge; Surgeon, Samuel White; Chaplain, Warren Thayer, Jr. Another election of officers was held Dec. 31, 1869, but the roster was unchanged. At a meeting held Feb. 4, 1870, the name "Capt. Horace Niles" was adopted.

From this time the growth of the Post was vigorous, and new members were admitted at nearly every meeting. May 30, 1870, was the first Decoration Day observed, the Post parading with a band and an escort of firemen and some of the societies of the town. June 17, 1870, Hiram C. Alden was elected Commander. He appointed Warren Thayer, Jr., as his Adjutant, and at the meeting of July 1, 1870, appointed the first charity committee. Aug. 19, 1870, a code of by-laws, drawn by George C. Spear, Charles Miller, and Warren Thayer, Jr., was adopted for the better governing of the Post, and in February, 1871, the first fair for the benefit of the Charity Fund was held in Stetson Hall, and additional by-laws to govern that fund were adopted. Dec. 15, 1871, Royal W. Thayer was elected Commander. He held that position four years. His Adjutants were Warren Thayer, Jr., to Dec. 20, 1872; William A. Croak, to Dec. 17, 1875. At the latter date Galen Hollis was elected Commander. He held the position for five years. His Adjutant was William A. Croak. In company with the Good Templars the Post moved their quarters to Alden's Hall, North Street. Dec. 3, 1880, William A. Croak was elected Commander. He appointed Horace A. Drake his Adjutant. Dec. 2, 1881, Commander Croak appointed Lorenzo E. Wilbur his Adjutant. June 20, 1882, the Post, in company with

the Knights of Honor, moved into Shankland's Hall, on Main Street, the two societies hiring it together. To this date (January, 1884) the Post has borne on its roll one hundred and forty-seven names. Of this number some have died, some have been transferred to other Posts, and the usual per cent. dropped. The membership is now fifty. Since the formation of the Post there has been expended for relief, by the direction of the various relief committees, a little over four thousand dollars. Of this sum three thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-two cents was drawn from what is known as the relief fund, being money given the Post as donations, or raised by the fairs which have been held yearly for the benefit of the fund. This money can be spent in no other way. The remainder was drawn from the Post fund, and is money contributed by the members which they can spend as they please. The Post had on hand in its relief fund, on Jan. 1, 1884, nine hundred and forty dollars and twenty-three cents, in the hands of three trustees, viz.: Hiram C. Alden, Horace A. Drake, and Samuel White. There is also a fund known as the "Grandmother Spear Fund," amounting to fifty dollars. This grew from the one dollar note given the Post by an old lady (eighty-nine years), Mrs. Capt. Otis Spear. This is kept as a separate fund for the present. The Post fund is ample for all present wants. The officers for the year 1884 are: Commander, William A. Croak; S. V. C., Horace A. Drake; J. V. C., William R. Roberts; Adjutant, Lorenzo E. Wilbur; O. D., Myron W. Hollis; O. G., Marcus M. Poole; Quartermaster, Galen Hollis; Surgeon, Lewis A. Hunt; Chaplain, Francis A. Stanley.

Public Buildings.—The town hall (known as Stetson Hall) is a handsome and commodious edifice, located nearly opposite the Congregational Church, in the centre of the town. It is built of wood and cost ten thousand dollars. It is named in commemoration of the late Hon. Amasa Stetson, who presented it to the town, and was dedicated in 1842. Within it is to be seen a life-like portrait, by Frothingham, of Charlestown, of the generous donor of the building. In the lower portion of the edifice is located the high school, which is partly supported by the income of a fund of ten thousand dollars, left for the purpose by Hon. Amasa Stetson, and partly by taxation. Mr. Stetson was born in Randolph, March 26, 1769, being the son of John and Rachel (Paine) Stetson. He married Rebecca Kettell, of Boston, Aug. 21, 1798. Beginning life as a poor boy, he learned the trade of a shoemaker, and, upon going to Boston, where he associated himself with his brother Samuel in the

shoe business, succeeded, by strict economy and close application, in laying the foundation of his large fortune. In the war of 1812 he was appointed by President Madison to the office of commissary for the district of Massachusetts, and was also elected by the Democrats to the State Senate. During his life he manifested his liberality by his donations to his native town, and also to the town of Dorchester, his adopted home, where he presented the Rev. Mr. Hall's church with a handsome clock costing seven hundred dollars. In the town of Stetson, Me., which was named for him, he had a church built for the use of all denominations. His death occurred Aug. 2, 1844. He was aged seventy-five years, four months, and six days, and was buried at Dorchester. He died without issue, leaving a fortune of over five hundred thousand dollars. In addition to his previously mentioned donations to Randolph, he gave the town one hundred dollars to build a fence wall around the old North Cemetery, where his parents lie buried.

The Turner Public Library occupies a handsome stone building just north of the Congregational Church. It was completed and occupied early in 1875. The building, independent of the land, cost forty thousand dollars, and the lower rooms on the ground floor are occupied by the national and savings banks and by a grocery store. The library was the gift to the town of Seth, Royal W., Mary B., and Abby W. Turner, and Anne M. Sweetser. Following are the essential portions of the deed of gift:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, Seth Turner, Royal W. Turner, and Abby W. Turner, of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, and Anne M. Sweetser, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, widow, all in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, heirs-at-law of Royal Turner and Maria, his wife, late of said Randolph, deceased, in consideration of one dollar to us paid by the Inhabitants of the Town of Randolph aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby remise, release, and forever quitclaim unto the said Inhabitants of Randolph, a certain lot of land, with the new stone building thereon, containing ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven and one-half feet, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: [Description given at length.]

"Said grantors hereby also give to said grantees the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which shall constitute a fund for the purpose hereinafter set forth.

"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to the said inhabitants of Randolph forever, but upon the following conditions and trusts, viz.:

"FIRST.—Said land and building, together with the fund aforesaid, shall be under the control of a Board of Trustees consisting of fifteen (15) members, of which Board the Selectmen of said town for the time being—not exceeding three (3) in number—shall be ex officio members; and should said Board of Selectmen at any time be composed of more than three members the town shall, at a meeting called for that purpose, designate which of them (not exceeding three, as afore-

said) shall act as said Trustees. The Board of Trustees so constituted shall manage and improve said real estate and fund for the uses and purposes of a Free Public Library for said Town of Randolph forever, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as said Trustees shall from time to time adopt.

[The second condition designates the manner in which the trustees (exclusive of the selectmen) shall be chosen, and vacancies filled, etc. The third proviso is that the trustees "may in their discretion apply the whole or any part of said fund in furnishing the library, reading, and trustees' rooms in said building, and the purchase of books therefor"; and the fourth section permits the leasing of a portion of the building, the proceeds to go to the library.]

"FIFTH.—Said Town of Randolph shall defray the expenses of keeping said building, with the books, furniture, and fixtures belonging to said library, at all times properly insured against loss by fire, for an amount to be determined by the trustees, and shall also keep said building in thorough repair.

"SIXTH.—Should said building be destroyed by fire, the proceeds of any insurance thereon shall be applied to rebuilding the same.

"SEVENTH.—If at any time hereafter said land and building should, from any cause, cease to be used for the purposes herein designated, the same shall revert to the grantors, or their heirs."

The Hon. Seth Turner, upon his death, left by a provision in his will the additional sum of ten thousand dollars, the income of which is to be applied to the uses of the library, and to be known as the Turner Fund. This sum has been paid by the executors of the will to the trustees of the library, who are as follows: J. White Belcher, acting president; Royal W. Turner, treasurer; Gilbert A. Tolman, secretary; Rev. John C. Labaree, Rev. Joseph C. Foster, D.D., Royal T. Mann, John B. Thayer, Rufus A. Thayer (the three latter being selectmen of Randolph, and trustees *ex officio*), Benjamin Dickerman, Daniel Howard, John V. Beal, Nathaniel Howard, John B. Thayer, J. Winsor Pratt, Edwin N. Lovering. Dr. Charles C. Farnham is librarian, and Miss Margaret W. Boyd assistant librarian. The number of volumes Jan. 1, 1884, was eight thousand three hundred and forty-five.

The Hon. Seth Turner died at his home on Main Street at about 1 o'clock A.M., April 8, 1883, after gradually failing in health for several months. On the evening previous to his death, while bathing, he fainted and fell, coming in contact with the bath-tub. He was found in an unconscious state, and so remained until he died. He was born in Randolph, July 29, 1821. He received his education at the Randolph Academy, then a flourishing institution, and entered the Randolph Bank as clerk at its organization in 1836. His father, Col. Royal Turner, was cashier, and when the latter became president (at the death of his predecessor) Mr. Turner succeeded his father as cashier. Col. Turner died in 1861, at which

time Mr. Turner was elected president of the bank. A few years later he was elected president of the Shoe and Leather Bank, of Boston, a position which he retained until about two years prior to his death, when, on account of the manifold duties devolving upon him, his health became impaired and he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and was twice elected to the Legislature, also to the Governor's council in 1873, 1874, and 1875. He was one of the trustees of the Thayer Academy at South Braintree, treasurer of the Randolph Savings Bank, secretary of the Stetson School Fund, and at different times held many other important positions of trust in various financial institutions. He was not only locally popular and respected, but his name was widely and favorably known in the principal financial circles of the country. His funeral, which was conducted by the Rev. J. C. Labaree, was very largely attended, and resolutions of tribute to his memory were passed by several of the institutions with which he had been identified.

Banks.—The Randolph Bank was incorporated in 1836 with a capital stock of \$150,000. Subsequently it was reorganized under the National Bank Act with a capital stock of \$200,000, and at the present time has a surplus exceeding its capital. Its present officers are: President, Royal W. Turner; Cashier, Charles G. Hathaway; Directors, David Burrell, J. Winsor Pratt, E. Everett Holbrook, Thomas White, J. White Belcher, Benjamin Dickerman.

The Randolph Savings Bank was incorporated in April, 1851. The amount of deposits Jan. 1, 1884, was \$800,952. The officers are J. White Belcher, president; Royal W. Turner, first vice-president; Thomas White, second vice-president; Hiram C. Alden, treasurer; Trustees, J. White Belcher, Royal W. Turner, Thomas White, Alfred W. Whitcomb, Richard Stevens, Sidney French, Charles Harris, Nathaniel Howard, J. Winsor Pratt, Daniel Howard, Charles H. Howard, John T. Flood, George B. Bryant, Benjamin Dickerman, Jonathan Wales, Wales B. Thayer.

Newspapers.—On Saturday, March 14, 1857, appeared a "specimen number" of the *Randolph Transcript and Norfolk County Advertiser*. It was a small four-page sheet, five columns to a page, and was sold for "one dollar per year . . . in advance in all cases." Samuel P. Brown, the editor, in an editorial headed "Our Terms and Intentions," said that the "specimen number" was issued as a sample of "the paper which it is proposed to publish weekly in this place, if it is recognized by the public as sup-

plying a want which we are told exists here." There was little or no local news in the "specimen number," its reading-columns being mostly filled with miscellaneous selections. Among other paragraphs was one relative to the inauguration of President Buchanan, and another giving a list of the members of his cabinet. As usual with old newspapers, the advertisements of the *Transcript* are more interesting to one who glances over its faded and time-stained pages than is the reading matter. The local "ads." are those of B. G. Veazie, who apparently not only dealt in newspapers, stationery, etc., but also in "some of the best three- and one-cent cigars;" James Maguire & Co., boot manufacturers; P. Gifford, tailor; C. Morton, Jr., dealer in dry-goods, etc.; Seth Mann, 2d, insurance agent; E. A. Allen, M.D.; George Fowkes, harness-maker; Daniel Howard, boot manufacturer; J. Litchfield, Jr., "dealer in groceries and ready-made clothing;" J. Clark, market; S. White, dealer in papers, periodicals, and "confectionary;" Darius Payne, auctioneer; A. Townsend, dealer in dry-goods; James E. Nash, jeweller; William Cole, Jr., expressman; J. L. Brown, painter. An advertisement headed "Randolph Liquor Agency" announced that the selectmen had "appointed Dr. E. A. Allen as town agent for keeping and selling spirituous and intoxicating liquors for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes only." Two petitions to the selectmen for the laying out of new streets were also published.

Apparently Mr. Brown met with encouragement in his new venture, for "Vol. I., No. 1," of the *Transcript* appeared promptly on the following Saturday,—March 28, 1857. This was the first newspaper venture, so far as known, ever made in Randolph.

On April 2, 1859, Mr. Brown changed the name of his paper to the *Randolph Transcript and New England Advertiser*, and also increased the yearly subscription to one dollar and fifty cents. It continued to be published by this title until April 7, 1860, when the original name was once more placed at the head of the first page. From June 14, 1862, only small supplements were issued for seven weeks, but not numbered in the volumes, which again began regularly on Aug. 2, 1862, with No. 12, Vol. VI.; but on August 23d of that year Mr. Brown announced its discontinuance. On August 31st of the same year it was revived, under the name of the *Randolph Advertiser*, and printed on a small sheet at fifty cents a year. It was enlarged April 4, 1863, and on October 10th of the same year it was discontinued. Its valedictory was as follows:

"Six years and six months we have published this paper, though never a source of profit. In taking leave of our patrons, we will say that as much has been done by some of them for the encouragement of a local paper as is done in any place. They have been more than just,—they have been generous. By words and deeds they have cheered and helped us, and we shall never forget them. As to the community generally with whom we have come in contact, we have had from it our share of commendation and condemnation; probably of the former as much as we deserved—the latter we will forget, or try to, as much as cannot be made beneficial for us all to remember."

Mr. Brown, on Jan. 7, 1865, issued a new series of the *Transcript and Advertiser*, and on July 8th enlarged it. The price per year at that time was one dollar and fifty cents. On October 1st the paper changed hands, Mr. Joseph Jones becoming editor and proprietor. He changed the name to the *East Norfolk Register*, and fixed the price at two dollars per annum. July 5, 1867, Elmer W. Holmes succeeded Mr. Jones; March 19, 1869, Stillman B. Pratt and David S. Hasty became editors and proprietors, under the firm-name of Pratt & Hasty; April 22, 1871, E. Marchant assumed control; Aug. 19, 1871, it passed to Ichabod N. Fernald; Jan. 20, 1872, E. Marchant again took charge; Oct. 5, 1872, Charles M. Vincent became editor and proprietor, and remained as such until March 15, 1873, when he was succeeded by Mr. Daniel H. Huxford, who changed the name to the *Norfolk County Register and Holbrook News*, and who still remains "at the helm." Under his management the *Register* has been twice enlarged, being now a handsomely-printed thirty-six-column sheet, and has become prosperous, newsy, and entertaining. A well-managed "Holbrook department" is one of its features.

Societies.—Freemasonry in Randolph dates back to the beginning of the present century. Rural Lodge, the pioneer Masonic organization of the town, was organized June 8, 1801, and of Masonry 5801, A. L. From the original charter (signed by John Boyle, Senior Grand Warden; John Soley, Junior Grand Warden; and John Proctor, Grand Secretary) the following extract is made:

* * * * *

"Know ye, therefore, that we, the Grand Lodge aforesaid, reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence and fidelity of our beloved brethren above named, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint them, the said William P. Whiting, Thomas B. Wales, Jonathan Wales, Jr., Thomas French, Jr., Joshua Niles, Elihu Bates, Isaac Walker, Eleazer Beals, Ephraim Wales, John Turner, Theophilus Wentworth, Isachar Snell, and William French, a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title and designation of the Rural Lodge, hereby giving and granting unto them and their successors full power and authority to convene as Masons within the town of Randolph, in the

County of Norfolk and Commonwealth aforesaid, to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts and raise Master Masons, upon the payment of such moderate compensation for the same as may be determined by the said lodge. Also, to make choice of a Master, Wardens and other office-bearers, annually or otherwise, as they shall see cause; to receive and collect funds for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows or children, and in general to transact all matters relating to Masonry which may to them appear to be for the good of the craft, according to the ancient usages and customs of Masons."

The lodge was temporarily organized on the evening of the day when the members received their charter, as follows: W. M., William P. Whiting; S. W., Jonathan Wales, Jr.; J. W., Thomas French, Jr.; S. D., Joshua Niles. At this meeting a committee was chosen to purchase jewels and other necessary articles for the lodge. The next meeting was held June 23d, and the lodge completed its permanent organization. A short time after a controversy arose respecting the building of a hall, and as a result a majority of the members withdrew in January, 1802. This action decreased the lodge to some seven or eight persons. During 1803 some four new members joined; but just as the lodge seemed to have new life imparted to it it again became embarrassed by the un-Masonic action of the Master, and Jan. 31, 1803, he was expelled. At a meeting held April 4, 1803, a new code of by-laws was accepted, and the members who had previously withdrawn rejoined the lodge, "having become satisfied that the lodge would now act in harmony." A new choice of officers was made, as follows: W. M., Jonathan Wales, Jr.; S. W., Thomas French, Jr.; J. W., William French; Treas., Jacob Niles; Sec., Simeon Alden.

In November, 1803, the sentiment of the lodge appears to have been in favor of a removal to Quincy, and a petition to that effect, presented to the Grand Lodge, called forth the following dispensation:

"To all the Fraternity to whom these presents shall come:

"Know ye, that on a petition preferred to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on the evening of the 12th day of December, 5803 (1803), by the officers and members of Rural Lodge, for permission to hold that lodge in future in the town of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, which by the within charter was established to be held at Randolph, in said county;

"It was unanimously voted to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and that Rural Lodge should hereafter hold their meetings in the town of Quincy only.

"By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

"Attest.

"JOHN PROCTOR,

"Grand Secretary."

Thus Rural Lodge went to Quincy, and there it has since remained and prospered.

On the evening of Jan. 22, 1819, a few of the brothers of Rural Lodge, residing in Randolph, met at the residence of David Jacobs for the purpose of

making some arrangements for the formation of a lodge in their own town. At this meeting Brother Simeon Alden was chosen moderator, and Brother Royal Turner scribe. A committee was chosen to present a petition to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for a charter. On June 9, 1819, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge to the following charter members: Royal Turner; Ephraim Wales, Luther Thayer, Jr., Robert Shankland, Samuel French, Isaac Spear, Leonard Alden, Timothy Dorman, Samuel Thayer, Jr., Horatio B. Alden, William French, and Joshua Niles, with full powers and authority to convene as Masons in Randolph under the name of Norfolk Union Lodge. The above lodge met June 22, 1819, at the hall of Brother Silas Alden, in the building now occupied by the post-office, printing-office, and periodical store, and chose the following officers: W. M., Royal Turner; S. W., Ephraim Wales; J. W., Luther Thayer. The lodge continued to meet at the above hall until 1824, afterwards meeting in the hall of Brother Seth T. Thayer, hall of Brother David Jacobs (now Howard House), Shankland's hall, Hiram Alden's hall, hall on North Street (old meeting-house), and the present hall (Jones's block).

The following brothers have served as Worshipful Masters since the organization of Norfolk Union Lodge: Royal Turner, 1819-20; Timothy Dorman, 1821; Luther Thayer, 1822; Aaron Prescott, 1823-25; Ephraim Spear, 1826; George Clark, 1827; John Johnson, 1828; B. L. Wales, 1829; John Wales, 1830-32; Robert Shankland, 1833-34; B. L. Wales, 1835-37; B. L. Wales, 1855-56; J. White Belcher, 1857-63; John B. Thayer, 1864-66; Cyrus Morton, 1867; Henry H. Packard, 1868-70; Frank Morton, 1871-72; Samuel A. Bates, 1873-74; Frank Morton, 1875; J. Tisdale Southworth, 1876-77; N. Everett Buck, 1878-80; Carroll A. Thayer, 1881-82; Henry A. Belcher, 1883.

Of those who served as Masters previous to 1837 all but one, Bradford L. Wales, are now deceased. From 1833 to 1837, owing to the continued persecution of Masonry caused by the so-called Morgan excitement, but a few regular communications were held, and in December, 1837, the charter of Norfolk Union Lodge, in common with those of many other Masonic lodges, was surrendered to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge. During the next eight years many of the members passed away, but in 1855 the true spirit of Masonry, which had lain dormant in the hearts of the few remaining members, kindled with a new life, and seven members petitioned the Grand Lodge for the return of the charter; and at the December meet-

ing of the Grand Lodge in that year the charter was returned, and a new era commenced in the history of Norfolk Union Lodge. At the communication held in January, 1855, Bradford L. Wales was chosen Worshipful Master; Isaac Spear, Senior Warden; E. S. Conant, Junior Warden. From 1857 to 1866, under the administration of Brothers J. White Belcher and J. B. Thayer, many names were added to the roll of membership; but many others, who were called to serve their country in the late Rebellion, left to return no more.

From 1866 to the present time the lodge has prospered, having on its roll of membership two hundred and eighty-four names since the organization of the lodge, with a present membership of seventy-five. Of the Masters who have served since 1855, the lives of all but one (Cyrus Morton) have been spared, and they are to-day active members and workers in the lodge.

Rising Star Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., was organized May 24, 1845, on which date the first meeting was held in the office of John King, Esq., a lawyer. This meeting was a preliminary one, and was called to organize the lodge, choose officers, and adopt a constitution and by-laws. The second meeting was held on June 3, 1845, at which time Rising Star Lodge was instituted, and the following officers installed by officers from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts: N. G., Hiram Alden; V. G., John King; Sec., R. W. Turner; Treas., Caleb Stevens; W., Samuel Clark; C., William D. Daggett; O. G., Joseph S. Rollins; I. G., Samuel M. Soule; R. S. N. G., Levi Mann (2d); L. S. N. G., J. P. D. Wilkins; R. S. V. G., Levi Mann; L. S. V. G., Seth T. King; Investigating Committee, Levi Mann (2d), Caleb Stevens, Samuel M. Soule; Scene Supporters, George Jennings, William T. Cooper.

Below is a list of the Noble Grands of the lodge since its institution, with their terms of service:

Name.	From	To
Hiram Alden.....	June 3, 1845	Oct. 7, 1845
John King.....	Oct. 7, 1845	Jan. 6, 1846
	Jan. 6, 1846	April 7, 1846
Caleb Stevens.....	July 17, 1854	Jan. 15, 1855
	Jan. 22, 1866	July 9, 1866
	Jan. 3, 1876	July 10, 1876
Levi Mann (2d).....	April 7, 1846	July 7, 1846
	Oct. 6, 1846	Jan. 5, 1847
J. P. D. Wilkins.....	July 7, 1846	Oct. 6, 1846
	Jan. 5, 1847	July 6, 1847
	Jan. 15, 1855	July 2, 1855
Daniel Howard.....	Sept. 12, 1864	Jan. 22, 1866
	Jan. 14, 1867	July 15, 1867
M. H. Mecuen.....	July 6, 1847	Jan. 3, 1848
Samuel Clark.....	Jan. 3, 1848	July 3, 1848
Ralph Houghton.....	July 3, 1848	Jan. 1, 1849
Barnard Greene.....	Jan. 1, 1849	July 2, 1849
	July 14, 1856	Jan. 5, 1857
	July 2, 1849	Jan. 17, 1850
Orlando Pendergrass.....	July 11, 1853	Jan. 2, 1854
	July 12, 1858	Jan. 3, 1859
	Jan. 6, 1868	July 6, 1868

Name.	From	To
William Jacobs.....	Jan. 17, 1850	July 1, 1850
	July 20, 1857	Jan. 4, 1858
Leonard Poole.....	July 1, 1850	Jan. 6, 1851
Loring W. Thayer.....	Jan. 6, 1851	July 7, 1851
Richard Stevens.....	Jan. 5, 1852	July 19, 1852
Zenas Snow.....	July 19, 1852	Jan. 3, 1853
H. C. Whitmore.....	Jan. 2, 1854	July 17, 1854
S. O. Thayer.....	July 2, 1855	Jan. 14, 1856
	July 7, 1851	Jan. 5, 1852
George N. Johnson.....	Jan. 14, 1856	July 14, 1856
	Jan. 7, 1861	Jan. 6, 1872
	Jan. 5, 1857	July 20, 1857
Enos S. Maloon.....	July 2, 1860	Jan. 7, 1861
	Jan. 12, 1863	Sept. 12, 1864
	Jan. 4, 1858	July 12, 1858
William S. Handly.....	July 14, 1862	Jan. 6, 1862
W. H. A. Tucker.....	Jan. 3, 1859	July 11, 1859
P. Gifford.....	July 11, 1859	July 2, 1860
	July 9, 1866	Jan. 17, 1867
Danforth Thayer.....	Jan. 6, 1862	July 14, 1862
John G. Pool.....	July 15, 1867	Jan. 6, 1868
I. N. Linfield.....	July 6, 1868	Jan. 4, 1869
J. B. Hathaway.....	Jan. 4, 1869	July 12, 1869
Israel P. Beal.....	May 12, 1869	Jan. 3, 1870
	Jan. 6, 1873	July 7, 1873
M. M. Alden.....	Jan. 3, 1870	July 11, 1870
Royal M. Thayer.....	July 11, 1870	Jan. 2, 1871
Ephraim Mann.....	Jan. 2, 1871	July 10, 1871
Warren M. Babbitt.....	July 10, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872
George S. Wilbur.....	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872
	July 12, 1875	Jan. 3, 1876
J. D. F. Lyons.....	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 6, 1873
John Y. Clark.....	July 7, 1873	Jan. 5, 1874
George W. Hawes.....	Jan. 5, 1874	July 6, 1874
	Jan. 4, 1875	July 12, 1875
James W. White.....	July 6, 1874	Jan. 4, 1875
A. G. Dean.....	July 10, 1876	Jan. 1, 1877
S. Edgar Burrell.....	Jan. 1, 1877	July 2, 1877
	Jan. 5, 1880	July 12, 1880
Daniel H. Huxford.....	July 2, 1877	Jan. 7, 1878
Fred W. Dyer.....	Jan. 7, 1878	July 1, 1878
Wales French.....	July 1, 1878	Jan. 13, 1879
A. L. Chase.....	Jan. 13, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880
A. W. Hamilton.....	July 12, 1880	Jan. 3, 1881
William A. Croak.....	Jan. 3, 1881	Jan. 9, 1882
Henry H. Shedd.....	Jan. 9, 1882	July 10, 1882
John E. Nickerson.....	July 10, 1882	Jan. 1, 1883
Joseph Belcher.....	Jan. 1, 1883	July 9, 1883
Edwin B. Hooker.....	July 9, 1883	Date.

The present officers, for the term beginning Jan. 7, 1884, are: N. G., Edwin B. Hooker; V. G., Chas. H. Thayer; Rec. Sec., Frank N. Deane; Per. Sec., A. L. Chase; Treas., Chas. E. Lyons; Warden, Thos. Stetson; Conductor, Geo. W. Hawes; O. G., H. H. Bromade; I. G., M. Norton Hunt; R. S. N. G., S. Edgar Burrell; L. S. N. G., H. H. Shedd; R. S. V. G., Geo. A. Payne; L. S. V. G., H. L. Spear; R. S. S., Chas. Middleton; L. S. S., Saml. A. Foster; Chaplain, Elmer L. Willis.

The lodge is now in a very prosperous condition, numbering over one hundred members. It owns the building which it occupies.

Randolph Lodge, No. 524, Knights of Honor, was instituted March 22, 1877. The present officers are: P. D., Ira E. Beals; D., Weston P. Alden; V. D., George B. Bryant; A. D., Nelson E. Knights; C., Gustavus Thayer; G., Cyrus N. Thayer; R., Daniel B. White; F. R., Minot W. Baker; T., Charles H. Belcher; G., William W. White; S., George B.

Nichols. It has a membership of fifty-six, and is in good working condition.

Union Lodge, No. 435, Knights and Ladies of Honor, was instituted May 13, 1881. It is now officered as follows: P. P., Mrs. Geo. W. Holbrook; P., Mrs. Geo. W. Hawes; V. P., Mrs. Royal W. Thayer; S., Mrs. M. W. Baker; F. S., M. W. Baker; C., Miss Helen M. Houghton; T., Mrs. Wate Lyons; G., Mrs. H. H. Bromade; G., Mrs. Nelson E. Knights; S., Cyrus N. Thayer.

Webster Council, No. 451, Royal Arcanum, was instituted March 17, 1880. The Regents have been as follows: 1880, Charles E. Higgins; 1881, Daniel H. Huxford; 1882, George H. Wilkins; 1883, William A. Croak. Present officers: R., Henry L. Spear; V. R., L. Morton Packard; O., Joseph Belcher; P. R., William A. Croak; S., Walter H. Lyons; C., Edward H. Bromade; T., Franklin W. Hayden; G., William B. Brown; C., Lewis S. Paine; W., Walter M. Howard; S., Frank E. Fay; M. E., Dr. Frank C. Granger; R. to G. C., Wm. A. Croak; Alternate, George H. Wilkins.

In addition to these, there are several other temperance and social organizations in the town, all of which are flourishing and doing a good work.

The Randolph Choral Society merits a word by itself. Music has always flourished in Randolph, and the choral society has enjoyed upwards of thirty years of useful life. The members have practiced generally some of the best music by the best masters,—such, for instance, as Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," and Haydn's "Seasons." The society visited both the great "Jubilees" held in Boston in 1869 and 1872, with one hundred members. At that time the late Dr. Ebenezer Alden was president and Mr. John B. Thayer, a widely-known musician, chorister. Mr. Thayer filled the latter office acceptably for upwards of twenty years. Dr. Alden was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Alfred W. Whitcomb. The present officers are: President, Hon. Winslow Battles; Vice-President, John B. Thayer; Conductor, L. F. Brackett; Secretary, George C. Spear. The present membership is about seventy.

Business.—Randolph was one of the pioneer "shoe towns" of the State, and the business of manufacturing boots and shoes still remains her chief industry. It dates back to the beginning of the century, and one cannot help being impressed, on looking backward over the years, with the vast improvements and changes which have taken place. Machinery has done it all. Machinery has swept away the little shoemakers' shops which were formerly scattered all

through the region, and has caused to be erected in their stead the great factory buildings of the present day. Formerly, the work went to the workman; now, the workman goes to his work. In the old days a man who had learned the trade of shoemaker knew all about the details of manufacture, and could turn out, with his own hands, a complete article of footwear. To-day the workman of the shops knows only his particular branch, and is practically ignorant of all others. He is a small cogwheel in a great machine, instead of being, as formerly, the thorough master of all parts of his trade. Years ago it was customary for shoemakers to travel miles to Randolph after "stock." They would load up with the roughly cut "raw material," and take it away to their respective homes for completion. Sometimes, when it was more convenient, several of these shoemakers would jointly occupy the same apartment, and work as a separate "gang," which was the nearest approach to the factory system of the present time. To Randolph came workmen from widely scattered towns, often many miles distant, seeking for work to be done at their homes. It is an interesting fact that at the period to which allusion is made the present flourishing "shoe city" of Brockton (then the little village of North Bridgewater) paid tribute to Randolph, and, together with the remaining villages of the old town of Bridgewater, as well as the Abingtons, Hanson, Halifax, Weymouth, Braintree, and other towns, sent thither her shoemakers for employment. The quality of the leather used in shoemaking then was as much superior to that now employed as the clumsy appearance of the manufactured product was inferior to the stylish footwear of the present year of grace. Everything was done by hand. The men did the heavier work, while in almost every house the "women folks" turned an honest penny by "fitting" or "siding" boots, *i. e.*, sewing up the side-seams of the legs with waxed thread, holding the boot, meanwhile, fast in a pair of wooden "clamps." As there were no railroads, shipments were slow and uncertain. It was common enough for a man to load boots into sacks and carry them into Boston on horseback.

Mr. David Burrell, still hale and hearty at eighty-two, and himself one of the pioneer boot and shoe manufacturers of the town, said to the writer, recently, that he well remembered that during the war of 1812, when the presence of British cruisers off the Atlantic seaboard made shipments by water unsafe, men would load ox-teams with boots (the latter being placed in empty molasses hogsheads), and in that primitive fashion make their slow way southward into Georgia and others of the Southern States. The same

octogenarian, when asked to name the first shoe manufacturer of the town, gave the name of Capt. Thomas French as being, if not the earliest, certainly one of the very first. He had a tannery, located on the site of the present residence of Mr. Jonathan Wales, and manufactured shoes to some extent. Other early manufacturers were Isaac Thayer, Silas Alden, Eleazar Beal, Alden & Tolman, Howard & Niles, Seth Mann & Co., Burrell & Maguire, John Alden, Hiram Alden, Luther Thayer, Oliver Leach, William Abbott, David Parker, Levi Mann, Mann & Odell, Charles McCarty, Wales Wentworth, James Littlefield, James A. Tower, Samuel French, Henry Bass, John Wales, John Belcher, Ezra Thayer, Alexander Strong, Daniel Howard, Alfred W. Whitcomb, Matthew Clark & Co., Mann & Sawin, Jonathan W. Belcher, etc.; while of more recent date are J. Warren Belcher, Howard & French, F. Clark & Co., Charles H. Howard, and George H. Burt & Co. Other firms there were, and are; but as the present article does not attempt to serve the purposes of a gazetteer or of a directory, no attempt will be made to make the list scrupulously complete.

More than passing mention should be made, however, of the present firm of George H. Burt & Co., which is considerably the largest in the town at the present time, employing some three hundred hands, occupying two connecting factories (the largest being one hundred and sixty-two feet in length), and manufacturing from twenty thousand to twenty-four thousand cases of fine calf boots per year. The business was begun by Alexander Strong in 1849, and he continued a partner in the business, either active or silent, until his death. His son, Edward, was also identified with the business for many years, withdrawing some two years ago. Mr. Sidney French was the firm's agent in charge of the factory until about 1871, when Mr. George B. Bryant, the present agent, succeeded him. The concern has other factories in the "shoe towns" of Marlboro' and Brookfield. The pay-roll at the Randolph factory is from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand dollars per month.

Mr. Charles H. Howard, who manufactures fine boots and shoes, is quite an old established manufacturer, and like the other principal remaining manufacturers, Howard & French and F. Clark & Co., does a prosperous and increasing business.

The following interesting boot and shoe statistics are taken from the census of 1880:

Number of establishments.....	26
Employés (male) over sixteen.....	649
" (female) over sixteen.....	82
Total wages paid during year.....	\$300,843
Capital invested.....	153,600

Stock used.....	\$721,450
Value of product.....	1,163,300

The boot and shoe shipments for 1883 were 38,000 cases.

The firm of J. W. Pratt & Co. is an old and prosperous one. Calf shoe-laces are a specialty, while a large business in leather remnants is also done. Over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of work is annually turned out.

Messrs. George C. Spear & Co., who deal exclusively in leather remnants, have built up a heavy and growing trade, their goods being exported to a considerable extent.

Fire Department.—For years the town has maintained an efficient fire department. The old hand-machines—"Fire-King," "Fearless," and "Independence"—have, however, been replaced by two steamers, an extinguisher, and the requisite hose and hook-and-ladder companies. In years past nearly all the prominent men of the town had belonged to the department, and had "run wid der machine" to fires with youthful ardor, in order to assist at "breaking her down" according to the fashion of the times. The present department is in a high state of efficiency. Mr. C. A. Wales is chief engineer.

Statistics.—It has seemed most convenient and appropriate that certain statistical information respecting the town be grouped under a single general head. The subdivisions will be clearly indicated.

The following-named persons have served the town as selectmen from its incorporation in 1793 to the present time (January, 1884):

Joseph White, Jr., 1793-98, 1800-4.	John Porter, 1829-30. Henry B. Alden, 1829-34.
Dr. Ebenezer Alden, 1793-94.	Joshua Spear, Jr., 1831-32, 1835-38.
Micah White, Jr., 1793-1817.	David Blanchard, 1831-32, 1834, 1852.
Samuel Bass, 1795-98, 1800, 1802-4.	Zeba Spear, 1833-34.
Thomas French, 1799, ¹ 1805- 11.	Jonathan White, 1853.
Zacheus Thayer, 1801.	Zenas French, Jr., 1835-49.
Jonathan Belcher, 1804.	Samuel Thayer, 1835-38.
Joseph Porter, 1807.	Benjamin Richards, 1839-44.
Nathaniel Spear, 1808.	Isaac Tower, 1839-51.
Jonathan Wales, Jr., 1812-17.	Aaron Prescott, 1845.
Jacob Whitcomb, Jr., 1813.	Jonathan Wales, 1846-50.
Joseph Linfield, 1814-17, 1822 -25.	Bradford L. Wales, 1851-53.
Seth Mann, 1818-24, 1828-30.	Archibald Woodman, 1852.
Royal Turner, 1818, 1821-24, 1828.	John T. Jordan, 1853.
Zenas French, 1818-21.	J. White Belcher, 1853-55, 1861-72.
Luther Thayer, 1819-20.	Seth Mann (2d), 1854-57, 1859 -60, 1862-64, 1872-73, 1876.
Horatio B. Alden, 1825-27.	Thomas White, Jr., 1854-55.
Thomas Howard, 1825-27.	Jacob Whitcomb, 1856-60, 1867-68.
Lewis Whitcomb, 1826-28.	

¹ Resigned May 2d.

Ephraim Mann, 1856-57.	John T. Flood, 1873-82.
Horatio B. Alden, Jr., 1858-61, 1888-72.	James A. Tower, 1874-75, 1877 -79.
Lemuel S. Whitcomb, 1858, 1861-63.	Sidney French, 1876, 1880. Daniel Howard, 1877-79.
John Adams, 1864-66.	Royal T. Mann, 1880-83.
Nathaniel Howard, 1865-67.	John Berry Thayer, 1881-83.
John Underhay, 1869-71.	Rufus Albert Thayer, 1883.

The following-named persons have served the town as town clerk and treasurer up to the present time (January, 1884):

Samuel Bass, 1793-98, 1800-6.	Bradford L. Wales, 1839-43.
Zacheus Thayer, 1799, 1807-8.	Eleazer Beal, 1844-53.
Jonathan Wales, Jr., 1809-22.	Hiram C. Alden, 1854-63, 1865 -76, 1880-83.
Royal Turner, 1823-28.	Henry Stevens, 1864.
Henry B. Alden, 1829-34.	Charles C. Farnham, 1877-79.
Alvin Kidder, 1835-38.	

In 1840 there was published a plan of Randolph, from surveys made by E. Beal, Jr. In the right-hand upper corner of this map was some letter-press giving a few facts respecting the town. Under the head of "employments" was the following array of statistics, which is not without interest at the present day:

"The chief manufacture is that of boots and shoes. In 1837 there were made 200,175 pairs of boots, and 470,620 pairs of shoes and brogans, of the estimated value of \$944,715. There were then employed in this business 804 males and 677 females. The occupations of the heads of families (1839), some of whom are females, are as follows: The whole number of families in town is 677; of these, 464 are boot and shoe makers; 60, farmers; 48, merchants; 45, laborers; 23, carpenters; 6, millers; 5, butchers; 4, stone-cutters; 4, tailors; 3, wheelwrights; 3, blacksmiths; 2, harness-makers; 2, painters; 2, curriers; 1, landlord; 1, cabinet-maker; 1, brick-maker; 1, cooper; 1, basket-maker; 1, sailor. Of the mechanics, 40 are engaged during the summer in farming. Of these mechanics and laborers, 58 are emigrants. Fifty of the families, taken as they rise, number 250 inhabitants, whose average age is 23 years."

Under the caption "literary," the old map said, "Randolph Academy was incorporated in 1833, and its average number of scholars is from 80 to 100. The Athenæum has 202 volumes. The Philoalethian Society has 230 volumes. The Female Reading Charitable Society has 228 volumes. The schools for different parts of the town are 10. The number of scholars in 1838, from 4 to 16 years of age, was 840; and in 1839 the scholars were 911. The amount raised by tax for public schools the latter year was \$1900, and the sum for 1840 is \$2000."

The academy, the Athenæum, and the societies—even that with the ponderous name—have for a long time been extinct.

CENSUS OF 1880.

Number of families.....	930
Number of dwellings.....	771
Number of native born persons.....	3264
Number of foreign born persons.....	763
Number of persons who cannot write, aged ten years and upwards.....	153
Number of persons who cannot read, aged ten years and upwards.....	106

POPULATION.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1800.....	1021	1855.....	5538
1810.....	1170	1860.....	5760
1820.....	1516	1865.....	5374
1830.....	2200	1870.....	5642
1840.....	3213	1875.....	4061
1850.....	4711	1880.....	4027

TOWN DEBT.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1870.....	\$78,626.26	1877.....	\$17,564.13
1871.....	67,373.96	1878.....	36,555.24
1872.....	59,909.42	1879.....	39,055.24
1873.....	39,940.90	1880.....	41,138.00
1874.....	37,506.66	1881.....	24,328.64
1875.....	29,315.15	1882.....	24,736.51
1876.....	21,619.45	1883.....	19,751.09
1884 (as estimated Feb. 1, 1884).....			14,000.00

VALUATION.

Year.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Tax Rate on \$1000.
1870.....	\$1,454,190	\$1,426,800	\$2,880,990	\$17.00
1871.....	1,485,020	500,950	1,985,020	20.00
1872.....	1,378,000	971,050	2,349,050	13.00
1873.....	1,382,960	632,765	2,500,103*	13.00
1874.....	1,420,420	622,690	2,611,860†	14.00
1875.....	1,441,840	619,390	2,652,795†	14.00
1876.....	1,453,900	600,610	2,558,920†	12.60
1877.....	1,464,030	665,125	2,552,041.54†	12.00
1878.....	1,467,680	646,120	2,449,122.80†	12.00
1879.....	1,461,350	628,440	2,460,838.55†	15.00
1880.....	1,469,550	609,490	2,523,990.08†	14.00
1881.....	1,468,300	601,320	2,523,702.48†	17.00
1882.....	1,471,350	584,900	2,495,002.95†	16.00
1883.....	1,453,800	563,580	2,017,380.00†	14.20

* In 1873, the year after the setting off of Holbrook from Randolph, there was included in the total valuation here given four hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars of bank and corporation stock owned by residents of Randolph, and taxed by the State.

† Including bank and corporation stock.

‡ Does not include bank and corporation stock.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EBENEZER ALDEN, M.D.¹

The subject of this sketch was born in what is now the town of Randolph, Mass., March 17, 1788. At the time of his birth this territory constituted the southerly precinct of the ancient town of Braintree, and was organized into the separate township of Ran-

¹ By Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D.



Edward Allen



dolph in 1793. An ecclesiastical parish had been formed here May 28, 1731. On the 8th of June, 1881, corresponding in the new style with the date above mentioned, the church at Randolph celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary with appropriate and deeply interesting services. Had this event occurred in the days of Dr. Alden's strength and activity, no man would have borne a more prominent part in it than he, for this was a field in which he was especially at home. As it was, the manuscripts and published articles which he had left behind became the chief sources of information for those who took the principal parts in this commemoration. Throughout the services his name came up continually as authority for statements made, and was mentioned always with gratitude and love.

Dr. Alden was of the seventh generation from John Alden, of the "Mayflower." The line of succession from this honored founder, as traced by himself and gathered from his volume entitled "The Alden Memorial," is as follows:

Of the eleven children of John and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden, the second was Joseph, who was born in Plymouth in 1624. In early manhood he became a citizen of Bridgewater.

Of the five children of Joseph and Mary (Simmons) Alden, the second was Joseph, who was born in 1667. He was known as Deacon Joseph, and lived in what is now South Bridgewater.

Of the ten children of Deacon Joseph and Hannah (Dunham) Alden, of Bridgewater, the eldest was Daniel, who was born Jan. 29, 1691. This Daniel remained an inhabitant of Bridgewater for a time, and then removed to Stafford, Conn.

Of the eleven children of Daniel and Abigail (Shaw) Alden, the second was Daniel, who was born Sept. 5, 1720. This last Daniel lived in Stafford, Conn., in Cornish, N. H., and in Lebanon, N. H., where he died. He was known as Deacon Daniel.

Of the twelve children of Deacon Daniel and Jane (Turner) Alden, the fifth was Ebenezer, who was born at Stafford, Conn., July 4, 1755.

Of the three children of Ebenezer and Sarah (Bass) Alden, the eldest was Ebenezer, the subject of this sketch, who was born (as previously stated) March 17, 1788.

His mother, Sarah Bass, was also a lineal descendant of John Alden, of the "Mayflower," in the line of Ruth, his daughter, who married John Bass, of Braintree, son of Samuel Bass, deacon of the First Church in Roxbury. By the same line the family was connected with the Adams family of Quincy, the mother of John Adams, the second President of the United

States, being a descendant of Ruth, the daughter of John Alden.

Going back now a single step, let us make our departure from the first Dr. Ebenezer Alden. The track over which we have just traveled will serve to show that he came of a religious stock. He was educated at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut, and having pursued his medical studies with Dr. Elisha Perkins, was invited, in due form, to settle in the South Parish or Precinct of Braintree. He was called there in 1781, as the man the people had chosen for their physician, just as the Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., a few years later, was called to be their minister. This was a good old New England custom which we have now outgrown. It was just one hundred years from the coming to Randolph of the first Dr. Ebenezer Alden to the death of the second. These two men, in the qualities of their intellects and their characters, were in many respects alike, though the son had enjoyed larger opportunities for general and professional education than the father. When Dr. Alden, Sr., died at Randolph (of typhoid fever), Oct. 16, 1806, his pastor, Rev. Dr. Strong, said of him, "The duties of his profession he discharged with reputation to himself and great usefulness to his employers. His circle of business, though small at first, gradually increased until it became extensive. As a physician he was remarkably prudent, attentive, and successful. During the latter part of his life his advice was much sought and respected by his brethren of the faculty in his vicinity. No physician in this part of the country possessed the love and confidence of his patients to a higher degree. This was evident from the universal sorrow felt at his decease."

His own son, in "The Alden Memorial," says of him, "He was eminently a child of the covenant, his parents and grandparents and theirs on both sides down to the first ancestors who came in the "Mayflower," having been members of the Congregational Church; and, so far as is known, having honored their Christian profession." Not only was he an able physician with a wide and increasing practice, but he was also a medical teacher. Quite a number of young men were prepared by him for the medical profession, some of whom became eminent. He was cut off by a deadly fever just when he was rising into special prominence as a man and a physician. He fell in the very strength of his days, at the age of fifty-one. His son was blessed with a life protracted to an unusual degree.

The childhood and youth of the son were passed, therefore, in a home of intelligence and Christian worth. He grew up amid the associations and traditions of

the old style of medical practice, when the country physician compounded his own medicines and carried them with him in large variety to suit the various exigencies that might arise. At that time the homes of the people were widely scattered; the roads were rough and hard, and in the plain country towns apothecaries were almost unknown. To do business in any proper and efficient way, the physician must have his medicines and his instruments always with him.

The year after Dr. Alden's birth, *i.e.* in 1789, the Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., was settled in the parish as colleague pastor with the Rev. Moses Taft, who had been in office there for nearly forty years, and was now in the feebleness of age. Mr. Taft died two years later, in 1791, when Dr. Strong remained sole pastor till his death, in 1814. Dr. Strong was therefore the minister of Randolph through all the early years of Dr. Alden's life. The Rev. Thomas Noyes, of Needham, in the *American Quarterly Register*, vol. viii. p. 54, says of him, "Dr. Strong's labors were much blessed in three revivals during his ministry, in which he numbered more than two hundred converts. His influence was extensively felt. The *Massachusetts Missionary Magazine* and the *Panoplist* were enriched with his productions. He was one of the editors of the former work, and a trustee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society from its formation till his death." From his earliest years, therefore, Dr. Alden received that bent of character which brought him, all his life long, into close and living sympathy with the church and with all our great religious institutions. It is fair to credit a good measure of this influence to Dr. Strong. In a place such as Randolph was at that time the families of the minister and the physician would be closely united. Especially would this be so when the physician himself was a religious man, and closely identified with the church.

One hundred years ago schools to fit boys for college were rare. This educational work was largely done by settled ministers. Some of them, here and there, had family schools for this purpose. Dr. Nathan Perkins, of West Hartford, Conn., Dr. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen, N. H., and many others, became noted teachers, though they had parish cares also continually on their hands. Young Alden, in preparing for college, pursued his studies under the direction of his minister.

Dr. Jonathan Strong was a native of Bolton, Conn., born in 1764. His father was of the same name, and was a farmer. When the boy was eight years old the family removed to Orford, N. H. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock had just then gone up to plant his

Indian Charity School in the woods of New Hampshire, and so to lay the foundations of Dartmouth College. Here young Strong was educated, graduating with honor in 1786. He became a man of much more than usual mark in his generation. Quite a large number of the early graduates of Dartmouth were from Eastern Connecticut, and especially from the towns of Lebanon, Hebron, Bolton, Coventry, Windham, etc., where Dr. Wheelock was familiarly known and much admired. Jonathan Strong went from Bolton, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1786, and three years after was settled in Randolph.

Young Alden was made ready for college at the age of sixteen, and entered Harvard in 1804, graduating in 1808. After finishing his college course he went to Dartmouth College to study medicine. Using his own language, as copied from "The Alden Memorial," he "pursued his professional studies with Nathan Smith, M.D., at Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of M.B. in 1811; then attended the lectures of Drs. Rush, Barton, Wistar, Physick, and others, in Philadelphia, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He settled as a physician in his native town."

His father had died in 1806, while he was in college. Had his father been alive, very likely the medical education of the son would have gone on largely at home. Other men resorted to that home for their medical education, and it would have been altogether natural that he should have done the same. As it was, he was fully educated professionally, and entered upon his work under happy auspices at the age of twenty-four.

Six years later, April 14, 1818, he was united in marriage to Miss Anne Kimball, daughter of Capt. Edmund Kimball, of Newburyport. She was born June 14, 1791.

Dr. Alden was now fully launched upon his life-work, and by degrees came to fill the place which the father had left vacant, until at length he more than filled it. By virtue of his superior education, both as a physician and surgeon, and by his native powers and faculties, eminently fitting him for success, he was widely known and recognized as a leading member in his profession. Not only was he thoroughly instructed in matters pertaining to his special calling, but he had also an innate love for studies historical and ecclesiastical. He grew to be a prominent Congregational layman, and his knowledge and experience in this department were often called into use. He was a Pilgrim of the Pilgrims, and he understood well the difference between the Congregationalism that

came over in the "Mayflower" and that which early prevailed in the Massachusetts Bay and was embodied, in 1648, in the Cambridge Platform. He found great satisfaction in tracing out the way by which the latter style of church polity was gradually displaced in New England and the former brought to the front. The writer well remembers the pleasure Dr. Alden had, between twenty and thirty years ago, in a new edition of John Wise's famous book, "The Church Quarrel Espoused," and what measures he took to promote its circulation. He recognized in the Rev. John Wise—settled 1683-1725 over the Second Church, Ipswich (now Essex)—one of the stoutest defenders of the liberty of the New England churches as against the dominating power of the ministers. It was in 1710 that the above book was first published, and it was largely through this volume and another from the same pen published in 1717, entitled "A Vindication of the Government of the New England Churches," that a healthier direction was given to New England Congregationalism.

Dr. Alden was a bibliophile, and early began to be a collector of rare books and pamphlets, especially those appertaining to the civil and ecclesiastical history of New England. He built up a choice private library at a time when such enterprises were not so common as now. That library still remains, and doubtless contains many specimens, in the shape of pamphlet and bound volume, which the collectors would call precious nuggets.

It was because of such tastes and tendencies as have thus been briefly noticed that Dr. Alden was long ago recognized as a "wise master-builder" in our ecclesiastical and educational departments, and for the last forty or fifty years (until laid aside by blindness and extreme age) he has been an active worker in these connections. It would probably be difficult to find another man who has been identified with so many religious and educational interests for such long ranges of time. The year after his marriage, *i.e.*, in 1819, the first Sabbath-school was organized in Randolph. He was chosen its superintendent, and continued in the office for nearly forty years. In 1827 he was made one of the trustees of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He held this office by re-election and performed its duties for forty-two years, until 1869. In the year 1837 he was chosen one of the trustees of Phillips Academy and of Andover Theological Seminary. This office he retained forty-four years, till his death, though in his later years he was not able to attend the meetings of the trustees. For forty-one years, from 1840 to his death, he was one of the corporate members of the

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. From 1841 to 1874 he was a trustee of Amherst College. From 1842 to 1867 he was a director of the American Education Society.

There was another class of organizations for which he had a lively sympathy, and with which he was in active co-operation. He had a strong love for antiquarian and genealogical pursuits, and especially as they appertained to the origin and growth of New England. In all these connections he was an industrious worker. He early became a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. He bore a prominent part in the formation and growth of the American Statistical Association. He became a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1846, the year after its organization, and soon after its present building was erected in Somerset Street, paid, of his own good-will, five hundred dollars towards the librarian fund. With all the early movements toward the formation of the Congregational Library, now grown to fair proportions, he had the most cordial fellowship and participation.

Then, again, as a prominent member of the medical profession, he was brought into quite another set of associations. He was connected with medical societies, county, State, national, not as a mere looker-on or listener, but as one who contributed interesting papers and valuable information for their meetings. Of an observing and studious mind, he held also the pen of a ready writer, and took special delight in adding to the general stock of human knowledge.

Still, again, he was a bold and aggressive worker in the temperance movement, especially in its earlier days, and before it had become so intermingled with party politics. He was for many years known as a public lecturer upon this subject, and, from his established character as an able physician, his lectures carried with them unusual weight.

Then, in addition to all his other talents and activities, he was a singer, and took a lively interest in church music. Through the whole of his public life in Randolph he was a leader and organizer in this department, and this love continued with him to the last. In the year 1869, at the time of the National Peace Jubilee in Boston, the writer well remembers a brief interview with him as he was about to enter the great building erected for the concerts on the back bay. He was one of the chorus singers, and had his singing-book under his arm, and entered into the whole business with the enthusiasm of youth. He was at that time eighty-one years old. Of the great multitude of singers who made up the chorus for that first jubilee, he was, without much doubt,

the oldest, but he yet carried with him a large measure of the zeal and energy of his earlier years. He made one of the vastly larger chorus in the International Jubilee of 1872, being then eighty-four years old.

Not long after this his eyesight began to fail him, and little by little the shadows of night gathered about him, until at length he was wrapped in total darkness. His last years were passed in the quiet of his home and in the society of his kindred and neighbors. But with the eye of his mind he still watched the goings-on of the great world, and was interested in all passing events. He died Jan. 26, 1881, aged ninety-two years, ten months, and nine days.

The wife of his youth had passed away ten years before, April 14, 1871. Three children survive him. These are the Rev. Ebenezer Alden, born Aug. 10, 1819, who was ordained a Congregational minister in 1843, and spent five years as a pioneer home missionary in Iowa, being a member of the "Iowa band." Since 1850 he has been the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Marshfield. While he was yet young in the ministry, he had as one of his parishioners no less a man than Daniel Webster, and it fell to his lot in 1852 to conduct the simple funeral services of the great statesman in the Webster mansion at Marshfield. It was like Mr. Webster to prefer that his funeral should be in the plain New England fashion, and should be conducted by his country minister. The second son is the Rev. Edmund Kimball Alden, D.D., who was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1850, and, after serving for some twenty-six years as Congregational pastor at Yarmouth, Me., Lenox, Mass., and in Phillips Church, Boston, is now one of the secretaries of the American Board. There was another son, Henry Augustus, born Aug. 8, 1826, who became a civil engineer and died June 9, 1852. There were three daughters, of whom Mary Kimball died Aug. 18, 1860, and Anne Kimball died Dec. 28, 1854. The remaining one, Sarah Bass Alden, now occupies the homestead at Randolph, and has had the care of her father in his declining years.

Dr. Alden left a memorandum indicating his general wishes as to the disposal to be made of his property, which was considerable. It was not in the shape of a mandatory will. He constituted his three surviving children his executors, but, confiding in their judgment, gave them certain discretionary powers that they might decide matters according to the circumstances of the case at the time of his death. Almost all the societies and institutions with which

Dr. Alden was connected in his life came up before him for remembrance in this final disposition of his property, such as the American Board, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the American College and Educational Society, the Seamen's Friend Society, Amherst College, Iowa College, Phillips Academy, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Statistical Association, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Congregational Library, Stoughton Musical Society, etc.

We have already implied that Dr. Alden was a writer as well as a busy actor, but most of his writings were of a kind to serve the purposes of the passing time, and cannot well be reported in a paper like this. Nevertheless, he has left behind some published works in the shape of pamphlets and books, among which are the following: "Address before the Dartmouth Medical Society," Boston, 1820; "Medical Uses of Alcohol;" "Tribute to the Memory of Deacon Ephraim Wales," Boston, 1855; "Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Massachusetts Medical Society," 1838; "Tribute to the Memory of Deacon Wales Thayer;" "Tribute to the Memory of Mr. Samuel Whitcomb;" "Early History of the Medical Profession in the County of Norfolk, an Address before the Norfolk District Medical Society," Boston, 1853; "Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs. Mary Ann Odiorne Clark," Boston, MSS., 1844; "Memoir of Bartholomew Brown, Esq.," Randolph, 1862; "Memorial of the Descendants of the Hon. John Alden," 1867; enlarged 1869, octavo, pp. 184.

Some of these publications required a large amount of labor and careful study. For example, "The Early History of the Medical Profession in the County of Norfolk" involved brief biographies of the numerous physicians of the county during the earlier generations, a work to be accomplished only by much correspondence and patient research.

But these few publications would give only a faint idea of all that he accomplished by his pen. In a local paper he published a long series of articles on the history of Braintree and Randolph, going into the business minutely, taking up the several portions of the territory, and tracing the early families in their various localities. Indeed, he was the local historian, the public chronicler of Randolph, and, to a large extent, of the region lying around.

By his intellectual character, as also by his large enterprise and activity, he was a man to come to the front wherever he might happen to live, and bear a large share in human affairs. The totality of life within him was greater than in ordinary men, and it was natural for him to put himself forth in thought

and action. Hence through the long years of his active life he was intensely busy, aiming to fill his place punctually and thoroughly in all his multiplied relations. Though connected with so many societies and associations, hardly any one was more likely to be present at their recurring business-meetings than he.

In the year 1861, July 3d, occurred in Braintree the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination and settlement of Dr. Richard S. Storrs. The occasion was one of very marked interest, both from the eminent character of Dr. Storrs himself, and from the conspicuous men who took prominent part in the services. Among the last named was Dr. Alden, who followed the Rev. Dr. Park in the exercises of the afternoon. The presiding officer of the day was the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and in introducing Dr. Alden he said, "We have heard of the ministers of Braintree; Dr. Alden will give us, from his knowledge and his personal recollections, a true sketch of the people of the town, and of their former manners and life."

From this address of Dr. Alden we will, in conclusion, select two or three passages, which will illustrate more perfectly than any general description can do the style of the man and his manner of thought. He said,—

"I have been requested to present some 'reminiscences of Braintree fifty years ago,' by which I understand in the olden time; but with a special caution to be very brief—'ten minutes better than an hour'—as if by any necromancy it were possible to bring up not only Samuel (Rev. Samuel Niles), but three generations of his people, and cause them to pass before you like a moving panorama at the bidding of your minister. Nevertheless, as it was my privilege to commence professional life with him and sometimes to prescribe for him, it is but reasonable that I should now consent that he prescribe to me; which I do not only cheerfully, but thankfully, because it affords me opportunity publicly to express the respect I have long entertained for him and for his people."

But in the first place it was needful to give the boundaries of the place which he was going to describe, and these were as follows:

"The ancient Brantry was bounded north by Neponset River and Massachusetts Bay; east by Narraganset; south by the Old Colony and 'terra incognita' long in dispute; west by Punkapog and Unguetu—including the present towns of Braintree, Quincy, and Randolph. Monatiquot, or modern Braintree, was bounded north by Merry Mount; east by Iron-Works' line; south by Cochato and Scadin Woods; west by the Blue Hills, extending, in the dialect of Father Niles, 'from Dan to Beersheba.'"

Dr. Alden had in this address a somewhat lengthy and graphic passage on the singing question, as it was discussed in the churches before the middle of the

last century. Throughout almost every part of New England the fierce discussion went on, and many churches were well-nigh rent asunder by the violent feelings awakened. The beauty and majesty of ancient New England conservatism are strangely exhibited in this conflict. The effort was to bring the people out of the miserable droning habit of singing four or five tunes only, and that *by rote*, and to teach them to read music so that they could sing all tunes *by note*. Dr. Alden said,—

"The evil became so intolerable that Rev. Thomas Walter, by request of several ministers of Boston and the vicinity, prepared and published, in 1721, a musical manual and tune book. . . . And here is a copy of it, the identical one which belonged to Elisha Niles, Esq., youngest son of the minister and executor of his estate. The names of twenty-two of the most eminent clergymen of the colony are attached to the recommendatory preface. But the name of Samuel Niles is not there. He insisted upon the 'old way' and *his own way*. Nor would he yield the tithe of a hair to any solicitations, lay or clerical.

"Meanwhile some of his people had provided tune books, and were bent on 'making melody to the Lord' *by note*. Then came the 'tug of war.' Original sin, with which the pastor was familiar, and afterwards wrote a treatise upon it, as he did upon 'Indian Wars,' broke out into actual transgression. The people assembled for public worship, but no minister came. They sent him word that they were all 'present before the Lord to hear all things which were commanded him of God.' He responded that he would not preach in the meeting-house unless they would sing *by rote*; and he invited all who were so disposed to repair to the parsonage, where he would preach, and they might sing 'in the old way.' . . . Council after council convened without success to settle the controversy. At length, all parties having become weary, the last council, more fortunate, if not more sagacious than the rest, came to this unanimous, most profound, and successful result, which was adopted, but never, so far as I can ascertain, recorded on the church books: 'Voted that the council recommend to the pastor and church at Monatiquot, that in conducting public worship they sing part of the tune *by note*, and the rest of the tune *by rote*.'"

There were probably a great many churches in New England where the old system of *rote* singing went out at last by some such compromise as in this case.

We might give other interesting passages from this address, but these will suffice as examples of Dr. Alden's manner, and with these we conclude our article.

The following address was delivered at the funeral service by Rev. John C. Labaree, pastor:

"A patriarch among us has fallen. He has died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years, and is gathered to his fathers. We have long regarded him as a venerable man. Yet we are surprised to find how far back we are carried by this one extended life. It covers a period longer than that of our American Republic. When Dr. Alden was born the first President of the United States had not been inaugurated, nor the Federal Constitution ratified.

"For those primitive times the circumstances of his early life were very favorable. His childhood was largely spent in the noble old mansion of his father's, which till lately formed so familiar a landmark in our town. His education was carefully attended to. He passed from stage to stage in his studies till he returned to his native village to take up the profession of his father, and unfold that strong and striking character which now stands before us in its completeness.

"By nature our honored friend was richly endowed. He would have been a man of mark in whatever calling in life he might have chosen. His mind was clear and acute, broad and masculine; his perceptions were quick, his judgment discriminating, his will strong. To nature's gifts he added a careful and rigorous discipline of his powers. The material which Providence gave him was faithfully improved. His habits of thought were excellent; his study of a subject was systematic and searching; his cross-questioning worthy of a trained lawyer. He went to the heart of a matter and brought his mind to a decision he did not often have to reverse. His improvement of time, his methods of investigation, his orderly and patient arrangement of knowledge, his readiness in recalling what he wished to use, his conscientious care in reaching a conclusion, furnish a fine model for young men, whether in business or literary pursuits.

"But his mental powers were not those to which our friend gave the most interested attention. His mind was directed at an early period to the claims of religion. Always respectful to the subject, he came at last face to face with the personal duty of repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. It was a serious hour, a bitter struggle,—one to which he referred, not often, but always with very tender feelings. At that time, as he believed, he learned a lesson, never to be forgotten, of human depravity and divine grace. His long and unalterable devotion to the Saviour and the teachings of Scripture bear witness to the genuineness of the change he had experienced. He united with this church in 1816, at the age of twenty-eight years. From that period the enlargement of Christ's kingdom in the world was the object to which he devoted his talents. His whole life confirmed the interest with which he sang the hymn,

"I love Thy Kingdom, Lord."

"The church of Christ was to Dr. Alden as a citadel which he was appointed to aid in strengthening and defending. He thoroughly studied its necessities. Its weak points and its grand strategic points were well understood by him. The call for defensive and aggressive warfare he heartily responded to. He loved the work. Nothing else in life was of so much account to him.

"He perceived that if the church of God is to prosper, the utmost care must be paid to the family. By counsel and example he impressed this principle. His own home he sought to make a model Christian home. Its hours of prayer and praise he loved, and held sacred from every interruption. With him it was a strong point that family worship should not be merely formal, but interesting and instructive. And he was accustomed, with great plainness and tenderness, to encourage Christian parents to special fidelity in all the duties of household piety. He also felt the need of some method of religious instruction additional to that generally enjoyed in the family. And the suggestion of the modern Sabbath-school was, therefore, cordially welcomed by him. In 1819 he organized the school in this church. For thirty-nine years he continued its superintendent, and then as a teacher held his place for a score of years longer.

"From the home and the Sabbath-school Dr. Alden followed with special interest the youth who entered on a course of

higher education. That the church should pay most careful attention to her future pastors and teachers and educated men was to him self-evident. He entered into the study of methods of education with his accustomed energy and thoroughness. And he was thus introduced to one of the most important spheres of influence which Providence called him to fill. His services as a member of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy and the Theological Seminary at Andover, and of Amherst College, are by the nature of the case but little known to the world. They will be alluded to by one especially qualified to speak of them. But we know something of the intelligence and fatherly solicitude with which he followed young men through school, college, and seminary. The day of "prayer for colleges" was always an occasion of much interest in the Randolph Church, and one to which our friend was ever ready to contribute stirring words and fervent prayers that the Lord of the harvest would send forth laborers into his harvest. He had a peculiarly kind feeling for young men who had chosen his own profession. From his wide professional experience he had seen how great are the opportunities for good open to the Christian physician.

"Young ministers were sure of a welcome to his home and heart. He entered into their plans with zest. Were they to remain in New England, or to plant new churches in the growing West, or to seek yet more distant fields of labor among heathen nations, he followed them all with love and prayer. Their trials, their reverses, their progress were watched by him with intelligent sympathy as he studied the missionary reports of the day. These organs of home and foreign work have had few more constant and appreciative readers for the past fifty years.

"The Home Missionary Society and the American Board were objects of his special interest. He gave efficient aid in organizing and maintaining among the churches of the Norfolk Conference the Palestine Missionary Society formed in 1820, one of the earliest auxiliaries of the Board.

"Meanwhile his own home church was never neglected by reason of his many broader fields of influence. He gave to it the energy and enthusiasm of his young manhood, and for sixty years it has been strengthened by his counsels and example and prayers. He loved the sanctuary, and all the ordinances and meetings of the church. Long professional rides were often necessary before services, and again after services were over, but they were always timed so as to give him the calm enjoyment of the house of God. His seat vacant, signified to all that some case was very critical. And for years after he was wholly deprived of sight one of the greatest comforts in his affliction, and which he would not readily forego, was to be led to his familiar seat in the church twice every Sabbath day. The silent influence of such an example has reached many hearts. Those who did not believe as he did, yet cherished a silent respect for his fidelity to his convictions and his strength of purpose.

"By the members of the church, it is not invidious to say, no one of their number was regarded with so great veneration and affection as Dr. Alden. Few were so well qualified to advise and encourage. He possessed a rare knowledge of the Bible, an extensive and accurate acquaintance with theology, a profound personal experience of religious truth, a deep insight into human nature; adding to these attainments his wide intercourse with men, his relation to many societies and institutions, and his rich endowments of mind and heart, and we see that he was fitted in an unusual manner to guide and instruct the church. Many an anxious inquirer has he wisely directed to the Saviour they were seeking. Christian friends, beset with temptations or perplexed with doubts, have often found in him the safe and sympathizing counselor they needed. His visits as "the be-



A. E. Guibourg

loved physician" were doubly prized by numerous families to whom he was enabled to bring peace of mind as well as healing of the body.

"In his earlier days Dr. Alden did hard but very useful work as a pioneer in the cause of truth. He was an earnest advocate of foreign missions when the subject was but little understood. He introduced the Sabbath-school when there was much prejudice against it. He was an outspoken friend of total abstinence when such a position was extremely unpopular. He aided many a good cause in its infancy and weakness, which has now grown strong in the hearts of the people. He found them feeble, he has left them vigorous. Their progress gave him great satisfaction. He could see that the world has grown better since first he knew it, and he rejoiced. He did not, indeed, indorse every modern idea of professed reformers; some of them he stoutly refused to accept; yet he spoke of them with charity. Instead of the characteristics which often come with age, he seemed to us to grow more gentle and mellow. He was clothed with increasing wisdom and grace. His words fell with more love and tenderness, and all felt that he was ripening for his home above."

Hon. Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, delivered the following remarks at the funeral service:

"In the death of Dr. Alden a strong and vigorous light has ceased to burn on earth. Its rays were not confined to this town or to this vicinity; it was far-reaching, healthful, and helpful in all its influence.

"It is now nearly thirty years since I first made Dr. Alden's acquaintance. I was invited by his friend and my friend, the late Rev. William A. Stearns, president of Amherst College, to take a seat as one of the trustees of that institution. Trained as I had been to a business life, I hesitated to accept the position, to step within the circle of Christian education, and might not, had not Dr. Alden so kindly and so encouragingly taken me by the hand and given me a warm welcome. We were at once made colleagues on the finance committee, and thus I began to know of his fidelity and conscientious discharge of his duty. There as at Andover, where we were similarly connected on the Phillips Academy board of trustees, he was scrupulously exact in the discharge of every duty. It was not enough that the treasurer reported sundry funds as in hand, but he must see them, and verify every item. He did not accept the position as trustee for the small honor such an election conferred, but to attend the meetings promptly and meet every varied duty as work he had assumed and that must be accomplished. His judgment was sound and leading. His firmness was tempered with kindness. His opinions, if they differed from others, were given with manly courtesy. At Andover, where I met him most frequently, he was ever faithful, shrinking from no toil. Those old rusty ledgers bear his marks of fidelity; he pored over them as conscientiously as over his Bible.

"The Academy, no less than the Seminary, shared his care; his thoughts were for the boys as well as for the more advanced students. He realized that within their ranks were those who were to fill our pulpits, to be our legislators, and exert an influence in the world; in the true spirit of the founders of that school he would have their hearts cultivated, while the head was educated, and would have religion and education go hand in hand.

"It has been reported by the press that he had resigned his position as trustee at Andover; true, but his resignation was not accepted. The board of trustees appreciated his services too highly, and respected him too much to sever his relations; they would have him die as he did in the harness.

"For a professional man he had, largely, business habits, habits of exactness, application, fidelity, frugality, the conditions of success. His views of Christian duty were as broad as the Gospel plan; he drank of its living fountain. He was alive to the elevation and salvation of men in all lands and all climes. I have rarely met a man whose whole being was so permeated with the idea of loyalty to duty. This one thing I must do, and do well, was his constant aim. The tenor of his life was expressed in the spirit of the beautiful hymn, commencing,

"A charge to keep I have—
A God to glorify."

ALEXANDER E. DU BOIS.

Alexander Edson Du Bois was born in Braintree, Vt., March 22, 1801, and was the second child of Joseph and Polly (Spear) Du Bois. Joseph Du Bois was the son of a ship-carpenter of Huguenot descent, and was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 1, 1775. He was educated as a physician, and practiced his profession for many years in Vermont with marked success. Polly Spear was born in Randolph, Mass., Aug. 7, 1778, and was the daughter of Jacob Spear, who, with others of his townspeople, settled in Vermont while his daughter was very young.

At the beginning of this century our New England villages did not afford the facilities for education which they now do, so that the subject of this sketch had very limited opportunities during his boyhood of gaining knowledge from books. He often worked for the neighboring farmers, and took pleasure in thus being able to add to the family income, as the profession of a country physician was far from lucrative when a fee for a visit was only twenty-five cents, and patients were widely scattered over the hills. At the age of twenty-one he came to Randolph, Mass., and entered the store of Turner & Tolman as clerk. Mr. Du Bois won the confidence of his employers, and in a few years entered into partnership with Col. Royal Turner, and still later carried on the same business himself with good success. He was honest and just in his dealings, and gained for himself a well-deserved reputation as an upright man in every relation of life.

His good judgment and deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of the town made him an excellent citizen. His townsmen's appreciation of these qualities was shown by his election as a member of important committees chosen to advise on questions relating to the varied interests of the town. Mr. Du Bois was one of the committee appointed in 1833 to provide for the establishment of the Randolph Academy, also a member of the committee which presented to the Legislature in 1835 a petition of the citizens to have a bank incorporated in the town. For some

years he was a fire warden, and was always much interested in the laying out of new streets, and in whatever else tended to promote the growth and prosperity of Randolph. He was made deputy sheriff of Norfolk County in 1839, and held the office a number of years, and also received a commission as justice of the peace. Mr. Du Bois was one of the directors of the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1825 he became a Free Mason, and afterwards held various offices in the lodge of which he was a member.

Notwithstanding the limitations of his youth, he by self-education became a man of more than ordinary attainments, and his advice and assistance was much sought in the settlement of estates and in other legal matters. His keen sense of justice and clear insight into human nature, together with his strong persuasive powers, made him an excellent arbiter, and he was often called upon to adjust difficulties between individuals. Mr. Du Bois took a deep interest in young men struggling to establish themselves in business, and was ever willing to give them assistance. His kind and sympathetic nature led him to listen to the needs of the poor, and they found in him a generous helper.

At the age of forty-three he united with the Baptist Church in Randolph, and was ever an active and consistent member of that body. He contributed liberally to the support of the gospel in his own town, as well as to the cause of home and foreign missions and other objects of Christian benevolence. Ever cherishing a deep love for his early home, the Baptist Church in his native town, by his exertions, was repaired and occupied after having been closed for a number of years.

Mr. Du Bois was married Oct. 18, 1827, to Ellen R. Tucker, daughter of James and Betsey (Withington) Tucker, of Stoughton, Mass. Their children were George E., born Feb. 24, 1829, and Joseph N., born Sept. 4, 1832. George E. Du Bois was married Nov. 25, 1856, to Clara P. Fowler, of Danvers, Mass., and died Nov. 3, 1859, leaving one child, Ellen T. Du Bois. For many years he was a boot and shoe commission merchant in Boston. He led an upright, Christian life, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Joseph N. Du Bois died, unmarried, May 6, 1867. He was also in the shoe business, and was kind and generous in his nature, his genial disposition winning for him many friends.

Mr. Du Bois died Oct. 19, 1862, after an illness of a few days. His hope in Jesus was a sustaining power in his last hours.

CHAPTER XIX.¹

COHASSET.

Pioneer History—Reference to Hingham—Heirs of the Sachem Chickatabut—Deed from the Indians, July 4, 1665—The Pioneers: Beal, Cushing, James, Lincoln, Tower, Sutton, Bates, Kent, Nichols, Orcutt, Pratt, Stoddard—The First Settlement—Its Location—Derivation of Name of Town—Incorporation of Parish—Little Hingham—The Church—Petition for Incorporation of Town—Opposed by Hingham—Town Incorporated, April 26, 1770—Early Votes concerning Schools—Votes concerning the Revolution—Cohasset's Representative at the Boston Tea-Party—Maj. James Stoddard—War of 1812—Shipwrecks, etc.

It is a natural and praiseworthy feeling that leads the good men and women of New England to celebrate the day that marks the birth of each town, to repeat the names of their fathers, and to trace the steps by which each little independent community has risen from the poverty and weakness of former times to the wealth, prosperity, and comfort of the present. The town government is the foundation of the State; attendance on town-meeting and performance of town duties are precious training to the people; and the New England youth who has wandered to the ends of the earth in search of fame or fortune looks forward to the day when he shall cast anchor near the old homestead, and hopes that, at last, his dust shall mingle with the dust of his kindred.

One hundred years ago your fathers met within these walls to receive the charter and to organize the town of Cohasset. The careful antiquarian may remind me that the word "district," instead of "town," was used in the act of the General Court, for the reason that Cohasset was still joined with Hingham in the choice of representative. But in performing municipal duties, and in bearing municipal burdens, in the care of roads, of the poor and of schools, in sharing the counsels of the State, and in upholding the arm of the nation, Cohasset has always shown herself to be every inch a town. And if any lingering doubts remain in your minds as to the style of your loved municipality, you will be glad to know that in 1786 it was enacted that all districts incorporated before 1777 should be, to all intents and purposes, towns.

The history of the founders of Cohasset begins long before this date. For they were also among the founders of Hingham. On Sept. 18 (O. S.), 1635, Peter Hobart and twenty-nine others drew lots for homesteads, and thus organized that settlement, which

¹ The following chapter was contributed by Hon. Thomas Russell, being an address delivered by him at the Centennial Anniversary of the town of Cohasset, May 7, 1870.

had been begun two years before by a few of Mr. Hobart's townsmen from England. These earliest settlers bore the names of Hobart, Jacobs, Smith, and Cushing. Peter Hobart came, with his friends, from Hingham, in Norfolk County, and, like many of the early settlers, they gave to the new town the name of their old home. In his diary we read this record: "1635, June 8.—I, with my wife & 4 children came safely to New England June ye 8, 1635, forever prazed be the God of Heaven, my God & King." Mr. Hobart was a man of learning, of ability, and of zeal,—a good specimen of the strong men who, in poverty and in danger, laid the foundations of the American Empire.

In the early annals of your parent town we find much to remind us of their hardships. We read of bounties given for wolf-scalps; of the meeting-house surrounded by palisades as a protection against sudden attack; of John Jacob slain by Indians in his wheat-field, in April, 1676; of five dwelling-houses burned during King Philip's war. Such was the welcome of your fathers to these shores. Such were the perils they gladly bore for their faith.

The horrors of King Philip's war have often been sketched. The flames that were kindled at Swanzey and Dartmouth rolled all over the land; the best blood of the youth was poured out in the meadows of Deerfield, by Turner's Falls, and in the swamps of Rhode Island. No town, no home, no man, was safe. Wonderful was the devotion that, unaided and alone, endured the fearful conflict.

As an illustration of the sacrifices of our ancestors, we read that the public debt of the neighboring colony of Plymouth far exceeded the whole amount of personal property in that colony. Well may the historian feel pride in recording the fact that this debt was paid, principal and interest,—paid just as it had been agreed to be paid. Our fathers never dreamed of repudiation. And this contract-keeping people found favor with a covenant-keeping God.

This flourishing town was greatly disturbed by the question of militia elections, and by a quarrel about the location of the second meeting-house. This quarrel I pass by as more interesting to the people of that day than to this generation. What interests us most is, that the meeting-house was finally built in 1681, and that it now stands,—the oldest church edifice in the United States, containing beams that were in the first meeting-house,—fragrant with old memories. We love to believe that some of the earliest comers to Massachusetts Bay have worshiped in this venerable structure, and to know that the first-born of the Pilgrims may have sat within its walls.

Such thoughts bring us into the more immediate presence of our fathers. Well for us if we could act as in that presence and be animated by their spirit.

The militia excitement of 1644 and 1645 fills a large space in the annals of Massachusetts Bay, and for seven years disturbed the peace of Hingham. The origin of this trouble was the election of militia captain, and the question involved was the right of the people to choose for themselves, without the control of the magistrates. Mr. Hobart's course was objected to by Deputy Governor Winthrop as tending to "mere democracy." He and his associates were fined for their turbulent opposition to the court. These fines were resisted, and for this resistance Mr. Hobart was once more dealt with by the court. And when, at a great wedding of a Hingham man, Mr. Hobart was invited to preach in Boston, he was forbidden by the magistrate, because, among other reasons, "he was a bold man, and would speak his mind." The people stood by their pastor, paid his fines, and held him always in higher esteem.

It is an honorable record for his many descendants to read of their ancestor, that, two hundred and twenty-five years ago, his views tended to pure democracy, and that, being a bold man, he would speak his mind. Such assertions of equal rights as he made helped to forward the day when a brave son of Hingham should receive the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and to that greater day when another man of Hingham descent proclaimed that slavery in America was forever at an end.

We lose our patience as we read the story of this contest. We smile at the superstitious bigotry of Winthrop, who finds a Providential interposition when some Hingham men made light of the colony's fast, and, attempting to take a raft to Boston, were delayed a month by bad weather. But while we criticise and smile, we should remember that Hobart and his friends were believed to threaten the powers of the rulers of the province, and that such threats imperiled the right of self-government. We know, also, that they were dreaded because they troubled the churches, and those who troubled the churches were believed to endanger souls. On both sides we find error, on both sides sincerity,—the great manly virtue from which all virtue springs. There have been men of gentler disposition than Peter Hobart, of more enlightened views than Governor Winthrop, of more refined taste, of more graceful speech than any of the Pilgrim Fathers; but those men have no New England for their monument.

Besides this internal strife, your fathers were constantly in danger from the savages and from the

enemies of England. They sent six men to fight the Pequots in 1637. They armed against the French, the Dutch, and the Spaniards. The mounds in the burial-place at Hingham are believed to be relics of the Dutch fort. Capt. Thomas Andrews and nine others perished in Sir William Phipps' expedition in 1690, one of the party being slain by the enemy and the others dying of smallpox. Maj. Samuel Thaxter and five other citizens of Hingham were taken prisoners at the fall of Fort William Henry in 1757. Two Hingham men had been captured before the surrender of the fort, one of whom was put to death, and one of whom, Jeremiah Lincoln by name, escaped from captivity to lead an honorable and useful life. Knight Sprague, a survivor of this expedition, lived to a great age at Leicester, Mass. Capt. Joshua Barker was among those who served in the attack on Havana in 1740. For these facts I am indebted to the careful researches of that learned antiquarian, your neighbor and friend, Hon. Solomon Lincoln. These wars were a fit preparation for the great war of Independence. The stories of the living and the memory of the dead kept alive a martial spirit in the hearts of the colonists,—even as the stories of '76 and the memories of 1812 prepared for the greater contest of our own day.

An interesting event in the annals of your parent town was the obtaining of a deed of its territory from the heirs of Chickatabut. This powerful sachem, living on the banks of the Neponset, ruled over a great part of what is now Plymouth and Norfolk Counties. He is supposed to have given permission to the first settlers to make Hingham their home. His sons, Wampatuck, Squmuck, and Ahahden, deeded the whole tract which comprises Hingham and Cohasset to Capt. Joshua Hubbard and Ensign John Thaxter, for the inhabitants, in 1665, on the 4th of July. That day was destined to become famous as the date of an infinitely greater charter.

The first mention of this locality in the town records of Hingham is in February, 1647, when division of meadow land was made among the proprietors at Conghasset. Not all of these proprietors, however, were residents of this territory. The first Hingham settlers here are said, by Rev. Mr. Flint, to have borne the familiar names of Beal, Cushing, James, Lincoln, Tower, and Sutton. With these were joined the families of Bates, Kent, Nichols, Oreutt, Pratt, and Stoddard. The first settlement is reported to have been at Rocky Nook, and on the Jerusalem road. The name of your town is said by some to mean "a fishing promontory," by others to mean "a place of rocks." Either name would fit the place,

and either name would apply to Cohasset Narrows, in Sandwich. Mr. Trumbull, the best living authority, assures me that neither of these is correct. Unfortunately, he cannot give the true meaning of the word. It is enough that Cohasset now means a place where, for two hundred years, upright men have led honorable lives, and where an honest New England town has flourished for a century.

In 1714 Hingham was requested in vain to remit the school and ministerial taxes to this portion of the old town. In 1715 Hingham voted to grant the request, provided that Cohasset would settle an orthodox minister, and accept this settlement of the matter cheerfully. But the citizens of Cohasset voted that they could not do so cheerfully. In 1717 an act of the General Court was obtained creating a second parish in Hingham; and on July 14, 1718, the act was accepted at a meeting, over which Daniel Lincoln presided. The meeting was called for Cohasset, *alias* Little Hingham. This strange phrase is several times repeated. To lawyers the word *alias* savors of anything but honesty. Yet here it was applied to a community as honest as ever breathed.

In 1719 a fast was appointed for the third Thursday of April, in order to give a minister a call. Mr. Pierpont was called at this time, and Mr. Spear in the spring of 1721. But no one was settled until September of that year, when Nehemiah Hobart became pastor. In 1727 the precinct petitioned the General Court for liberty to apply taxes to schools, and in October, 1728, schools were established. In 1731 it was voted that the two arms of the district should each have its share of school money, Rocky Nook at one end, and the Beech-Woods at the other.

In 1740 the church lost its able and beloved pastor, who was a worthy descendant of Peter Hobart. His place was not filled without long delay, nor without various attempts to fix proper terms. One proposition was to pay £400, old tenor, as settlement, and £350 as salary, corn and rye to be taken at 15s. in February, and beef at 10d. in November, with money enough for twenty cords of wood. John Fowle was for a short time the successor of Mr. Hobart, and then Rev. John Brown became pastor. This able preacher served faithfully for forty-five years, preaching on the last Sabbath of his life, and dying at the age of sixty-six. Governor Hancock's state visit to him was a great event in Cohasset. Your town is filled with traditions of his quaint sayings. Serving for one campaign as regimental chaplain in the Nova Scotia expedition, he never lost his military spirit, and his love of liberty made him a warm friend of independence. When the mild and conservative Mr. Gay

asked him what he would do if the British should come into Cohasset Harbor and try to burn the vessels, your minister replied, "I would shoot them!" When, at a meeting in 1775, he had urged recruits to enlist, and an old man had taunted him with calling upon others to do what he dared not do, he raised his staff and threatened to cane the "old Tory" who insulted him. His sermon, preached to volunteers under the old elm in Hingham, was a powerful exhortation to fight for the liberties of America. A stirring sermon on the Boston massacre was published. No one, then, had proclaimed that a clergyman should never exhort men to discharge their duties in this world; no one had denied that patriotism is a duty. Woe to New England if, when liberty, loyalty, and humanity are in danger, her pulpit ever shall be dumb.

In 1750 it was reported at a parish-meeting that the meeting-house had been completed at a cost of four thousand pounds. This was, of course, old tenor, but it was a large sum for the men of those days. The building was sufficiently completed to be used in 1747-48. This is the building in which we now are assembled, and for more than a hundred and twenty years its walls have echoed the prayers and praises of four generations of men.

In March, 1752, it was voted to petition Hingham and the General Court for the setting off of a new town. This project was renewed again and again, more especially when town-meetings became frequent, on account of the questions with the mother-country. But Hingham, while earnest for independence, could not see the importance of self-government to her subject province. Yet her opposition was, after all, a compliment. No wonder that the parent town was loth to part with so fair a territory and with so worthy a people.

Before leaving Hingham, let me refer to a vote in 1768, when impending trouble with England admonished the people to look well to their ways. A committee was chosen in March, composed of the best men in the town, who in May reported resolves: "First, that we will, by all ways and means in our power, encourage and promote the practice of virtue and suppressing of vice and immorality, the latter of which seem daily increasing among us, and the decay of the former much to be lamented." This passed in the affirmative.

Next, they reported, that to promote virtue and discourage vice, it was desirable to lessen the number of licensed houses, so that there should only be six in the town,—three in the North Parish, two in the East, and one in the South. This passed in the negative, for there were men in those days (the race

is now extinct) who loved virtue in the abstract, but opposed every practical measure for the suppression of vice.

On March 23, 1767, it was voted by this precinct not to give up singing line by line, conservatism winning a victory over the radical youth of the church; and in March, 1768, the porch was added to this house.

On May 7, 1770, the act of incorporation, which had been signed by Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson on April 26th, was accepted at a meeting where Deacon Isaac Lincoln acted as moderator and Daniel Lincoln as clerk. It was voted to ask that the style of "district" be changed to "town." I have referred to the general act by which this was finally accomplished.

In December, 1770, it was voted that each child bring one foot of wood to school, or 1s. 6d., and the assessors should charge each person that was "behind." Such votes carry us back to primitive times, and remind us that even then the education of children was not neglected. The annual election of "deer-reeves" tells of the time when the beech-woods were alive with game, as the mention of Turkey Hill, in running the bounds of the precinct in 1647, kindles the imagination of sportsmen. But graver matters soon occupied the minds of men who could use fire-arms. On March 7, 1774, it was voted to build a closet in the meeting-house for ammunition. Already the little town was preparing to resist the British Empire, and the same walls that heard your fathers' prayers for deliverance and their resolves to resist oppression sheltered the ammunition which was to enforce these resolves, and to show that those prayers were honest.

On Dec. 25, 1774, the town chose a committee of eleven, agreeably to the Articles of the Continental Association. Jesse Stephenson was chairman of this committee. Thomas Lothrop was placed at the head of a committee to draft a paper to be signed by freeholders in approval of that association. At the same meeting it was voted to pay the province tax to Henry Gardner, and to indemnify the selectmen and constables for so doing. This seems a simple matter, but Mr. Gardner was treasurer under a revolutionary government, and this vote was an act of treason. Thus, day by day, in regular town-meeting, by solemn vote, each little municipality fell into the ranks, and pledged its faith for the contest with Great Britain.

On March 6, 1775, it was voted to pay the share of Cohasset for Deacon Lincoln's attendance on the Provincial Congress, and for Col. Benjamin Lincoln's attendance at the General Court at Salem. It was

worth while to be united with Hingham in the choice of a representative, since thus you shared the credit of having such a patriot as your spokesman. Again, in November, 1775, your fathers joined with Hingham in sending Col. Lincoln to the Provincial Congress at Concord and at Watertown. Thus, by being united with Hingham as a representative district, your town was honored in sending to the Legislature the able general who was destined to receive the surrender of Cornwallis, to sit in the United States Cabinet, to crush by his vigor the rebellion of Shay, and to continue always the trusted friend of Washington.

On April 28th it was voted to buy five hundred bushels of corn, one hundred pounds of gunpowder, and five hundred flints. On May 29th a Committee of Correspondence was chosen, of which Deacon Isaac Lothrop was chairman. Also a committee, of which Joseph Luther was the head, to call on Maj. Thomas Lothrop to see whether he will call the alarm-list together and settle them in some order. In March next a Committee of Safety was chosen, of which Thomas Lincoln was chairman. In May, Jonathan Beal was elected representative. On June 15, 1776, it was voted (and no other vote was taken) that if the honorable American Congress should declare the united colonies independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, the town would support it with their lives and fortunes. Thus, when Congress made the declaration, they only echoed the voices of the people and renewed their sacred pledges.

On August 22d it was voted to raise fifty-two pounds as bounty for four soldiers required for the Northern army. In September sixty-two pounds were raised as bounty for sixteen soldiers to march to Connecticut. In December forty shillings were added to the pay of volunteers to encourage them to march on the shortest notice. Subsequent additions were made to this sum, and a final addition was voted of three pounds if ordered to march. At a later date the sum of ten pounds was given for three years' enlistments.

The Declaration of Independence was in December copied into the town records.

The town did its full share of service in the war. One full company, commanded by Capt. Job Cushing, was attached to Col. Revere's regiment. Capt. Stowers commanded a company, nearly all from Cohasset, who did guard duty on the coast, and Noah Nichols was commissioned as captain of an artillery company comprising many Cohasset men.

In the early days of the controversy your town was represented at the Boston tea-party by Maj. James

Stoddard. Tradition tells, also, of an English brig bound for Boston with supplies for the British army becalmed off these shores, and taken by a boat manned by Cohasset men. Maj. Stoddard was the leading spirit on this occasion, and when one of the boat's crew pointed to the brig's artillery, and proposed to return, the major declared that there should be no going back. The defenses of the brig proved to be "Quaker guns," and she became an easy prize. Her cargo was run, and if, as is reported, the town was for a few days a little more lively than usual, we must borrow the words of Burke, and "pardon something to the spirit of liberty."

Many of you must remember the veteran Noah Nichols, who was accustomed in his old age to shoulder his fire-lock,

"And show how fields were won."

You have heard his story of Washington ordering him to repair the wheel of a gun-carriage while on a forced march, of his request for permission to stop while mending it, and of the general's abrupt refusal. "It was the hardest thing I ever did," the old man would add, "but I did it."

One of your truest patriots in this contest was Joseph Bates. Marching to join the army around Boston, he declared that he never should return. He fought at Bunker Hill, and when the ammunition of the Americans had failed and they were obliged to retreat, he was seen throwing stones at the well-armed British soldiers as they swarmed into the redoubt. Such was the spirit of our fathers, firm in defeat; cast down, but not destroyed. Well did Washington say, when he heard of the result, the retreat, the British victory, but heard also of the spirit of the people, well did he say, "Thank God, America is free!" When a man is in earnest for the right, whether he stands on a lost battle field in Charlestown, Mass., or beneath a gallows in Charlestown, Va., he knows that failure is only the prelude of success, and that death will at last be swallowed up in victory.

During the war, in 1780, the Constitution of this State was adopted, with its bill of rights, containing the words "All men are created free and equal." These words are often misquoted as occurring in the Declaration of Independence, but the slaveholder who wrote that instrument did not and could not use the word "free." It was inserted in our bill of rights by a wise judge, in order to abolish human bondage in Massachusetts. Prior to this time slavery was held to have a legal existence in Massachusetts, and, as the old records of Hingham show, even the soil of

Cohasset was trodden by master and slave. But after the adoption of the State Constitution, a fellow-townsmen of your fathers by birth, Levi Lincoln, trying the cause of a man held as a slave in Worcester County, procured a decision that broke the shackles of every bondman in Massachusetts. Mr. Lincoln, who was born in Hingham, rose to great eminence at the bar, was chosen to Congress, was appointed attorney-general, held the office of Lieutenant-Governor in this State, and declined appointment as judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. But his greatest honor was that he pleaded the cause of the oppressed, and won a victory for freedom.

This was one of the forward steps that gained for our State its proud position. When the Fifteenth Amendment went into operation, it had no effect in Massachusetts. Here was no law which it could repeal. Other States obtained their freedom with a great price. We were born free.

The war of 1812 found the men of Cohasset ready to stand by the flag, although they were not attached to the administration, and although the town had suffered greatly from the embargo. They forgot that they were Democrats or Federalists, and only remembered that they were Americans. A Committee of Safety was chosen, a coast-guard of seventy-five was formed, and a committee was sent to ask arms and ammunition from the State. Lieutenant-Governor Cobb (in the absence of Governor Strong) refused the request, and recommended the hoisting of a white flag. The men of Cohasset disdained the timid counsels of the executive, and finally procured muskets and a field-piece. The executive of to-day would give no such prudent advice in any similar peril. Governor and Lieutenant-Governor alike would counsel the use of no flag except their country's flag—and that nailed to the mast.

In June, 1814, a British man-of-war having sent a flotilla of barges to burn the shipping of Scituate, sailed for Cohasset on a like errand. Capt. Peter Lothrop, roused by a messenger from Scituate, leaped from his bed, and, without hat or coat, mounting a horse without a saddle, rode through the village and roused the slumbering inhabitants. Marching to White-Head, the militia and other citizens threw up an earthwork, pastor and people working together, and when, on Sunday morning, the British appeared, they found a redoubt held by what appeared to be a formidable force. The enemy withdrew; the fleet of twenty-seven vessels was carried to Gulf River and scuttled. The militia of Hingham and Weymouth, with the artillery of Abington, Hanover, and Scituate, marched to Cohasset, and for three months White

Head was occupied by a garrison. And so the community was kept in constant alarm till, on February 21st, came the glad tidings of peace, which was celebrated, with the birthday of Washington, by a dinner at the academy.

The diary of Josiah Willcutt tells of the fishing-schooner "Nancy," captured in September, 1814, two of her crew being set ashore at Plymouth, and the others carried to Halifax jail. In April, 1815, Ezekiel Wallace returned, bringing news that Isaiah Lincoln had died in prison. England alone, among civilized nations, makes war on poor fishermen.

Tradition tells of a brave son of Cohasset who could not bear to see the English fleet insulting our shores. Alone he embarked in his ducking-boat, declaring that he would have one shot at the enemy. He fired his shot with effect, but was taken prisoner, and died in Halifax jail. I have inquired in vain for his name, but I cannot give up my faith in the story of the British fleet assailed by a punt.

To us it seems strange that through this contest the shores of this State were invested by the enemy,—Nantucket flying a flag of truce, Provincetown Harbor occupied by a hostile fleet, and Boston closely blockaded. This can never happen again. The growth of the country forbids it. Our mail-clad ships would forbid it. And, better far, the spirit of the people would guard the shores from foreign insult. There may be different opinions as to the efficiency of our navy as compared with England's, but there can be no doubt about the sailors who would man our navy.

" Vain are those fleets of iron framed,
Vain those all-shattering guns,
Unless THE UNION keep untamed
The strong heart of her sons."

And that the strength of American hearts is unbroken, the recent Rebellion has shown.

Your good town early responded to the call of the country. In May, 1861, most liberal provision was made for the pay of volunteers and the support of their families. Similar votes were passed as need arose. And under the folds of a noble flag, given by a patriotic citizen, the sons of Cohasset met, from time to time, to enlist for the defense of the Union and Liberty of which that flag is the emblem.

One of your fellow-citizens, Oliver E. Simpson by name, fell in the first great battle at Bull Run. The names of your other martyrs are known to you all—Arnold, Bates, Litchfield, Lincoln, Manuel, Nimms, Riply, Shays, Treat, Thayer. William Bates had the mournful honor of giving two of his sons to his country.

You are all proud of Gen. Zealous B. Tower, first in his class at West Point, afterwards for a time head of that institution, distinguished in the Mexican war, where he fought by the side of Lee and Beauregard, winning the high praise of Gen. Scott, serving bravely on many a field of the war against rebellion, wounded while fighting for the Union, known and honored wherever courage and loyalty are honored. Such men are the glory of their homes and the strength of America.

But I must not forget :

— "Peace hath its victories
Not less renowned than war."

And of such victories this rugged coast has often been the scene. For when the gales have hurled the Atlantic waves upon Cohasset rocks, and when some vessel has become a wreck, there have never been wanting men who were ready to risk their lives to save the forlorn strangers, and every house has been ready to become a home for the rescued mariner. The days of chivalry have not gone, when every northeasterly storm summons to the shores of New England a host of men ready to brave death in the hope of saving life. To-day you can point out the men who, if to-morrow morning should bring a storm and a wreck, would man the lifeboat and welcome the shipwrecked sailor. If I must ever be subject to marine disaster (which is not wholly improbable), let it be off Cohasset, and let some Doane, or Lothrop, or Tower receive me on the shore.

Grandest of all the scenes of nature is a winter storm upon a rocky coast. But grander far to see, as I saw once, as you have often seen, the will of man triumphant over the strife of the elements. The stranded vessel lies hopeless on the shoal. Her master is lashed to the bulwarks; the freezing sleet has numbed his limbs; every wave dashes over him. All the billows of despair have gone over his soul. Then a man of the sea leaps into his cockle-shell of a boat, sends a token to his children, who may be orphans at night, and guides his frail canoe among the rocks. Now the waves have swallowed him up, but strength and skill prevail; he reaches the ship; he bears the almost lifeless sailor in safety from the parting fragments of the wreck.

Time would fail me if I sought to recall all the marine disasters which this spot has witnessed. Let a few records suffice.

On Feb. 12, 1783, the Danish ship "Gertrude Maria," in a driving snow-storm, struck on a ledge, and finally went to pieces on Brush Island, where the survivors of the wreck found poor shelter for the night.

In the morning hardy sailors rescued them with great hazard, losing one boat upon the rocks, and humane friends sheltered them at their homes. This was the reception of men who, fearing that they were about to fall into the hands of savages, had cut the gilded buttons from their coats, lest they should tempt the barbarous people to crime.

The king of Denmark, learning the facts, sent medals of gold and silver to honor the gallantry and humanity of the people of Cohasset; and when, years after, Mr. Hubbard, a citizen of Boston, was carried into the harbor of St. Croix dangerously sick, the health laws were suspended; the rigorous quarantine gave way in token of the hospitality which Capt. Clien and his men had received when wrecked at Cohasset, near the port of Boston. Thus was America honored in distant lands; the humanity of your fathers was repaid to a stranger, and the nations of the world were brought nearer to each other.

Rev. Mr. Shaw was among those who were conspicuous for their humanity. The names of Doane and Tower were not wanting on the roll of honor. The proceeds of one of the gold medals were most appropriately used to add to the communion plate of the first church—appropriately, for when the men of Cohasset rescued and fed and clothed and sheltered the poor wayfarers cast upon these shores, they bestowed their gifts on Him who is commemorated by the communion service:

"The Holy Supper is kept indeed
In whatso we share with another's need."

In October, 1849, the British brig "St. John," with immigrants from Galway, struck on the Sea Ledges, a little to the west of the Minot, and immediately went to pieces. More than a hundred of her passengers were drowned. Others were rescued by the humane exertions and heroic daring of the men of Cohasset; and every house was open to welcome those who were thus snatched from the grave. I have already named the founders of your town. Let me name some of those who, in our own day, sustained its honor and the honor of humanity. Studley, Snow, Lawrence, Hardwick, Lothrop, Tower—these were prominent in their efforts to save. I have not been able to procure the names of all. Their modesty will thank me, as the modesty of all would have thanked me if all the names had been withheld.

One affecting incident of the wreck must be familiar to you all. Mr. Lothrop watched a little package that floated in the surf, and grasping it, found, to his surprise, an infant girl. The mother had wrapped up her child with careful hands, and committed her to

the waves, as once a mother placed her loved child in a little ark upon the water's edge, and prayed that Heaven would save the infant's life. And this child, also, was received into princely hands. But a mother's care and the stranger's daring would have been in vain, had it not been decreed by Him who holds the waters in the hollow of His hand that this child should live and not die.

Another child was brought in this vessel by her aunt to meet the mother who had come to America before. When the mother sought her infant, she found her resting with her head upon the shoulder of her aunt, but the child and the woman alike were dead. The heart-broken mother only survived for three days.

In striking contrast with the heroism and kindness of your people, was the heartlessness of the captain of the "St. John," who, with the crew, left his vessel in a boat only half filled, and who, in his cruel cowardice, neglected to inform the crew of a life-boat that his wrecked vessel was filled with perishing men and women.

Life is filled with just such contrasts. The same waters that witnessed the heroism of Capt. Williams and his officers going down at their posts, unwilling to desert the sinking flag, saw the captain of the "Bombay" leaving the ship whose sides he had crushed, hurrying away as fast as wind and steam could carry him, trembling all over with cruel fear lest in the bottom of his vessel there might be some plank as rotten as his own heart.

On Jan. 19, 1857, the brigantine "New Empire" was wrecked at Little White-Head. The floating ice prevented all approach to the shore. Peter Follen, procuring two cylinders from the Humane House, placed them between his knees, and took a line to the ship, casting in his lot with the shipwrecked men that he might save them all.

Of course the standard jokes about wreckers are related of the inhabitants of these shores. Of one it is said, especially, that when asked what his luck had been for the season, he answered, "I got a good deal of stuff and put it in the barn, but they do steal so *the second time*, that sometimes I almost wish there never would be another wreck."

A much better authenticated story is that of the Swedish brig wrecked on Minot's Ledge, December, 1836; her two decks washing ashore upon Beach Island, three miles distant, her precious cargo strewn all along the shores upon the bottom of the sea. Ninety per cent. of that cargo was recovered; every bar of iron was delivered to the owners, the count answering the invoice; while of forty bales of crash, consigned

to one Boston merchant, forty save one were carried to him in the winter, and the remaining bale was restored in June.

In 1798 the last slave ship that sailed from Boston was driven upon the bar at the mouth of your harbor, and so her criminal voyage came to a fortunate end.

Since the erection of Minot Light these disasters are almost unknown in this spot. The whole country recollects the destruction of the first light in April, 1851. A long storm had strewn the shores of New England with shipwrecked vessels. A former gale had shattered one of the iron pillars that upheld the structure. And when the morning light of April 18th broke through the storm, the anxious eyes that looked seaward could see no vestige of the lighthouse. Two men perished in its downfall. The present structure is the pride of the coast. Had it been erected in ancient times, it would have added one to the wonders of the world. As it stands now, firm and erect amid the raging sea, it is not only a noble triumph of human skill, but the fittest emblem of a true man constant for the right against a gainsaying world. Such a symbol might have been borne upon the coat-of-arms of Peter Hobart in 1645, or, in 1829, upon the spotless shield of William Lloyd Garrison.

But it is not in scenes of war or of wreck that the true life of such a town is found. You love Cohasset, because here for generations an industrious, intelligent, and contented people have found a happy home. Here, as among all your neighbors of the South Shore, hard work, "plain living, high thinking," with peace and freedom, have been the habitual life of the people. Your fathers turned early from the hard and scanty soil to reap their richest harvests on the sea. The exportation of lumber to the West Indies has ceased. No more fortunes can be made by selling fish at famine prices in the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of France and the Peninsula. But still, like your fathers, you draw wealth from the ocean, and with it the more precious treasures of vigor, energy, and enterprise. Nor is agriculture neglected even on these shores. Labor and skill make your rocky fields productive. Your pleasant beaches tempt and refresh the wearied fugitives from the cares and toils of the city. The growth of Cohasset in wealth has been used as an argument to stimulate your neighbors to demand railroad facilities. Well may they desire to share those facilities, when they read that your valuation has increased from three hundred and six thousand dollars in 1840, to nearly one million eight hundred thousand dollars to-day. Your care of schools increases with your wealth, increasing the town appropriation in twenty-five years

from eleven hundred dollars to four thousand dollars. Three younger churches have grown up around this venerable mother. The last not only bears a pleasant name—"the Beechwood Church"—but its origin carries us back to Puritan days, for it was founded after forty days of prayer by an earnest woman. And while this takes our thoughts back to old times, the first contribution for this church reminds us of a story that can never grow old. For the first gift set apart for its treasury was the smallest coin that ever issued from our mint.

And who and what are the men that are the product of your institutions? You may well boast of Benjamin Pratt, who was born March 13, 1710-11, in a house on what is now called South Main Street. A gifted writer in prose and verse, an eloquent and successful lawyer, he was appointed to the high place of chief justice of New York, and died in 1763, too early to share in the contest for independence, although he heard the argument of James Otis against writs of assistance, and declined a retainer on each side of that great argument. He had collected materials for a history of New England; and those who love to read her story have reason to lament that he did not complete his work. In his youth a fall from a tree made Benjamin Pratt a cripple for life, and this was the reason that he gave up his chosen occupation as a blacksmith and became a lawyer. Rare example of Yankee thrift. Accident ruins the young blacksmith. His parents send him to the greatest master of law, and fit their unfortunate boy to become chief justice of a great State.

In later days Middlebury College was glad to receive a Cohasset man as president, in the person of Rev. Dr. Bates. I have already spoken of the soldier who is your pride. If the grief were not too recent, and if his friends were not so near, I should speak of the skilled and loved physician who served this State faithfully for years, and whose hospitality made so many New Englanders at home in the heart of a Western city.

The true glory of this, as of other New England towns, is found, not in the conspicuous few, but in the honorable and useful lives of the many. And if a stranger desired to see a community who live in the fear of God and the love of their fellow-men; who mind their own business, and yet make the cause of the poor and ignorant their business; whose best men render every precious service to their town without money and without price; a community from which a dying man would be glad to select guardians for his orphan children; a people who stand firm for the faith of their fathers, yet are ready to receive all the

truths which lay undeveloped in the creed of those fathers; "Catholic for all the truth of God: Protestant against every error of man;" if a visitor sought such a community, I would take him to a village on the "South Shore" and tell him to seek no farther.

CHAPTER XX.

COHASSET—(Continued).

Banks—Civil History—Military.

The Cohasset Savings Bank¹ was incorporated Feb. 28, 1845. The incorporators were Paul Pratt, Henry J. Turner, and John Bates, their associates and successors. The first trustees were Henry J. Turner, Daniel T. Lothrop, Job Cushing, Francis L. Bates, Lot Bates, Zenas Stoddard, Thomas Smith, Levi N. Bates, James C. Doane, Abraham H. Tower, Nichols Tower, and Solomon J. Beal.

The names of the presidents from the incorporation to the present time are Paul Pratt, Abraham H. Tower, and Martin Lincoln; Secretaries, Thomas M. Smith, Newcomb Bates, Jr., and Levi N. Bates; Treasurer, Levi N. Bates.

The present officers are Martin Lincoln, president; Capt. John Warren Bates, vice-president; Levi N. Bates, treasurer and secretary.

The present trustees are Martin Lincoln, John W. Bates, J. Q. A. Lothrop, Zaccheus Rich, Newcomb Bates, Louis N. Lincoln, Morgan B. Stetson, Abraham H. Tower, Newcomb B. Tower, Philander Bates, Joshua W. Davis, Alfred Whittington, Loring Bates, and Charles H. Willard.

The first deposit was made March 28, 1846, by Abigail Burtenshaw, widow; amount, \$116.

Present amount of deposits, \$344,269.46.

Paul Pratt served as president three years, and was succeeded by Abraham H. Tower, who was continued in the office for a period of twenty-five years, when, declining a re-election on the ground of his advanced age and long services, Martin Lincoln was chosen, and has been annually re-elected to the present time.

The office of vice-president having been created by an amendment of the by-laws in 1874, John W. Bates was elected to that office, and has since been annually re-elected.

The following-named individuals have served as

¹ By Levi N. Bates.

secretaries of the board of trustees, viz.: Zenas Stoddard, Levi N. Bates, Martin Lincoln, and Newcomb Bates, the latter being the present secretary.

The board of investment during the first year consisted of the president and treasurer, and Abraham H. Tower, Daniel T. Lothrop, and Thomas Smith. The present board consists of Martin Lincoln, president; Capt. J. Warren Bates, vice-president; J. Q. A. Lothrop, and Louis N. Lincoln.

The following is a list of trustees from organization of bank to 1884:

Paul Pratt, Aug. 21, 1853.	Newcomb Bates, Aug. 3, 1865.
Henry J. Turner, Jan. 22, 1860.	Jonathan B. Bates, Dec. 5, 1879.
John Bates.	Lot Bates.
Laban Souther.	Francis L. Bates, May 19, 1882.
Nichols Tower, Jr., Dec. 28, 1868.	Solomon J. Beal.
Zenas Stoddard, Sept. 13, 1879.	James C. Doane, Sept. 19, 1878.
Josiah Oakes, May 12, 1863.	Job Cushing, Oct. 5, 1867.
John Parker, March 26, 1868.	James Willcutt, Dec. 8, 1864.
Caleb Lothrop.	Martin Lincoln.
Abm. H. Tower, June 19, 1881.	Edward Tower, March 6, 1873.
Jacob Tuck.	Levi Tower.
Abraham Hall, Feb. 17, 1867.	Charles H. Willard.
Levi Nichols, April 24, 1868.	David S. G. Doane.
Wm. Kilburn, June 27, 1852.	Job Pratt, Sept. 27, 1882.
Warren Orcutt, Mar. 24, 1872.	Nichols Tower (2d).
George Ripley, Jan. 13, 1865.	J. Q. A. Lothrop.
John Pratt, Jan. 13, 1865.	Thomas N. Tower.
James Pratt, July 4, 1874.	Zaccheus Rich.
James Wilson.	Henry W. Beal, Aug. 24, 1876.
Henry Doane, Jr., Dec. 7, 1874.	Abraham H. Tower, Jr.
Thomas Smith, Jan. 27, 1880.	Andrew J. Souther.
Lewis Willcutt, Nov. 30, 1881.	Thos. M. Smith, Jan. 28, 1881.
David Wilson.	Ephraim Snow.
Henry Snow, Jr.	Aaron Pratt.
Charles Pratt, Aug. 2, 1883.	Loring Bates.
Alfred Whittington.	Isaac Hall, April 17, 1879.
Henry K. Hall, April 17, 1875.	Calvin Merriam, April 30, 1872.
Martin N. Bates, July 5, 1876.	Capt. J. Warren Bates.
Newcomb Bates, Jr.	Edward E. Tower.
John Haskell.	Joshua W. Davis.
Josiah O. Lawrence, April 26, 1865.	Louis N. Lincoln.
Danl. T. Lothrop, Sept. 2, 1871.	Morgan B. Stetson.
Levi N. Bates.	Elisha Stetson.
Nichols Tower, Sept. 28, 1866.	Philander Bates.
Daniel Tower.	Charles F. Tilden.
Peter Lothrop.	Newcomb B. Tower.
	Caleb Lothrop.

The following-named individuals have held the office of trustee for one or more years, viz.:

Paul Pratt.	Caleb Lothrop.
Capt. Abraham H. Tower.	J. Q. A. Lothrop.
Capt. Daniel T. Lothrop.	Thomas N. Tower.
Thomas Smith.	John Pratt.
Josiah O. Lawrence.	David S. G. Doane.
Job Cushing.	Ephraim Snow.
James C. Doane.	Abraham H. Tower, Jr.
Solomon J. Beal.	Calvin Merriam.
Zenas Stoddard.	Thomas M. Smith.

John Parker.	Charles H. Willard.
Henry J. Turner.	Zaccheus Rich.
Levi N. Bates.	Edward E. Tower.
James Pratt.	Capt. John Warren Bates.
Capt. Martin Lincoln.	Morgan B. Stetson.
Jonathan B. Bates.	Louis N. Lincoln.
Charles Pratt.	Philander Bates.
Daniel Tower.	Loring Bates.
James Willcutt.	Newcomb B. Tower.
Henry K. Hall.	Joshua W. Davis.
Newcomb Bates, Jr.	Alfred Whittington.

The first deposit in the bank was made in March, 1846.

The following will show the number of depositors, amount of deposits, and increase or decrease for each succeeding five years:

Depositors.	Amount.		
Jan. 1, 1847... 41	\$7,352.69		
" 1852... 140	26,810.01	Increase,	\$19,457.32
" 1857... 377	80,697.84	"	53,837.83
" 1862... 473	105,693.20	"	24,995.36
" 1867... 622	155,312.77	"	49,619.57
" 1872... 881	295,927.45	"	140,614.68
" 1877... 962	384,856.93	"	88,929.48
" 1882... 825	326,024.05	Decrease,	58,832.88
Dec. 1, 1883... 870	344,269.46	Increase,	18,245.41
		Amount.	
Accounts open with women	375	\$132,784.11	
" " guardians.....	7	3,984.90	
" " religions and charities	8	5,075.68	
" in trust.....	78	25,355.02	

At each semi-annual meeting during the first twenty-one years semi-annual dividends of two and one-half per cent. were declared. During the next eight and one-half years the semi-annual dividends were three per cent.; and from that time, viz., from July, 1876, with the exception of one year, when the dividends were two and one-half per cent., the semi-annual dividends have been two per cent.

During the above time, at intervals of five years, except between the last two, when the interval was eleven years, extra dividends have been declared, amounting in the aggregate to forty-three per cent., making the average dividends, including ordinary and extra, for the thirty-seven years six and twelve-one-hundredths per cent. per annum.

Konohassett Lodge of F. and A. M.¹ was organized June, 1865, as follows: George Beal, Jr., James H. Bouvé, Zaccheus Rich, M. B. Stetson, A. T. Prouty, H. C. Mapes, C. A. Gross, and Joseph H. Smith, of Cohasset, with J. O. Cole, Howland L. Studley, Henry Merritt, and A. J. Poole, of Scituate, petitioned the Grand Lodge for a dispensation, which was granted by the M. W. Grand Master, C. C. Dame; first communication under dispensation was held June 30, 1865, in the building corner of Main and Brook Streets, known as the James building, at this time,

¹ By James H. Bouré.

1883, occupied by the post-office, Gross & Nichols, grocers, and Miss Nichols, dry-goods. In September, 1865, the lodge moved into their lodge-room in Tower's building, opposite the First Church, where it has remained until this time.

Since its organization thirteen members have withdrawn and opened a lodge at Hanover, which is in a flourishing condition; also twenty, and organized a lodge in Scituate. The deaths in the lodge have been but eleven, leaving a membership of sixty-five. The following-named brethren have been honored with the position of Worthy Master, viz.: George Beal, Jr., James H. Bouvé, Zaccheus Rich, Charles A. Gross, A. W. Williams, William J. Newcomb, David Bates, A. A. Seaverns, and George H. Bates, who at present occupies the chair.

The lodge, like all other institutions of the kind, has just passed through a season of quietness from stagnation of business and such like causes, but has now started again with the young men of the town, and bids fair to have a season of usefulness and prosperity.

Henry Bryant Post, No. 98, G. A. R., so named for a prominent citizen of this town who was an army surgeon and also brigade surgeon, and who afterwards died in the West Indies, was organized Jan. 15, 1883, and now numbers twenty-eight members, viz.: Chas. A. Gross, C.; E. E. Wentworth, Sen. V.-C.; O. S. Wilbur, Jun. V.-C.; J. Foster Doane, Adj.; W. F. Thayer, Q.-M.; Daniel B. Lincoln, Surg.; Robt. B. Pratt, Chap.; Thomas Ward, O. of D.; Thomas Blossom, O. of G.; Willie F. Thayer, Sergt.-Maj.; Joseph Smith, Q.-M. Sergt.; James E. Otis, Chas. H. Williston, Azel W. Drake, John Keating, Ashael F. Nott, Joseph Munnice, Samuel P. Stoddard, James Rooney, Caleb F. B. Tilden, Alonzo L. Palmer, David Lyons, Leander W. Groce, Frank A. Field, Isaac Tower, John Barnes, Joseph S. Butman, Cyrus H. Bates.

Town Officers.—The following is a list of the town officers of Cohasset from its incorporation, in the year 1770, to 1883 inclusive, compiled by Mr. N. B. Tower, the present town clerk:

1770.—Deacon Isaac Lincoln, moderator; Daniel Lincoln, town clerk; Thomas Bourn, treasurer; Deacon Isaac Lincoln, Daniel Lincoln, Joseph Souther, selectmen.

1771.—Thomas Lothrop, moderator; Isaac Lincoln, town clerk; Thomas Bourn, treasurer; Isaac Lincoln, Thomas Lothrop, Dr. Lazarus Beal, selectmen.

1772.—Dr. Lazarus Beal, moderator; Isaac Lincoln, town clerk; Abel Kent, treasurer; Isaac Lincoln, Thomas Lothrop, Abel Kent, selectmen.

1773.—Capt. Thomas Lothrop, moderator; Lazarus Beal, Jr.,

town clerk; Abel Kent, treasurer; Isaac Lincoln, Thomas Lothrop, Abel Kent, selectmen.

1774.—Deacon Isaac Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Thomas Bourn, treasurer; Isaac Lincoln, Thomas Lothrop, Abel Kent, selectmen.

1775.—Deacon Isaac Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Ignatius Orcutt, treasurer; Isaac Lincoln, Thomas Lothrop, Abel Kent, selectmen.

1776.—Abel Kent, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Ignatius Orcutt, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Abel Kent, Ignatius Orcutt, selectmen; Jonathan Beal, representative.

1777.—Thomas Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Ignatius Orcutt, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Abel Kent, Ignatius Orcutt, selectmen; Jonathan Beal, representative.

1778.—Capt. Job Cushing, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Abel Kent, Ignatius Orcutt, selectmen.

1779.—Capt. Job Cushing, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Lieut. Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Capt. Job Cushing, Ignatius Orcutt, selectmen.

1780.—Deacon Abel Kent, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Lieut. Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Deacon Abel Kent, Capt. Job Cushing, selectmen; Lieut. Stephen Stodder, representative.

1781.—Lieut. Josiah Oakes, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Lieut. Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Deacon Abel Kent, Capt. Job Cushing, selectmen.

1782.—Maj. Job Cushing, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Lieut. Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Maj. Job Cushing, Obadiah Lincoln, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.

1783.—Jerome Stephenson, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Lieut. Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Deacon Abel Kent, Maj. Job Cushing, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.

1784.—Uriah Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Lieut. Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Deacon Abel Kent, Maj. Job Cushing, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.

1785.—Capt. Solon Stephenson, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Lieut. Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Deacon Abel Kent, Maj. Job Cushing, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.

1786.—Uriah Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Uriah Lincoln, treasurer; Thomas Lothrop, Deacon Abel Kent, Maj. Job Cushing, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.

1787.—Josiah Oakes, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Uriah Lincoln, treasurer; Josiah Oakes, Uriah Lincoln, Galen James, selectmen.

1788.—Jerome Stephenson, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Uriah Lincoln, treasurer; Josiah Oakes, Uriah Lincoln, Levi Tower, selectmen.

1789.—Uriah Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Uriah Lincoln, treasurer; Josiah Oakes, Galen James, Levi Tower, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.

1790.—Jerome Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Uriah Lincoln, treasurer; Uriah Lincoln, Galen James, Levi Tower, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.

1791.—Capt. Levi Tower, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Uriah Lincoln, Capt. Levi Tower, Galen James, selectmen.

- 1792.—Elisha Doane, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Josiah Oakes, treasurer; Uriah Lincoln, Capt. Levi Tower, Josiah Oakes, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1793.—Elisha Doane, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Uriah Lincoln, Josiah Oakes, Jerome Lincoln, selectmen.
- 1794.—Deacon Uriah Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Deacon Abel Kent, treasurer; Uriah Lincoln, Josiah Oakes, Jerome Lincoln, selectmen.
- 1795.—Elisha Doane, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Deacon Abel Kent, treasurer; Uriah Lincoln, Josiah Oakes, Jerome Lincoln, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1796.—Elisha Doane, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Deacon Abel Kent, treasurer; Deacon Uriah Lincoln, Thomas Bourne, Jr., Jerome Lincoln, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1797.—Elisha Doane, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Deacon Abel Kent, treasurer; Deacon Uriah Lincoln, Elisha Doane, Thomas Bourne, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1798.—Elisha Doane, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Deacon Abel Kent, treasurer; Deacon Uriah Lincoln, Elisha Doane, Thomas Bourne, selectmen.
- 1799-1800.—Deacon Uriah Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Deacon Abel Kent, treasurer; Uriah Lincoln, Thomas Bourne, John Pratt, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1801.—Elisha Doane, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Samuel Brown, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Elisha Doane, Caleb Nichols, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1802.—Deacon Uriah Lincoln, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Samuel Brown, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Caleb Nichols, Samuel Brown, selectmen.
- 1803.—Capt. Luther Stephenson, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Job Turner, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Uriah Lincoln, Caleb Nichols, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1804.—John Pratt, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Zealous Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Uriah Lincoln, Caleb Nichols, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1805.—Thomas Bourne, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Thomas Bourne, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Uriah Lincoln, Caleb Nichols, selectmen.
- 1806-8.—Thomas Bourne, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Thomas Bourne, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Uriah Lincoln, Caleb Nichols, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1809.—Elisha Doane, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Thomas Bourne, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Uriah Lincoln, Caleb Nichols, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1810.—Thomas Bourne, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Thomas Bourne, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Uriah Lincoln, Caleb Nichols, selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1811-12.—Thomas Bourne, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Thomas Bourne, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Caleb Nichols, Levi Tower, Jr., selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1813.—Thomas Bourne, moderator; Thomas Lothrop, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Caleb Nichols, Levi Tower, Jr., selectmen; Thomas Lothrop, representative.
- 1814-15.—Thomas Bourne, moderator; Samuel Bates, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Peter Lothrop, Levi Tower, Jr., selectmen.
- 1816.—Thomas Bourne, moderator; Samuel Bates, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, John Pratt, Levi Tower, Jr., selectmen; Capt. Levi Tower, representative.
- 1817.—Elisha Doane, moderator; Samuel Bates, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, John Pratt, Levi Tower, Jr., selectmen.
- 1818.—Thomas Bourne, moderator; Samuel Bates, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, John Pratt, Levi Tower, Jr., selectmen.
- 1819.—Luther Stephenson, moderator; Samuel Bates, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, John Pratt, Levi Tower, Jr., selectmen.
- 1820.—James C. Doane, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Peter Lothrop, Thomas Bourne, Levi Tower, Jr., selectmen; Rev. Jacob Flint, representative.
- 1821.—James C. Doane, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Samuel Bates, Thomas Bourne, Aaron Pratt, selectmen.
- 1822.—William Whittington, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Samuel Bates, Aaron Pratt, selectmen.
- 1823.—Nicholas Tower, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Henry J. Turner, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Samuel Bates, Aaron Pratt, selectmen.
- 1824.—Samuel Whitcomb, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Henry J. Turner, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Samuel Bates, Aaron Pratt, selectmen; James C. Doane, representative.
- 1825.—Luther Stephenson, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Samuel Bates, Aaron Pratt, selectmen.
- 1826.—James C. Doane, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Henry J. Turner, James C. Doane, selectmen.
- 1827.—Caleb Nichols, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Caleb Lothrop, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Henry J. Turner, Samuel Bates, selectmen; James C. Doane, representative.
- 1828.—Caleb Nichols, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; James C. Doane, Nichols Tower, Martin Lincoln, selectmen.
- 1829.—Henry J. Turner, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; James C. Doane, Nichols Tower, Martin Lincoln, selectmen; Henry J. Turner, representative.
- 1830.—James C. Doane, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Samuel Bates, treasurer; James C. Doane, Nichols Tower, Martin Lincoln, selectmen; James C. Doane, representative.
- 1831.—James C. Doane, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Caleb Lothrop, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, James C. Doane, Caleb Nichols, selectmen; Nichols Tower, representative.
- 1832.—James C. Doane, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Caleb Lothrop, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, James C. Doane, Caleb Nichols, selectmen; Thomas Bourne, representative.
- 1833.—James C. Doane, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Caleb Lothrop, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Caleb Nichols, Caleb Lothrop, selectmen; Thomas Bourne, representative.

- 1834-36.—Caleb Nichols, moderator; Thomas Bourne, town clerk; Caleb Lothrop, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Caleb Nichols, Caleb Lothrop, selectmen; Thomas Bourne, representative.
- 1837.—James C. Doane, moderator; Henry J. Turner, town clerk; Paul Pratt, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Martin Lincoln, Laban Souther, selectmen; Thomas Bourne, representative.
- 1838.—Caleb Nichols, moderator; Henry J. Turner, town clerk; Paul Pratt, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Martin Lincoln, Laban Souther, selectmen; George W. Collier, representative.
- 1839-40.—James C. Doane, moderator; Caleb Nichols, town clerk; Paul Pratt, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Martin Lincoln, Laban Souther, selectmen; Nichols Tower, representative.
- 1841.—Martin Lincoln, moderator; Caleb Nichols, town clerk; Josiah O. Lawrence, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Martin Lincoln, Solomon J. Beal, selectmen; Martin Lincoln, representative.
- 1842.—William E. Doane, moderator; Caleb Nichols, town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Martin Lincoln, Solomon J. Beal, selectmen; Martin Lincoln, representative.
- 1843-44.—William E. Doane, moderator; Caleb Nichols, town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Martin Lincoln, Solomon J. Beal, selectmen; Josiah O. Lawrence, representative.
- 1845.—James C. Doane, moderator; Caleb Nichols, town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Thomas Bourne, Martin Lincoln, Solomon J. Beal, selectmen; James C. Doane, representative.
- 1846-47.—Martin Lincoln, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Martin Lincoln, Solomon J. Beal, Abraham H. Tower, selectmen; Solomon J. Beal, representative.
- 1848.—Henry J. Turner, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Abraham H. Tower, Jonathan B. Bates, Lot Bates, selectmen; George Beal, representative.
- 1849.—Henry J. Turner, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Jonathan B. Bates, Lot Bates, Newcomb Bates, Jr., selectmen; George Beal, representative.
- 1850.—Henry J. Turner, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Jonathan B. Bates, Charles Pratt, Newcomb Bates, Jr., selectmen; Thomas Stoddard, representative.
- 1851.—Henry J. Turner, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Jonathan B. Bates, Charles Pratt, Thomas Stoddard, selectmen; Thomas Stoddard, representative.
- 1852.—Martin Lincoln, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Martin Lincoln, Laban Souther, Charles Pratt, selectmen; Thomas Stoddard, representative.
- 1853.—Martin Lincoln, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Martin Lincoln, Laban Souther, Charles Pratt, selectmen; Jonathan B. Bates, representative.
- 1854.—Martin Lincoln, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Levi N. Bates, treasurer; Edward Tower, Thomas Bates, J. Q. A. Lothrop, selectmen; Edward Tower, representative.
- 1855.—Edward Tower, moderator; James Hall, town clerk; Edward Tower, treasurer; Edward Tower, Thomas Bates, J. Q. A. Lothrop, selectmen; George Beal, Jr., representative.
- 1856.—Edward Tower, moderator; James Hall, town clerk; Zenas Stoddard, treasurer; Levi N. Bates, Caleb Beal, Jr., Zenas Stoddard, selectmen; J. Q. A. Lothrop, representative.
- 1857.—Edward Tower, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Zenas Stoddard, treasurer; Edward Tower, Zenas Stoddard, Caleb Beal, Jr., selectmen; George M. Allen, of Scituate, representative.
- 1858.—Edward Tower, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Nichols Tower (2d), treasurer; Edward Tower, J. Q. A. Lothrop, George Beal, Jr., selectmen; John Burnham, representative.
- 1859.—Solomon J. Beal, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Edward Tower, treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, John Wilson, Jr., Solomon J. Beal, selectmen; George Beal, representative.
- 1860.—Solomon J. Beal, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; James C. Doane, Isaac Hall, Silas Bates, selectmen; Loring Bates, representative.
- 1861.—Solomon J. Beal, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beal, David Beal, selectmen; George C. Lee, of Scituate, representative.
- 1862.—Solomon J. Beal, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beal, Fordyce Foster, selectmen; Rev. Joseph Osgood, representative.
- 1863.—Martin Lincoln, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; Martin Lincoln, Charles Pratt, Ezra Brown, selectmen; Abel Sylvester, of Scituate, representative.
- 1864.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb Bates, Jr., town clerk; Andrew J. Souther, treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beal, Ezra Brown, selectmen; Ephraim Snow, representative.
- 1865.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Andrew J. Souther, town clerk; Andrew J. Souther, treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beale, Zaccheus Rich, selectmen; Billings Meritt, of Scituate, representative.
- 1866.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Calvin Merriam, treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beal, Zaccheus Rich, selectmen; J. Q. A. Lothrop, representative.
- 1867.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Solomon J. Beal, Zaccheus Rich, selectmen; John Manson, of Scituate, representative.
- 1868.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Zaccheus Rich, Martin Lincoln, selectmen; Loring Bates, representative.
- 1869.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Zaccheus Rich, Martin Lincoln, selectmen; Andrew J. Waterman, of Scituate, representative.
- 1870.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Martin Lincoln, Louis N. Lincoln, selectmen; Martin Lincoln, representative.
- 1871.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Martin Lincoln, Louis N. Lincoln, selectmen; Moses R. Coleman, of Scituate, representative.

- 1872.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Edward Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Louis N. Lincoln, Adna Bates, selectmen; Joshua W. Davis, representative.
- 1873.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; Martin Lincoln, Louis N. Lincoln, Adna Bates, selectmen; James L. Merritt, of Scituate, representative.
- 1874.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; Louis N. Lincoln, Adna Bates, Philander Bates, selectmen; George Beal, representative.
- 1875.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Louis N. Lincoln, Philander Bates, selectmen; George W. Merritt, of Scituate, representative.
- 1876.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Louis N. Lincoln, Philander Bates, selectmen; Daniel J. Bates, representative.
- 1877.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Louis N. Lincoln, Philander Bates, selectmen; Amos W. Merritt, of Scituate, representative.
- 1878.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Philander Bates, Caleb F. Nichols, selectmen; William C. Litchfield, of South Scituate, representative.
- 1879.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Philander Bates, Caleb F. Nichols, selectmen; Philander Bates, representative.
- 1880.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Philander Bates, Caleb F. Nichols, selectmen; Thomas F. Bailey, of Scituate, representative.
- 1881.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Philander Bates, Caleb F. Nichols, selectmen; Alpheus Thomas, of South Scituate, representative.
- 1882.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Philander Bates, Caleb F. Nichols, selectmen; Louis T. Cushing, representative.
- 1883.—J. Q. A. Lothrop, moderator; Newcomb B. Tower, town clerk; Abraham H. Tower, Jr., treasurer; J. Q. A. Lothrop, Philander Bates, Caleb F. Nichols, selectmen; Charles E. Brown, of Scituate, representative.

The following is a muster-roll of Capt. Job Cushing's company, in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Foot Infantry, Continental Army, encamped in Fort No. 2, Oct. 5, 1775:

Job Cushing, capt., engaged May 16th.
 Nath. Nichols, 1st lieut., engaged May 16th.
 Josiah Oakes, 2d lieut., engaged May 16th.
 Eleazer James, sergt., engaged May 18th.
 Gideon Howard, sergt., engaged June 1st.
 Isaac Burr, sergt., engaged May 16th.
 Peter Nichols, sergt., engaged May 16th.
 Abraham Tower, corp., engaged May 22d.
 Adna Bates, corp., engaged May 22d.
 James Bates, corp., engaged May 22d.
 Bela Nichols, corp., engaged May 22d.
 Levi Tower, drummer, engaged May 18th.

William Stoddard, fifer, engaged May 17th.
 Elisha Bates, engaged May 22d.
 Jonathan Bates, engaged May 22d.
 Josiah Bates, engaged May 23d.
 Zealous Bates, engaged May 16th.
 Ephraim Battles, engaged May 16th.
 Jared Battles, engaged May 16th.
 Joshua Beal, engaged June 1st.
 Sam'l Beal, engaged May 23d.
 Amos Brown, engaged May 16th.
 Calvin Cushing, engaged May 22d.
 Obed Dunbar, engaged May 23d.
 George Humphrey, engaged May 16th.
 Benj. Jacobs, engaged May 16th.
 Jared Joy, engaged May 16th.
 Melzer Joy, engaged May 20th.
 John Kilby, engaged May 16th.
 Richard Kilby, engaged May 16th.
 John Kilby, Jr., engaged May 16th.
 Galen Lincoln, engaged May 16th.
 Jerome Lincoln, engaged May 16th.
 Charles Luneand, engaged May 17th.
 Joseph Neal, engaged May 25th.
 Caleb Nichols, engaged May 16th.
 Daniel Nichols, engaged June 1st.
 Ebenezer Orcutt, engaged May 17th.
 Ephraim Orcutt, engaged May 16th.
 Luke Orcutt, engaged May 27th.
 Haugh Oakes, engaged May 16th.
 Joshua Oakes, engaged May 16th.
 Samuel Oakes, engaged May 16th.
 Caleb Pratt, engaged May 18th.
 Oliver Prichard, engaged May 18th.
 Richard Prichard, engaged May 16th.
 Elisha Stephenson, engaged June 1st.
 Luke Stephenson, engaged May 16th.
 Joseph Sutton, engaged May 25th.
 Joseph Souther, engaged May 24th.
 James Stoddard, engaged May 17th.
 Benjamin Stutson, engaged May 23d.
 Reuben Thorn, engaged May 16th.
 Jesse Tower, engaged May 24th.
 Isaac Tower, engaged May 16th.
 James Worrick, engaged May 23d.
 John Whiteom, engaged May 23d.
 Gershom Wheelwright, engaged May 16th.
 Benjamin Woodward, engaged May 16th.

War of the Rebellion.—Cohasset responded promptly to the call for men and money to put down the Rebellion, and in less than two weeks from the opening gun at Sumter, May 1st, a "mass meeting" of her citizens was held. At this meeting it was voted that the payment of ten and fifteen dollars per month to each volunteer be limited to six months, and the treasurer was ordered to borrow money to pay State aid to soldiers' families.

July 21st the town voted a bounty of one hundred dollars (for twenty days). August 12th it was voted to continue it, and August 21st a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars was voted.

In 1864 one thousand dollars was voted for the

payment of State aid during that year to soldiers' families.

The town furnished one hundred and ninety men, three of whom were commissioned officers, and expended, exclusive of State aid, \$17,401.87. Money expended for State aid to soldiers' families was as follows: in 1861, \$103.54; 1862, \$2443.86; 1863, \$4718.74; 1864, \$5626.50; 1865, \$3000; making a total of \$15,928.74.

The selectmen during this time were John Q. A. Lothrop, 1861-62, and 1864-65; Solomon J. Beal, 1861-62, and 1864-65; David Beal, 1861; Fordyce Foster, 1862; Martin Lincoln, 1863; Charles Pratt, 1863; Ezra Brown, 1863-64; Zaccheus Rich, 1865. The town clerk was Newcomb Bates, and the town treasurer was A. H. Tower, Jr., in 1861-63, and A. J. Souther, in 1864-65. Population in 1861, 1953, and in 1865, 2048.

List of volunteers who have entered the United States service since May, 1861:

Arnold, Daniel P., 38th Regt.
 Arnold, George, 38th Regt.
 Arnold, Edward H., 38th Regt.
 Ainslie, Peter, U.S.N.
 Ainslie, Henry, U.S.N.
 Beal, Samuel, 1st Co. H. Art.
 Beal, James S., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Bates, James L., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Bates, Lincoln, U.S.N.
 Bates, Joseph J., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Bates, Bela, 38th Regt.
 Barnes, Albert F., 24th Regt.
 Bourne, Ezekiel P., 12th Regt.
 Bates, Cyrus H., 45th Regt.
 Bourne, Elias W., 45th Regt.
 Bates, Caleb L., 45th Regt.
 Bates, John F., 4th Cav. Regt.
 Beal, Robert Y., U.S.N.
 Barnes, John, 3d Co. H. Art.
 Barnes, John O., 4th Cav. Regt.
 Crane, Franklin J., 7th Regt.
 Carl, William R., 41st Regt.
 Couillard, David J., 3d Co. H. Art.
 Clark, John, 3d Co. H. Art.
 Conner, Moses, 29th Regt.
 Curtis, Alonzo, U.S.N.
 Doane, J. Foster, 1st Regt.
 Dunster, Samuel K., 24th Regt.
 Davis, Joseph R., 11th Mass. Bat.
 Davis, Charles F., 3d Co. H. Art.
 Dinsmore, John H., Engin'r U.S.N.
 Fish, Joseph W., 38th Regt.
 Fuller, Warren, 32d Regt.
 Fish, George A., 2d Co. H. Art.
 Groce, Leander W., Co. H. Art.
 Gibbs, Thomas O. S., 44th Regt.
 Gross, Charles A., 45th Regt.
 Henry, Harrison, 24th Regt.
 Hayden, Thomas O., 38th Regt.
 Hayden, John G., 1st Co. H. Art.

Hardwick, Henry C., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Haskell, Alfred, 3d Co. H. Art.
 Harris, Wm. F., Jr., 3d Co. H. Art.
 Hayden, Solomon J., Co. D, H. Art.
 Kane, Thomas, 3d Co. H. Art.
 Linsey, Alexander, U.S.N.
 Litchfield, George A., 32d Regt.
 Lincoln, Stephen P., U.S.N.
 Lincoln, Daniel B., U.S.N.
 Leithead, George F., 19th Regt.
 Lincoln, Stephen, 45th Regt.
 Lincoln, Richard H., 45th Regt.
 Lincoln, Alfred W., U.S.N.
 Litchfield, Joseph W., U.S.N.
 Morey, George T., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Morey, Oliver L., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Manuel, John L., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Minot, Leonard W., 18th Regt.
 Morse, William H., 2d Co. H. Art.
 Minot, Levi L., 3d Co. H. Art.
 Murphy, Thomas, Co. D, H. Art.
 Munnies, Joseph F., Co. D, H. Art.
 Nott, Dawes, 12th Regt.
 Newcomb, Warren, Co. D, H. Art.
 Orcutt, John, 20th Regt.
 Oakes, B. Franklin, 24th Regt.
 Phinney, Isaac, 35th Regt.
 Pratt, Charles A., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Pratt, Charles H., U. S. Sappers and Miners.
 Pratt, Nichols, U.S.N.
 Poole, Amos L., 26th Regt.
 Pelby, Forrester A., 1st Regt.
 Prouty, George H., 32d Regt.
 Palmer, Alonzo L., 2d Co. H. Art.
 Pratt, William H., 45th Regt.
 Pratt, Gustavus P., asst. surg. 19th Regt.
 Powers, Henry, U.S.N.
 Ripley, Martin T., 32d Regt.
 Richards, John J., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Randall, William, 44th Regt.
 Remington, Wm. H., 3d Co. H. Art.
 Rooney, James, Jr., 4th Cav. Regt.
 Simpson, Oliver E., 1st Regt.
 Stoddard, Zenas, Jr., U. S. Sappers and Miners.
 Smith, William L., 2d Regt. D. C. Guards.
 Shaw, Robert B., 32d Regt.
 Spooner, George, 1st Co. H. Art.
 Spear, Thomas F., U.S.N.
 Sweeney, James M., 45th Regt.
 Sewall, George W., 47th Regt.
 Shays, James, 30th Regt.
 Studley, Andrew J., 6th Regt.
 Treat, John A., 14th Regt.
 Treat, Sylvanus F., 14th Regt.
 Tilden, Caleb F. B., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Tower, John W., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Tower, Francis H., 1st Co. H. Art.
 Towle, Joseph M., 32d Regt.
 Thayer, William F., 1st Regt.
 Tower, Geo. B. N., Engin'r U.S.N.
 Thayer, Anselm, 32d Regt.
 Tower, Thomas, 2d Co. H. Art.
 Tower, Levi C., 2d Co. H. Art.
 Tilden, Eustice W., 2d Co. H. Art.
 Tower, Isaac H., 2d Co. H. Art.
 Thayer, Willie F., 4th Cav. Regt.

Williston, Thomas, 38th Regt.
 Whittington, Hiram, U.S.N.
 Wells, Charles F., 1st Regt.
 Williams, Andrew W., U. S. Sappers and Miners.
 Willeutt, Elbridge, U. S. Sappers and Miners.
 Whittier, Charles, 1st Co. H. Art.
 Whittier, William, 1st Co. H. Art.
 Whittier, Leavet, 39th Regt.
 Willeutt, Lyman D., 45th Regt.
 West, Charles H., 29th Regt.
 Wheelwright, Lewis L., Co. D, H. Art.

CHAPTER XXI.

COHASSET—(*Continued*).

ECCLIASTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

BY REV. JOSEPH OSGOOD.

Pioneer History—First Reference to Cohasset in Hingham Records—Various Votes concerning the Town—Divisions of the Meadow Lands with the Proprietors at Conihasset—The First Meeting-House—Subsequent History—Methodist Society in North Cohasset—Second Congregational Church—The Beechwood Church—St. Anthony's Church—Educational Interests.

THE early history of Cohasset is essentially the history of the parish or precinct which was separated from the town of Hingham, solely because the inhabitants were too far from the Hingham meeting-house to attend religious services and because they felt the need of a place of worship nearer their homes.

For fifty-two years from its organization as a precinct, till it was incorporated as a district entirely separate from Hingham, it had only the management of its ministerial and school affairs; while all its other interests were ordered by the town of Hingham, of which it formed a part.

Cohasset in the early period of the Massachusetts Colony formed part of Hingham. The name, spelled Conihasset, is found applied to the locality as early as 1634, on Wood's map of the south part of "New England, as it is planted this year, 1634." In the records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, under date of May 22, 1639, is the following entry: "For that it appeareth unto the Court that our people of Hingham stande in great need of hay, it is ordered, that they may make use of so much of the ground neare Conihasset as lye on this syde the ryver where upon the bridge is."

1640, May 13.—"It is ordered, that such land and meadow at Conihasset as shall fall within this jurisdiction shall be conferred upon Hingham, and

that Mr. Duncan, Mr. Glover, Willi: Heathe, and Willi: Parke, or any three of them, shall have power to dispose thereof to the inhabitants there, according to the number of persons and estates, for the most benefit of the towne, having consideration to such quantities of land and meadow as have been formerly aloted to the said inhabitants, so as such as have fallen short in former distributions may have supply by this."

The first reference to Cohasset in the records of the town of Hingham is under the date of July 6, 1640, as follows: "It is agreed upon by a joint consent that after the new comers which come short, and others of the old planters, accommodations be made up to equal proportions according to their stock and necessities, that the remaining part of Conyhasset shall be divided according to men's heads and stock, 25 pounds in stock to go in equal proportion to a head." Nine men were chosen "to divide Conihasset by equal proportions." The lands to be divided were probably the salt meadows. The division does not seem to have been immediately effected, for in February, 1647, the town voted to divide "the meadow lands among the proprietors at Conihasset." These lands seem to have been arranged in three divisions, and to have been allotted in quantities varying from one-half acre to six acres. These lands comprised about one hundred and seventy acres. Feb. 28, 1647-48, "Anthony Eames, Nicholas Jacob, John Otis, and John Beals were chosen a committee to hire a herdman to keep the dry cattle at Conyhasset." The final division of the lands embraced in the territory of Cohasset was not made till 1672. Then all the uplands were divided into three portions, called the first, the second, and the third divisions. These divisions, as a whole, were further divided into seven hundred smaller portions,—narrow strips of land,—which were assigned by lot to one hundred and three proprietors, residents of Hingham, or heirs of estates there, in pre-arranged proportions. It is probable that the settlement of Cohasset began about this time, and that some of the persons to whom lots were assigned took up their residence on them, and began to cut down the forest and clear lands for farms. Others, doubtless, who chose to remain in the town, sold their portions to the new inhabitants of Cohasset, or exchanged them for the lands which these new settlers relinquished in the old town. Many of those to whom lands had been assigned, however, continued to hold possession of them while they continued to reside in Hingham.

Hence, we have the record, 1713, May 14, "that the proprietors of the undivided lands gave their consent to the inhabitants of Conohasset, to erect a meeting-house on that land called the Plain."

No record has been found of the building of the meeting-house; but as there is no subsequent record of the building of the house, and as in 1714 Hingham was asked in vain to remit the school and ministerial taxes to this portion of the old town, the meeting-house was probably built in 1713. The house was about thirty-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide, on the Plain, a little to the south of the present house.

In 1720 the parish voted fifteen shillings a year for a man to take care of the meeting-house, sweep it twenty-six times a year, get the "cacements" hung, fasten the doors, and get the glass mended.

The second and present meeting-house was begun in 1746 and finished in 1747. It covers an area of sixty by forty-five feet. It had on the northerly end of the roof a belfry. At different times a tower and steeple have been substituted for the belfry, a porch has been added on the west side, and changes have been made in the interior to adapt it to modern needs.

After the building of the first meeting-house, and probably for some years before, religious services were held occasionally. The inhabitants were too far from the old meeting-house in Hingham to attend service there conveniently, especially as the roads then were very rough, crooked, and rocky. Consequently, they were very desirous to have a minister of their own and religious services in the house which they had just built.

In 1714-15, March 7, they asked the town "to consent that they might be made a precinct, or that they might be allowed something out of the town treasury to help maintain the worship of God, or that they might be allotted that which they pay to maintain the worship of God at the town." These requests were not granted.

In May of the same year twenty-four of the inhabitants of Cohasset presented to the General Court a petition for a precinct. The town opposed the petition.

In July of the same year, 1715, "the town voted to remit the ministerial taxes of the inhabitants on condition that they procure an orthodox minister among themselves and accept the settlement cheerfully. This the citizens of Cohasset voted that they could not do cheerfully."

In September following "the town voted to reimburse to the inhabitants of Conohasset, or to those that should afterwards inhabit in the first and second divisions of the Conohasset uplands and in the second part of the third division, all their ministerial and school taxes so long as they should maintain an ortho-

dox minister among themselves." This vote was not acceptable to the inhabitants of Cohasset.

On the 12th of March, 1715-16, the town voted to remit to the inhabitants of Conohasset their ministerial and school taxes without any conditions. This vote was not satisfactory.

Finally, after further petitions to the General Court, and further opposition by the town, on Nov. 21, 1717, an act was obtained creating a second parish in Hingham, which act was accepted at a meeting held July 14, 1718, "at Cohasset, *alias* Little Hingham."

Having thus secured the right of a distinct corporate existence, the citizens of Cohasset at once addressed themselves to the work of settling a minister.

At the first meeting after the organization of the parish, or precinct, Aug. 11, 1718, it was voted to raise twenty-five pounds, "in such money as passeth from man to man," for the support of the ministry; and at a meeting on the 16th day of the next February, it was voted to settle a minister, and to raise eighty pounds for his support.

In the spring of 1719 a fast was appointed, in order to give a minister a call. Mr. Pierpont was then called, and in the spring of 1721, Mr. Spear. Both appear to have declined.

Mr. Nehemiah Hobart, who had been employed to preach at Cohasset at times before, "preached a fast" there July 13, 1721, and continued to preach afterwards till September 18th, when "he was chosen by a major vote."

A church was formed on the 12th of the following December, and on the 13th Mr. Hobart was ordained as pastor of the church and parish. He continued in his office till his death, May 31, 1740, at the age of forty-three years.

He was born in the First Parish, the son of David Hobart, Esq., and grandson of Rev. Peter Hobart. He was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1714. "As he had lived beloved, he died much lamented by his people."

After the death of Mr. Hobart the parish heard candidates for more than a year. They finally agreed to settle Mr. John Fowle, and he was ordained Dec. 31, 1741, and was dismissed in the fifth year of his ministry.

Mr. Fowle was born in Charlestown, was graduated at Harvard College in 1732, and died in 1764. A notice of him states that "he was allowed by all good judges to be a man of considerable genius and handsome acquirements; and for two or three years he was a popular preacher. But he had a most irritable, nervous temperament, which rendered him unequal in his

performances, and, at times, quite peevish and irregular."

After the close of Mr. Fowle's ministry the parish heard candidates. In November, 1746, they invited Jonathan Mayhew to become their minister. This invitation he declined, and the next year he was ordained as pastor of the West Church, in Boston. He was a man of advanced and liberal views, opposed to Calvinism in theology, and to the British policy with regard to the colonies.

He was an ardent patriot at the time of the American Revolution, and was the first, or one of the first Congregational ministers in Boston who openly preached Unitarianism. At the first council called to ordain him over the West Church, in Boston, only two churches were represented, and at the second council which ordained him, when Dr. Gay, of Hingham, preached the sermon, no other church was represented.

At length John Brown was called to the pastorate of the Cohasset Church, and was ordained Sept. 2, 1747, before the new meeting-house was quite completed. He continued as minister of the parish till his death, Oct. 22, 1791, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, having preached until the last Sabbath of his life.

He was the son of Rev. John Brown, of Haverhill, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1741.

Rev. Mr. Flint, in a notice of him, wrote: "The talents of Rev. John Brown were considerably more than ordinary. In a stately person he possessed a mind whose perceptions were quick and clear. He thought for himself, and when he had formed his opinions, he uttered them with fearless freedom. A warm friend to the interests of his country, he zealously advocated its civil and religious freedom. By appointment of government he served one campaign as chaplain to a colonial regiment in Nova Scotia, and for his service a tract of land (now Liverpool) in that province was granted him by the crown. Taking a lively interest in the American Revolution, he encouraged, by example and by preaching, his fellow-citizens at home and abroad patiently to make those sacrifices demanded by the times, predicting at the same time, with the foresight of a prophet, the present unrivaled prosperity of the country."

He preached an "excellent" sermon to a company of New England soldiers under the wide-spreading elm in Hingham, and preached a sermon on the massacre at Boston.

After the death of Mr. Brown, Mr. Josiah C. Shaw was employed as the first candidate, and was ordained

as pastor of the parish Oct. 3, 1792. His ministry terminated June 3, 1796. Mr. Shaw was born in Marshfield, graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1789, and died in 1847, at Newport, R. I., where he occupied an honorable business position after leaving his ministry in Cohasset.

After hearing a number of candidates, a call, without opposition, was given to Jacob Flint, who was ordained Jan. 10, 1798, and continued as pastor of the parish for about thirty-seven years. He was born in Reading, Mass., in 1767, graduated at Harvard College in 1794, and died suddenly at East Marshfield, after having conducted the morning service, Oct. —, 1835.

The memory of Mr. Flint was long cherished, and is still cherished by the older people of the town with profound respect and affection.

He was a man of great benevolence of feeling, of a sympathizing heart, and of a cheerful and hopeful spirit. He had a well-trained and scholarly mind, and published a number of carefully-prepared discourses. His two discourses preached on the completion of the first century from the organization of the church have excited much interest, and have been reprinted. His manner of delivery in the pulpit was said to be slow and monotonous. He had an excellent ear and voice for singing. His brother, Dr. James Flint, of Salem, used to say to him that "he ought to sing his sermons, and not preach them."

During his ministry those changes took place in the parish which were going on in almost all the New England parishes at about the same time, by which the old churches and societies were broken up into a number of different and often antagonistic organizations. These changes were deeply painful to him, and saddened the latter years of his ministry.

Mr. Harrison Gray Otis Phipps succeeded Mr. Flint as minister of the parish. He was ordained Nov. 18, 1835, and died, while pastor of the parish, December, 1841.

Rev. Mr. Phipps was a native of Quincy, Mass.; was graduated at Harvard College in 1832, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1835.

Mr. Phipps was highly esteemed for his sincerity, for his quiet devotion to his work in the ministry, and for the promise he gave of future usefulness in the work to which he had devoted his life.

After the death of Mr. Phipps the pulpit was supplied by various ministers till the following summer, when Joseph Osgood was engaged to preach four Sundays after the completion of his studies in the Cambridge Divinity School.

He was born in Kensington, N. H., Sept. 23, 1815;

was graduated at the Cambridge Divinity School, Friday, July 15, 1842, first occupied the pulpit the 17th of the same month, and has continued as minister of the parish ever since, more than forty-one years, having been ordained Oct. 26, 1842.

The **Methodist Society** in North Cohasset was organized Dec. 17, 1817. There had been preaching there in private houses once in two or once in four weeks. The persons who constituted this society lived partly in Hingham and partly in Cohasset, their residences being mostly on the two sides of the road which separates the two towns. As they were about three miles from both the Hingham and Cohasset meeting-houses, they found it inconvenient to attend these places of worship, and many had ceased to attend religious worship. Their first meeting-house was built in the spring and dedicated in June of 1825. The second and present house was dedicated Sept. 3, 1845, Father E. E. Taylor, who had one season at an early period labored among them, preaching the sermon at the dedication.

In the early years of this religious society the pulpit was probably supplied by the services of a preacher from the Conference. In 1832, and for two years afterwards, it was supplied by Rev. Stephen Puffer, who had charge of the Hingham Methodist Episcopal Church. It was then, in connection with the Hingham Church, and sometimes with the addition of Scituate or Weymouth, placed under the care of ministers sent from the Conference. Of late years it has generally had the entire services of one man, who has continued in charge for three years in succession.

The Second Congregational Church and Society was organized Nov. 24, 1824. The corner-stone of their meeting-house had been laid on the 8th of October preceding.

Rev. Aaron Pickett was installed as pastor Nov. 15, 1826; dismissed May, 1833. Rev. Martin Moore was installed September, 1833; dismissed August, 1841. Rev. Daniel Babcock, installed June, 1842; dismissed June, 1847. Frederick A. Reed was ordained March 9, 1848, and was dismissed March 13, 1866.

Rev. Mr. Reed was born in Boston, Dec. 7, 1821, graduated at Amherst College in 1843, and at the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1846. He died at Harvard, Mass., where he was engaged in the active duties of the ministry, in 1883.

After leaving Cohasset he preached for eleven years in Taunton and three years in Harvard.

Mr. Reed is remembered with respect and affection by the people of Cohasset.

He was a man of literary tastes, and published two books,—“Twin Heroes” and “The Boy Lollard.”

Rev. Calvin R. Fitts was installed April, 1868, and was dismissed October, 1870. He died in Sudbury in 1883.

Rev. Moody A. Stevens was installed April, 1872, and dismissed June, 1878.

Rev. Granville Yager was installed in June, 1878, and dismissed Feb. 6, 1883.

Of the ministers who have been ordained or installed as pastors of this church and society, only the two last named are living at the present time, 1884.

Beechwood Church.—In about the year 1862 there began to be stated preaching in the part of Cohasset called Beechwood. The services were in a hall, and were conducted by Rev. Cyrus Stone. (Religious services had been held occasionally in this locality for many years.)

In about eighteen months a church was organized. The corner-stone of the Beechwood meeting-house was laid Oct. 18, 1866, and the house was dedicated Jan. 15, 1867. The house is very near the boundary-line between Scituate and Cohasset, and the congregation is composed of worshipers from both towns.

Services in the church have been sustained in part by missionary aid. Sometimes the church has had a minister of its own, and sometimes it has been under the pastoral care of a clergyman who also had the charge of a church in Hingham.

Rev. Cyrus Stone, Rev. Charles B. Smith, Rev. T. S. Norton, Rev. Austin S. Garver, and Rev. E. C. Hood have been ministers of the church and society. The present minister is Rev. Harlan Page, who was ordained Feb. 6, 1883.

St. Anthony's Church was built by the Roman Catholics in 1875, and services were first held in it July 15th of the same year. The church was built under the direction of Rev. Hugh P. Smyth, who for some time had the pastoral care of the Roman Catholic churches in Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, and Scituate. He was succeeded by Rev. Peter J. Leddy, who had the pastoral charge of the churches in Hingham, Cohasset, and Scituate till his death in 1880. Since then these churches have been under the care of Rev. Gerald Fagin, aided by an assistant.

Educational Interests.—It is probable that the town of Hingham before the incorporation of Cohasset as a precinct maintained only one public school. That was kept in a school-house near the old meeting-house. In 1714 Hingham was requested to remit the ministerial and school taxes to the inhabitants of Cohasset. This request was refused.

Hingham voted "March 13, 1720-21, that a school be kept by Peter Ripley's six months in the year," and "that a school-house be erected by Peter Ripley's by the selectmen."

June 29, 1724, the town voted "that the school should be kept half the time in the old school-house, and the other half at the school-house near Peter Ripley's."

The first reference to school matters in the records of Cohasset is as follows:

"March 31, 1721. John Farrow, Obediah Lincoln, and Joseph Bate are chosen to take care concerning the school, and to take the money from the town of Hingham, and to dispose of it as followeth: One-third part of it to be paid to a school-dame for teaching the children to read, and two-thirds of the money to be disposed of to teach the children to write and to cipher."

The next record is three years later, viz., March 31, 1724. "Voted that the money that came from the town, which is in the hands of John Farrow, Obediah Lincoln, and Joseph Bate, should be disposed of to learn the children to read and write in this precinct."

It is not probable that any school had been established in Cohasset, and it is doubtful if there was any money for schools in the hands of the above-named men, for there is no record of a vote of the town of Hingham to appropriate money for a school in Cohasset. Besides, March 22, 1727, Cohasset "passed a vote to choose a committee to make an address to the town of Hingham relating to the school for our part of the school money or our part of the schooling." Hingham the previous year (May 9, 1726) had "refused to have the school kept any part of the year in Cohasset."

Aug. 14, 1727, Cohasset voted to address the General Court concerning the school, and chose John Jacob agent to prefer the petition to the General Court.

This action seems to have had the desired effect, for Hingham voted May 6, 1728, "to raise eighty pounds for the support of schools, and that the inhabitants of Cohasset and Great Plain shall be allowed to draw out of the town treasury their proportion of what they pay towards the same sum, provided they employ the same for the support of schools among themselves, and for no other use."

This arrangement continued for six years, till March 4, 1733-34, when the town "voted to have one school the year ensuing, and but one." This school was to be kept in three places, viz., in the town part (so called), at the Great Plain, and in the precinct of

Cohasset; the time the school was to be kept in each of these three places to be apportioned according to the amount of tax which is paid by each. Sixty pounds school money was voted.

This arrangement was continued for eighteen years, with the exception of one year (1737), when the school money was divided among the three parts of the town.

May 14, 1752, the town voted to have one grammar school, to be kept in the north school-house the whole year, and a "writing and reading school," to be kept seven months of the year in the East Parish (Cohasset), and five months in the South Parish. This continued to be the way in which the schools were regulated as long as Cohasset remained a precinct of Hingham, except that in 1756 and subsequently Cohasset had its just portion of the money raised instead of the seven months' time of the "writing and reading school."

The date of the building of the first school-house in Cohasset must be assigned to the year 1734. It stood on the Plain, between where the houses of the late Capt. Samuel Hall and of Mr. Zenas Lincoln now stand. This was the only school-house in Cohasset till 1792, when it was voted to build a new school-house and remove the old one. The schools, other than the one in the centre, must have been kept in private houses.

Although the precinct voted in 1821 and in subsequent years how the money to be received from the town for schools should be apportioned and spent, and chose men to take charge of it and of the schools, yet we have no record of any money having been appropriated by the town or received by the precinct till 1728. There were probably no public schools in the precinct till that year. "October 13th, John Jacob, Joshua Bate, and John Orcutt were chosen to provide a schoolmaster, and also to provide a school-house for the present." From this time a school was kept some part of the year.

Dec. 30, 1731, "it was voted that the two arms of the precinct and those that are minded to join with them might have the school with them, their proportion, according to what they pay to said school, viz.: the inhabitants of Rocky Nook, Strait's Pond Mill, and Nichols' at one end, and the inhabitants of the Beechwoods at the other end."

From 1734 to 1752 the precinct had its share of the services of the one grammar-school teacher of Hingham, who probably divided his time between the school in the centre and the schools in the two arms.

From the year 1752 till it was incorporated as a

district entirely separate from Hingham, in 1770, it had the services of a "writing and reading master seven months of each year, or its share of the school money raised by the town."

Although in 1721 the precinct voted that one-third of the school money should be paid to a school-dame for teaching the children to read, there is no evidence that such a school-dame was employed to teach the children till 1768. In that year it was "voted that four pounds of the proportion of the school money that belongs to the centre of the precinct be laid out and improved in three women's schools."

In 1769 it was voted that there be four schools kept by schoolmistresses in the centre, and that eight pounds be appropriated for that purpose. In 1770, when the precinct was separated from Hingham and was incorporated as a district, with the rights and duties of a town, it "voted thirty pounds for the use of the schools, and that the inhabitants of the Beechwoods, so called, and of Jerusalem, so called, be allowed to draw their proportion of the money granted for the school, or schools, provided they improve the same for a writing and reading school."

"In 1785 the town was divided into three divisions convenient for schooling."

The usual amount raised for the support of the schools was from thirty to sixty pounds, but sometimes the amount was nominally much larger, when the Continental money had become greatly depreciated. In 1780 it was twenty-five hundred pounds. An attempt was made to make two districts of the centre division, but it was not effected till some time afterwards. In 1796 two hundred dollars were raised for the support of the schools, of which eighty-six dollars and eighty-four cents were appropriated to the North School, seventy-one dollars and twenty cents to the South, fifteen dollars and twenty-seven cents to the Jerusalem, and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents to the Beechwoods school.

In 1800 the town raised eleven hundred dollars for all town and parish purposes, including the salary of the minister; three hundred dollars of this amount were appropriated to the schools. A committee of three was chosen to procure schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. The town continued to choose committees for the several divisions till 1829, when it voted that each district should choose its own committee. This continued, with the exception of two or three years, till 1870. Since that time the superintending committee have had charge of the schools and of procuring teachers. In 1873 the town authorized the school committee to choose a superin-

tendent, who has since, under the direction of the committee, had the practical charge and oversight of the schools.

The district system in a strictly legal form never really prevailed in the town.

In 1804 a committee of three was chosen to visit the schools. This was the first general or superintending committee chosen in the town. This committee was not chosen annually, and the duty of visiting the schools seems to have devolved upon the minister, the Rev. Mr. Flint, alone.

In 1818, however, a committee of three was chosen to visit the schools with Mr. Flint, and this custom was continued till 1826, when the State law was passed requiring every town to choose a superintending committee.

At first the committee consisted of eight members, and the town continued to choose a large committee till 1830, when only three were chosen, and this has continued to be the number of the committee, with a few exceptions, to the present time.

It was not unfrequently the custom of the town to devote part of the school money—from twenty to fifty dollars—to the teaching of singing. In 1820 it was "voted that singing is a necessary charge."

In 1792 the first school-house built in the centre, on the Plain, was moved to what became the North district, and a school-house was built in what had been made the South district. The old school-house which had been moved into the North district was burnt in 1819, and in 1820 a new house was built. This was sold in 1857, and the present North school-house was built.

The South school-house built in 1792 was sold in 1859, and the present South school-house was built.

A school-house was built in the Beechwoods in 1794, and was replaced by a new one in 1839, which also was replaced by a new one, the present Beechwoods school-house, in 1852.

In 1795 the town "voted to allow the Jerusalem people seven pounds and ten shillings towards building a school-house, provided that they build one year from this date." The house then built was sold in 1839, and a new house built, which also was sold in 1851, and the present Jerusalem school-house was built.

In 1828 a committee was chosen to select one-third of the children of the South, and one-third of the children of the North district school, and to form a Centre district. It was also "voted that the town should pay the several districts for their school-houses, and for the future build and support all the schools in its corporate capacity."

The present Centre school-house, which has been twice enlarged, was built that year.

A small school-house was at one time built and a school established at the junction of King Street and Winter Street, but the school was given up, and the house was removed in 1843. The present school in King Street was established, and a school-house, converted from a dwelling-house, was fitted up for the school in 1874.

In 1873 the Harbor primary school was established, and a building was purchased and fitted up for its accommodation.

The subject of a High School, or a school for the older children, was agitated before 1826. In that year the town voted to establish such a school in the centre of the town for the sole use of such boys and girls as have arrived at the age of fourteen years. Of the seven hundred dollars school money raised, two hundred and twenty-five dollars were appropriated for the support of this school. Although this school had strong advocates, a vote could not be secured to continue it till in 1841, when it was voted to establish a High School by a vote of sixty-one to forty-three.

Two hundred dollars were voted for it, and it was not to continue over four months in the cold season. After that time it was continued annually, as a four months' winter school, till 1851, when it was made a yearly school, and has been continued as such to the present time. When first established as a yearly school it was put under the charge of a master, aided by a female assistant for twelve weeks in the winter.

The next year a female assistant was employed through the year, and such continued to be the arrangement, except that some years an assistant was not employed in the summer, and for some years two assistants were employed in the winter. In 1876 the High School was put under the charge of a lady, Miss Drusilla S. Lothrop, as principal, with a young man as assistant. This arrangement has been continued with success to the present time.

The school was first kept in a building called the Academy, which had been erected in 1797 by certain proprietors for a private school and other purposes. The town-meetings were held in this building, after they had ceased to be held in the First Parish Church in 1832, till 1857, when the present town hall, with rooms in the lower story for the High School, was built.

The winter schools in the several divisions of the town, and afterwards districts, were always taught by male teachers till the High School was established. After that time the plan of putting these schools

under the care of female teachers was gradually introduced, with good results. In 1851 the present system was adopted, giving to all the schools forty weeks' schooling and placing them under the charge of female teachers who should continue through the year without change.

This arrangement has continued to the present time, except that the Beechwood grammar school has for some years been taught by a male teacher through the year.

Primary winter schools began to be provided in one or two of the larger districts before 1840. New ones have been established as they have been needed, and at present there are five yearly primary schools in the town.

In September, 1883, an intermediate school was opened.

At present there are in the town one high school, four grammar, two mixed, one intermediate, and five primary schools.

The whole number of pupils in 1882-83 was, in the summer term, three hundred and eighty-three; in the fall term, four hundred and two; and in the winter term, three hundred and eighty-one. The appropriation of the town for the support of the schools the current year (1883-84) is five thousand seven hundred dollars.

An account of the schools in Cohasset would not be complete without reference to the private schools which have had an important part in educating the people. Before the incorporation of Cohasset as a precinct, and afterwards until it became a district or town, dame-schools were doubtless supported by the voluntary contributions of the people, to supply, in part, the utter want of provision made by the town for teaching the children, or such provision was made to supply its deficiencies.

After 1797, when the Academy was built, a good private school, generally under the charge of a liberally-educated man, was kept till a public high school was established. Rev. Mr. Flint and Mr. Wm. Whittington also taught many private pupils. Young women opened private schools and had many children committed to their charge; but since the public schools have been lengthened and improved private schools have been discontinued. At present none are kept in town.

As a part of the educational system of the town, a public library for the use of all the inhabitants was established in 1879. The town voted to give three hundred dollars toward the library, provided the school-teachers would raise an equal amount of money. They obtained more than that amount,

mostly by subscriptions of from twenty-five cents to five dollars. Afterwards liberal-minded citizens gave larger sums of money; there have been generous contributions of valuable books, and a considerable amount of money was raised from a fair. The town has consented to grant three hundred dollars or four hundred dollars annually for the support of the library, and has provided for it convenient rooms. The library now contains more than three thousand volumes of books, many of which are of great value, affording excellent reading to all who choose to avail themselves of it in the town.¹

CHAPTER XXII.

DOVER.

BY MRS. G. D. EVERETT.

THE town of Dover lies in the northwestern part of the county, is one of the border towns between Norfolk and Middlesex Counties, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Needham and Natick, on the east by Dedham, on the south by Walpole and Medfield, and on the west by Sherborn and Natick.

Much of the early history of Dover will be found in the history of Dedham, of which it originally formed a part, being known as the fourth precinct of Dedham. The earliest record which throws any light upon the history of Dover is the charter granted by their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, to the inhabitants of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England; which charter stated that His Majesty King James the First by his letters patent under the Great Seal of England, being dated at Westminster, Nov. 3, 1621, granted to the Council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, and their successors and assigns, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England in America, all that part of America lying in breadth between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and in length all the land from sea to sea, provided they are not possessed or inhabited by other Christian prince or State. To have, hold, and enjoy, paying to the king, his heirs or successors, one-fifth part of the gold and silver

ore which from time to time should be found or obtained within these lands or territories. And whereas this Council established at Plymouth, for the ruling and governing of New England in America, did by their deed dated March 3, 1628, grant and confirm to Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young, Knights, Thomas Southcott, John Humphreys, John Endicott, and Simon Whetcombe, their heirs and assigns, all that part of New England in America which lies between a great river commonly called Monomack, *alias* Merrimack, and a certain other river called Charles River, being in a certain bay commonly called Massachusetts, *alias* Mattachusetts.

Also all the lands within the space of three English miles to the southward of the southernmost part of Massachusetts Bay; and all the lands which lie within the space of three English miles to the northward of Merrimack River; and in breadth from the Atlantic Sea on the east to the South Sea on the west. And that the affairs and business, which from time to time should happen and arise, concerning the planting and governing of these lands, that they might be better managed and ordered, King Charles the First did make and create, by his letters patent, Sir John Roswell, Sir John Young, etc., and others that should be admitted, one body corporate, by the name of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, in New England; and did grant them and their successors, powers and privileges in this letter patent which may more fully appear; and whereas, several persons employed as agents of our colony, have made application unto us that the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and the province of Main, and the territory called Acadia or Nova Scotia, be incorporated into one real province, by the name of "Our Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England." We do therefore, will and establish, that thenceforth and forever, there shall be one governor, one lieutenant, a deputy governor, and one secretary, to be appointed and commissioned by us, our heirs, and successors, and eight and twenty assistants and counselors, to advise and assist the governor.

We find the acts and laws governing the colonies during the reign of King William and Queen Mary, and their Majesties King George, Queen Anne, and to the time of King George III., or from 1688 to 1760, were explicit and exacting.

Laws were made for governing the General Court, religious services, school taxes, poor, for commission over the Indians, for breaking the Sabbath, profanity, exporting, importing, cruelty to animals, for marriage and divorce, drunkards, vagabonds, thefts, fortune-tellers, collecting debts, etc.

¹ In the foregoing history of Cohasset certain proper names are spelled in two different ways. The names now spelled Bates, Jacobs, and Stetson, in the early records were written Bate, Jacob, and Stutson. The part of the town formerly called "The Beechwoods" of late years has been called "Beechwood," the name given to the post-office in that locality.

Each town within the province was to be provided with an able, learned orthodox minister, of good conversation, to dispense the word of God to them. And all agreements and contracts made by the inhabitants respecting their minister or schoolmasters were to be good and valid according to the interest thereof; but if the inhabitants neglect to provide suitable ministers or schoolmasters, upon complaint being made to the Quarter Sessions of Peace for that county, the court was empowered to order a competent allowance for such minister, according to the estate and ability of the town, to be assessed upon the inhabitants by a warrant from the court, directed to the selectmen, to be proportioned and assessed as other public charges. Or if a town was destitute of a minister for six months the court could procure and settle one, and order the charge for his support to be levied upon the inhabitants of the town.

Every town within the province having fifty householders was to be constantly provided with a schoolmaster, who should teach the children to read and write, and every town having the number of one hundred householders should also have a grammar school and some person of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues, to keep such school. Every such schoolmaster or masters to be paid by the inhabitants, under penalty of ten pounds for every conviction of such neglect.

In the year 1635 (history of Dedham) the General Court then sitting at Newtowne granted a tract of land south of Charles River to twelve men. The following year several persons joined them, and an additional grant was made to nineteen persons of all the land south of Charles River and above the fall, not before granted, and a tract five miles square on the north side of Charles River, for the purpose of forming a settlement. The above grants constitute at the present time the towns of Dedham, Norwood, Norfolk, Medfield, Wrentham, Needham, Bellingham, Walpole, Franklin, Natick, Dover, and a part of Sherborn. When the General Court gave large tracts of land to the inhabitants it required them to make new settlements as soon as circumstances would permit.

The early settlers of Massachusetts colony during the first five or six years remained in Boston and the adjoining towns of Roxbury and Watertown. The first twenty-four families who settled Dedham came from Watertown. The early history of Dover (or from 1635 to 1748) and Dedham are identical, and the early records of Dedham must form the only records of many of the adjoining towns, which were all embodied in the town of Dedham.

The affairs of this new settlement required much

time and management. Regular monthly meetings were held to transact the business, which for many years was entrusted to seven men, who made all necessary by-laws for the people. The town of Dedham was first known by the name of Contentment, this name being written over the records of several of the first meetings. Edward Allyne was one of the leading men who came in the first company from Watertown, the first records of the town being written by him. These pioneers were surrounded by foes and toil on every hand. The woods abounded with wolves and other wild animals. Indians lurked in the forests with suspicious looks and acts, and their daily bread was to be wrung from the sterile soil.

In 1637 a meeting-house was built, which was thirty-six feet long, twenty feet wide, and twelve feet high, with a thatched roof. It stood where the meeting-house of the First Parish of Dedham now stands. The pittings (as the pews were called in the records) were five feet deep and four and one-half feet wide. The elders' seat and deacons' seat were before the pulpit. The communion-table stood before these seats, and placed so that communicants could reach it from all directions. The officers of the church were pastor, teachers, rulers, and deacons. The pastor to administer the seals of baptism and the sacraments; the ruling elder to admonish, excommunicate, absolve, and ordain; the teachers to pray, preach, and instruct; deacons to regulate the collections for the poor and sing psalms.

All newcomers were required to give to a committee chosen for that purpose an account of their motives for wishing to settle there. These questions to be answered satisfactorily before they could remain: Where they were from? What property they possessed? If there was a probability of their becoming a charge to the inhabitants? Also what were their moral feelings, religious affections, and opinions of Christian doctrines?

In 1664 the town consisted of ninety-five small houses situated near each other, within a short distance of where the court-house now stands. Only four of the number were valued at twenty pounds; the others were valued at from three to ten pounds. There were no saw-mills, and boards must be sawed by hand. They were probably log houses with thatched roofs. Every house was obliged to have a ladder reaching from the ground to the chimney as a means of protection in case of fire, under penalty of five shillings for such neglect. It was a law of the colony that settlers should build their houses near each other for protection, and in 1682 a law was passed that no one should move to a greater distance

than two miles from the meeting-house without special license, as any one so removing would expose himself in time of danger.

Medfield was the first town settled by the Dedham proprietors, in 1641; Wrentham, in 1673; other towns were incorporated later.

The Indians were often troublesome, disregarding boundary lines, frequently trespassing after boundaries had been established. Richard Ellis and Timothy Dwight were chosen agents to treat with King Philip, the sagamore, for the possession of land six miles square.

In 1671 fears were entertained of an attack by the Indians, and the great gun now in town, with the carriage thereunto belonging, was ordered to be put in repair for service. In 1673 the General Court ordered the town to be put in readiness for war. In 1675 the bloody war known as King Philip's war commenced. A man was found shot in the woods and the murder traced directly to King Philip. He was the chief instigator of the war. He had his summer hunting seat near Taunton, where some of the people furnished him with beef, repaired his muskets, and furnished him with some simple tools such as the Indians could use. These acts of friendship, through Philip's influence, protected them, while other towns suffered from their savage incursions.

In 1672 a new meeting-house was built on the same site as the former one, that being taken down and giving place to a larger one. The new house had three pair of stairs in the corners. Men were seated in galleries on one side, women on the other, and boys in the front gallery. The duty of the tything-man was laborious; he received as much pay many years as the deputy of the General Court. He was obliged to go on errands for the elders, whip the dogs out of the meeting-house, and prevent disorder among the boys.

The business of seating persons in the meeting-house came under the jurisdiction of the elders, the greatest taxpayer having the best seat. The new house was furnished with a bell. One Balch received ten shillings for one year's service in beating the drum to collect the congregation.

The school-house, a building eighteen feet long by fourteen feet wide, and three stories high, the upper story being used as a watch-tower, stood near the church.

In 1691 the town was indicted for not supporting a school.

Sheep were introduced into the town in 1667. A large number of dogs were kept in the plantation to guard against the ravages of the wolves. We find that bounties as high as twenty shillings were paid for their

capture, and that Sergt. Ellis was paid certain sums for their capture from time to time. Horses wearing fetters roamed in the woods, and swine wearing great yokes around their necks ran wild.

Absences from town-meeting were punished by fine, the roll of the townsmen being called after the first half-hour had expired. One shilling fine for the first half-hour's absence, and two shillings and sixpence for the whole meeting. Until 1700 the people voted by wheat and beans, wheat denoting the affirmative, and beans the negative.

Many of the first houses built had decayed; the inhabitants had forsaken them and settled on larger tracts of land in the west part of Dedham, on the land now comprised in Dover, which was established some years later as Springfield Parish.

The inhabitants of the westerly part of Dedham presented a petition, March 3, 1728, at a legal town-meeting, requesting that they and their estates might be set off as a precinct, with the following bounds, viz.: Beginning at Bubbling Brook, where it crosses Medfield road; and from thence taking in the lands of Samuel Chickering; from thence to the westerly end of Nathaniel Richards' house-lot, and so down to Charles River, with all the lands and inhabitants westerly of said line; which petition was voted and granted at said meeting.

Again, Nov. 19, 1729, a petition was presented to the General Court, praying to be made a distinct precinct with the above bounds.

The petition was consigned to a committee, who reported that the inhabitants, with their estates, should be freed from paying the minister rate in Dedham, and ordered that the ministerial taxes be paid to the several ministers of the towns where they attended church. This report was accepted by the court.

In 1736 there were about fifteen hundred inhabitants and only one minister, and one schoolmaster employed a few weeks in a place. There was one physician, a few mechanics, no traders or manufacturers.

Another petition was sent to His Excellency William Shirley, Esq., Governor-in-Chief over his majesty's province, praying that they might be freed from paying ministerial rates in the respective places where they had been accustomed to attend public worship, as it was attended with great difficulty and labor. They now desired to be set off as a precinct, with parish privileges, feeling that they could now build a meeting-house, support a minister, and meet together for public worship with some degree of ease and convenience. This petition was signed at Dedham, March 30, 1748, and presented to the General Court, April 5, 1748, with the following names:

John Draper.	Daniel Wight.
Samuel Chickering.	John Battelle.
Josiah Ellis.	Josiah Richards.
Benjamin Ellis.	John Cheeney.
Joseph Draper.	John Chickering.
Seth Mason.	Samuel Metcalf.
Joseph Chickering.	Jonathan Day.
Eliphalet Chickering.	Nathaniel Wilson.
Jabez Wood.	Ezra Gay.
Oliver Bacon.	Timothy Ellis.
John Bacon.	Daniel Chickering.
Joshua Ellis.	John Griggs.
Hezekiah Allen, Jr.	Thomas Battelle.
Ebenezer Newell.	Jonathan Bullard.
Thomas Merrifield.	Thomas Richards.
Jonathan Battelle.	Jonathan Whiting.
Ralph Day.	Abraham Chamberlain.

This petition was granted Nov. 18, 1748, giving the powers and privileges which precincts enjoy. They then became an incorporated body, styling themselves the West, or Fourth Precinct in Dedham. A warrant for the first precinct meeting was issued Dec. 20, 1748, and as the General Court did not appoint a person to call the first parish meeting, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, Joshua Ellis, warned the inhabitants to assemble in the school-house in Dedham (Third Precinct, near the dwelling-house of Joseph Chickering), January 4th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to choose a moderator, precinct clerk, and a committee to call parish, district, or precinct meetings. The inhabitants assembled at the time and place mentioned, and made choice of the following officers:

Joshua Ellis, clerk; Joshua Ellis, Joseph Chickering, Joseph Draper, Samuel Chickering, Samuel Metcalf, precinct committee.

At the next precinct meeting, holden in the same school-house March 15, 1749, Jonathan Whiting was chosen precinct treasurer; Joshua Ellis, Joseph Draper, Joseph Chickering, assessors and precinct committee.

A vote was also passed to grant twenty-five pounds to defray the charge of three months' preaching and other precinct charges.

Joseph Draper, Ralph Day, and David Wight were chosen a committee to procure a minister to preach with them, also to provide a place for y^e precinct to congregate in.

The following committee was also chosen to prepare timber for a meeting-house: Capt. Hezekiah Allen, Joseph Draper, Samuel Metcalf, Daniel Chickering, Jonathan Day. The committee who were appointed to prepare the timber for the meeting-house were also instructed to build the house forty-two feet in length, thirty-four feet in width, and twenty feet in height from the top of y^e eel to y^e top of the plate.

Capt. Joseph Williams and four others were chosen to select a site for the meeting-house, and Nathaniel Wilson and two others to agree with any person or persons for the price of the land (if need be). This evolved unthought of difficulties with the committee, and after repeated meetings, debates, and petitions for different spots for the new meeting-house, tie-votes and many other obstacles to overcome, it was finally agreed to abide by the decision of a committee of disinterested persons from other towns, who reported that it should be placed upon the easterly side of Trout Brook, in the Third Precinct, not far from ye bounds between Deacon Joseph Ellis and Mr. Eliphalet Chickering, which would be a short distance back of where the present Congregationalist Church now stands.

The report of the committee was accepted Feb. 17, 1750, and the first precinct meeting was held in the meeting-house, March 20, 1754. At this meeting money was granted to finish the outside and lower floor. In 1758 another grant was made for lathing and plastering. During the same year more money was appropriated to build a pulpit; then in 1759 still another grant to finish two galleries and stairs, with this provision, that the galleries should have only common seats. The last grant was made in 1761 to finish pews on the lower floor. Thus, after ten years' struggle with difficulties hard to overcome, the people were prepared to invite a gospel minister to settle with them to dispense the word of God and his sacraments.

The first minister employed in the precinct was Mr. Thomas Jones, who preached thirteen Sabbaths in the spring of 1749; from this time to 1754 nothing decided had been done to establish public worship; consequently the people were warned by the grand jury of Suffolk County to give reasons for this neglect, with this admonition, if this negligence was continued they might expect to be presented.

The sum of £13 6s. 8d. was voted to defray the expense of preaching for three months, and from this time to Oct. 18, 1758, different ministers were employed for three and four months at a time; then a unanimous vote was given for Mr. Joseph Manning, of Cambridge, to dispense y^e word of God and administer y^e special ordinances of y^e gospel. This invitation was extended to him, with a salary of £66 13s. 4d., but these hopes were soon blighted by his declining to accept the call, with this benediction for their future welfare:

"Therefore finally Brethren, Live in Love and Peace, keeping y^e unity of y^e Spirit in y^e Bond of Peace. And may y^e God of Peace be with you, may his peace rest upon you. That y^e

great Shepherd of y^e sheep would in Due time give you a pastor after his own Heart, a faithful Minister of y^e New Testament to your Spiritual Edification and abundant Joy and Comfort, is and shall be y^e Prayer of your Friend in Christ,

"JOSEPH MANNING.

"CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 4, 1758."

During the next four years different ministers were employed, but no one was called to settle. In 1760 our ancestors were again notified by the General Court of their remissness; again in 1762 they were admonished by the court to choose a minister. Then a unanimous vote was given for Mr. Benjamin Caryl, with a salary of £66 13s. 4d.

The following is Mr. Caryl's letter of acceptance, which cannot fail to show his prayerful spirit to be directed aright in his duties towards his fellow-men :

"To the People of Springfield Parish in Dedham, Greeting :

"CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—I hope I am, in some measure, sensible of the over-ruling Providence of God in all things, and willing to hear and obey his voice to me therein. Especially would I, at this time, acknowledge and view the Providence of God, both in so far Uniting your Hearts to invite me, to carry on the great work of the Gospel Ministry among you and in inclining my heart to accept your invitation.

"And I desire to bless God, that after so much pains taken to know my Duty, I am so well satisfied with the clearness of my call to settle among you in the work of the Ministry, tho' I hope I am sensible of my own unfitness, unpreparedness, and insufficiency for these things. But being fully persuaded y^e Christ as King and head of his Church has appointed and established the Office of y^e Ministry to continue in a constant succession to the End of Time, and has promised to be with his faithful ambassadors alway, to the end of y^e world, I do, therefore, humbly leaning on Christ's strength, Seriously comply with your desire to take upon me the Office of a Pastor, and to administer Christ's Ordinance among you.

"And as, I hope, I do this with a desire for and aim at the Glory of God and our own mutual good, so let your fervent Prayers to God be that he would qualify me for this work, and adorn me with all needful Ministerial Gifts and Grace, that I may be a workman that need not be ashamed; and that I may be Prospered in my labours among you, if it be his will to place me as a labourer among you; and that we may live in love and peace, as followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, that another Day we may appear before him with Joy and not with Grief.

"Thus asking your Prayers, I Rest Your Humble servant,

"BENJN. CARYL.

"DEDHAM, Sept. 5, 1762."

Accordingly, Mr. Caryl was ordained Nov. 10, 1762, it being more than twelve years after the church was organized before a minister was settled. The Sunday previous to his ordination the church was embodied by Rev. Mr. Belcher, of Dedham, and consisted of fifteen male members. In 1763 the church was dedicated.

The depreciation of the currency is fully shown in the increase of Mr. Caryl's salary from sixty-six pounds to four thousand of the current money during the Revolutionary war. Again, in 1782, his salary

was paid in silver money; in amount, fifty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence.

In 1765 the Fourth Precinct consisted of forty-nine houses and three hundred and fifty-two inhabitants.

Picture to ourselves, if we can, the devotion and faith that brought and held this little company of worshipers together, under all the trials and difficulties which were presented. We should see them seated in their much-loved meeting-house, which had cost them so much care and labor, with its bare walls and floor, with uncushioned seats, and only the warmth of their hearts to keep at bay the chilling cold of our New England winters.

The families were seated according to age, sex, and station. The boys to be seated on the stairs of the men's and women's galleries, or, later, between the fore seat and side pews, and were to be under the inspection of the older people and the young men, who were seated in the side galleries. The singers to be seated in the fore seat of the gallery, with a competent person appointed to tune the psalm. The pew next the pulpit was reserved, having a chest built in it to keep the church vessels in.

All were expected to attend divine service, and tythingmen were sent about the town to look after the absent ones, all unnecessary absence to be punished by fine.

The tythingmen were expected to keep perfect order during the long sermons of morning and afternoon, the sermons often reaching fifteenthly and sixteenthly, in the afternoon the sun often sinking low behind the western hills before the congregation was dismissed to go to their distant homes. All this was done as a sacred duty and obligation, to be discharged without question or doubt.

Some years later, feeling that all physical comfort could not be sacrificed for spiritual advancement, it was voted that the school-house near the church should be opened by the head of some family on Lord's-day immediately after the forenoon exercises, and that those of the precinct who had occasion might improve said house for their comfort between meetings, and that said house be shut up from time to time, "when the minister go to y^e meeting-house for the afternoon service." A committee of five, consisting of Nathaniel Battelle, Eleazer Allen, Hezekiah Allen, Jr., Peltiah Herring, and John Cheeney, were chosen to open, shut, secure the fire, and keep order in said house.

Application was soon made to the First Church in Dedham for a division and allowance of their right and proportion of all lands that had been laid out for the improvement of the church. In 1773 a vote was

given to lay stone steps at the meeting-house doors. March 9, 1770, Mr. Lemuel Richards, Mr. Joseph Fisher, and Mr. Asa Richards were chosen to tune the psalm for the year ensuing. Liberty was also given persons in the precinct to take up some of the body-seats and build pews at their own expense. In March, 1779, liberty was given the singers to occupy the front gallery, and seat themselves as suited best for singing.

May 4, 1780, all persons who could produce a certificate that they were of the Baptist persuasion were recorded as such on the precinct books, and exempted from paying the ministerial tax.

During the long pastorate of Mr. Caryl important changes had taken place in the country, but nothing had occurred to mar the peace and prosperity of the church until the evening of Feb. 13, 1810, when the meeting-house was burned to the ground. Their much-beloved pastor was advanced in years, and too feeble in health to cheer them much in this dark hour. The fire was supposed to be incendiary, and a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars was offered by the town for the apprehension of the guilty party.

At the annual March meeting it was voted to rebuild, and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars granted for that purpose. Later, at the April meeting, five thousand five hundred dollars more was granted, also four hundred dollars to purchase a bell for the meeting-house. The building was to be placed where the present Unitarian Church stands, an agreement having been made with Jonathan Upham to exchange lands with the district, giving the district about two acres of land north of the school-house then standing. Stones for the underpinning were carted from Quincy.

The new meeting-house was dedicated June 11, 1811. Mr. Calvin Richards, Mr. Joseph Richards, Mr. Frederic Barden, Mr. Luther Richards, and Capt. Hezekiah Battelle were chosen a committee to make necessary arrangements for the dedication.

An appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Needham, the pastor, Rev. Benjamin Caryl, being too feeble in health to be present at the services, and unable to even visit the new house of worship.

The new house was large and commodious, having sixty-four pews on the lower floor and thirty-two in the galleries. There were galleries on either side of the house and one in front. These letters, in gilt, were on the front gallery: "Built in 1811, gathered in 1762." There were two pews between the front and side galleries, with wood-work finished higher than the adjoining seats, that were set apart for the colored people of the district. No plan had been

made for heating the house, and foot-stoves were carried by the different families. Dr. George Caryl, son of the pastor, was invited to select a pew for the use of the minister's family.

Mr. Caryl remained pastor of the church nearly fifty years, the union only terminating with his life.

Rev. Benjamin Caryl was the son of Benjamin, and grandson of Benjamin and Mary Caryl, of Hopkinton, and was born in that town in the year 1732. He graduated at Harvard College in 1761. Mr. Caryl married, Dec. 9, 1762, Mrs. Sarah Hollock, of Wrentham, daughter of Rev. Henry Messenger, of that town. Their children were Benjamin, born Dec. 6, 1764, died Sept. 12, 1775; and George, born April 1, 1767, graduated at Harvard 1788, married Miss Pamela Martin, of Uxbridge, in 1790, and settled in Dover as a physician, in which capacity he was very successful and highly esteemed. He died Aug. 9, 1822, leaving a widow, three daughters, and a son.

The old parsonage built by Mr. Caryl in 1777, near the small dwelling which to that date he had occupied (the cellar of which may still be seen), is standing and occupied by his descendants, with very little change externally or within since he finished it more than a century ago.

No obituary of Mr. Caryl was ever published, but he left a goodly memory. He was much beloved by all, and is remembered with respect and affection. All are unanimous in testifying that he was a good man and thoroughly orthodox. He was remarkably earnest and gifted in prayer. He kept himself very much at home, seldom attending public meetings abroad. He drew as little from books and writings as any man of his time, but his sermons were fervent, impressive, evidently from the heart, and firm belief in the truth and importance of his message. They were written in a very fine, but perfectly legible hand, and only one (a Thanksgiving sermon) was ever printed. He died Nov. 14, 1811. Immediately after the burial services, November 18th, the inhabitants returned to the meeting-house and appointed Thursday, Jan. 2, 1812, to be set apart for a day of fasting and prayer throughout the district, and chose Deacon Jonathan Battelle and Mr. William Richards a committee to inform the ministers of the Association.

After Mr. Caryl's decease, there was no settled minister until the next summer, when the district united with the parish in a vote, June 2, 1812, to extend a call to Rev. Ralph Sanger to become their pastor and gospel minister, with a yearly salary of five hundred and fifty dollars; also the use and improvement of the church lot; also that Mr. Sanger have

liberty to be absent two Sabbaths in a year if it be his desire. A committee of three were appointed, consisting of Capt. Samuel Fisher, Mr. James Mann, and Mr. Aaron Whiting, to inform Mr. Sanger of their choice. Mr. Sanger made the following reply :

"To the Church and Society in Dover.

"MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—Since I received an expression of your wishes, as contained in the votes of the church and society, it has been my earnest endeavor, as well as humble prayer, to take the important subject into serious consideration. I have considered the warm affection and kind attention which were exercised and displayed toward him whose labor in the Lord was long and precious among you, and whose memory, while he now sleepeth with the fathers, you cherish with truly filial affection.

"I have consulted my friends and have not the happiness to say that their opinions were unanimous. I have consulted others also, whose opinions I value, and found them far from being united. While my mind was undergoing a conflict, from their varying opinions, it recurred to a consideration of your condition—to a consideration of what might be the situation of your affairs in case I should feel myself bound to non-concur with your wishes. The thought was painful. It has not, I trust, been without its weight on my mind. I have considered also your proposals. The form of a part of them now meets my most cordial approbation, and should it so happen that no explicit alteration in other parts shall take place, permit me to understand and expect that I may not materially suffer from the changes which await all human affairs,—changes which no prudence can foresee nor care avoid. I have considered also your tolerant and catholic spirit, your charity and affection for the pious and good of all denominations, your sacred regard for the Holy Scriptures in their nature and simplicity and purity without human addition or diminution. In these points permit me to say that your sentiments perfectly agree with my own. And it is my earnest wish, as well as devout prayer, that while I shun not to declare the whole counsel of God, 'I may never teach for doctrines the commandments of men.'

"From these considerations, and under these expectations, I am induced to say, 'I accept your invitation.' And, in connexion with this acceptance, I tender you, for all your past attention, my most hearty thanks, confidently trusting that while nothing may in future be wanting on my part, so that there will be no less disposition on yours to continue them. And although our situation, my friends, may not be the most conspicuous, we may not enjoy the stare and gaze of the world, still let us do all in our power to enjoy what is infinitely superior,—the cordial love and mutual kind attentions of each other, still may we enjoy the delightful satisfaction of promoting each other's happiness. And, above all, may we enjoy the approbation of our own minds and the serenity of a pious hope,—a hope of obtaining his favor, 'whose favor is life, and whose loving kindness is better than life.'

"Finally, my Brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might. Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and for me, that I may open my mouth boldly to make known the mystery of the Gospel, for which I am an ambassador. And by our mutual prayers, our kind affections, and our good offices to each other, by our uninterrupted and increasing friendship *here* may we be prepared for that friendship which *death* cannot destroy, which eternity cannot impair.

"Thus prays your sincere and humble servant,

"RALPH SANGER.

"CAMBRIDGE, July 6, 1812."

He was ordained Sept. 16, 1812. His father, Zedekiah Sanger, D.D., preached the sermon at his ordination. Dr. Sanger enjoyed an unbroken pastorate of nearly half a century.

The greatest calamity which befell the society during his ministry was the burning of the church, Jan. 20, 1839. The next morning members of the society gathered around the smoking ruins and made arrangements for an informal parish meeting; and in less than eight months the present house was finished and dedicated.

The family of Dr. Sanger was of good old Puritan stock, and some of his ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. His father, Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, D.D., graduated at Harvard University in 1771, and was settled in Duxbury, Mass.; afterwards in Bridgewater, in the same State, where he performed the active duties of a minister till his death, in 1820. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Bowdoin College, Me., in 1807. His wife was Irene Freeman, and their family consisted of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, all of whom reached years of maturity. Of the sons, Richard and Ralph were graduates of Harvard College, and Zedekiah of Brown University, at Providence, R. I. Ralph and Zedekiah became ministers.

Ralph, the subject of this memoir, was born in Duxbury, June 22, 1786, but spent most of his youthful days in Bridgewater. He was fitted for college by his father, as was customary in the earlier days of New England when preparatory schools were few. He entered Harvard in 1804, his brother Richard being at that time tutor in Greek. In 1808 he graduated with the highest honors of his class. The following year he was master of the Latin grammar school in Concord, Mass.; he then returned to his alma mater, and was tutor in mathematics for two years; he then prepared for the ministry under the guidance of his father, who had many students under his care prior to the establishment of divinity schools. In 1813 he removed to Dover and took charge of the First Parish, at that time the only one in town, living in the family of Deacon Jonathan Battelle, and frequently having students from Cambridge under his care.

In 1817 he was married to Charlotte Kingman, of East Bridgewater, Mass., and established his home in the centre of the town, where his six children were born and reared. Ralph, born March 31, 1818, died March 31 (on his birthday), 1850. George Partidge, born Nov. 27, 1819, graduated at Harvard University, 1840, and now United States attorney for East-

ern Massachusetts, resides at Cambridge, Mass. Charlotte Kingman, born Aug. 17, 1822, married William G. Gannett, Oct. 10, 1848, died Aug. 2, 1871. John White, born March 15, 1824, died at Shanghai, China, 1866; was captain in East India trade. Simon Greenleaf, born March 9, 1827, graduated at Harvard University, 1848, a teacher in Chicago. Irene Freeman, born Aug. 13, 1830, a teacher in Boston. He resided here until July 8, 1857, when his house was destroyed by an incendiary fire. In this year he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard University. He then went to Cambridge and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Gannett, until his death, in 1860. But his connection with his parish remained unbroken until his last illness. He died May 6, 1860, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Among his people Dr. Sanger always labored earnestly to promote their material, moral, intellectual, and spiritual welfare. He was the means of establishing a town library, took a deep interest in town, county, and State societies for promotion of agriculture, and during his long ministry, which covered a period of nearly forty-seven years, acted as chairman of the school committee. He also represented the town in the State Legislature three years, and was much interested in the project of having a railroad through the town. His perceptions were quick and ideas logical, and he strove not only to do good himself, but endeavored to lead others to follow in his footsteps.

Mrs. Sanger survived her husband twenty-one years, dying at the age of ninety. Together they labored long and faithfully for the good of those around them; both did a work worthy of the noblest ambition, and both rest from their labors in the beautiful cemetery of Mount Auburn. No better inscription could be placed upon their tomb than "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

After the resignation of Mr. Sanger the society united in extending an invitation, Nov. 8, 1858, to Rev. Edward Barker, a graduate of Meadville Theological School, Pennsylvania, to settle with them as colleague with Rev. Ralph Sanger, with a salary of five hundred dollars. The invitation was accepted Nov. 15, 1858, and Mr. Barker was soon ordained, and commenced in the labor of the ministry. Mr. Barker was pastor of the church a little more than two years, his labor terminating Dec. 17, 1860. After Mr. Barker's withdrawal the pulpit was supplied for a while by Rev. Horatio Alger, of South Natick; but he soon felt that the work was too laborious to be continued in connection with the care of his own parish in Natick, and the society was without a settled

pastor until April 1, 1863, when the parish and church concurred in extending a call to Rev. George Proctor, of Billerica. George Proctor was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Sept. 5, 1814, the son of Azariah and Lucy (Hodgman) Proctor. He received his early education in Chelmsford. In 1839 he commenced the study of theology under the instruction of Rev. Rufus S. Pope, who for thirty years was pastor of the Universalist Society in Hyannis. April 1, 1840, Mr. Proctor was ordained and installed pastor of the Universalist Society in Sterling, where he labored five years; from that time until April 1, 1847, he was pastor of a society in Harvard, laboring a portion of the time in Boxboro'; he was then called to Billerica, Mass., where he remained until 1854. He then became pastor of a parish in Oxford; remained there three years, when he was recalled to Billerica, where he labored six years more, making in all a pastorate of nearly thirteen years in that place. April 19, 1863, he commenced his labors in Dover, and remained five years. One of the most gratifying events of his ministry in Dover occurred July 7, 1867, when twenty-two persons were received into the church by baptism and the right hand of fellowship. He was a pastor much beloved and respected by his people.

In June, 1868, the society invited Rev. Calvin S. Locke, of West Dedham, to supply the pulpit for an indefinite period.

Calvin Stoughton Locke was born in Acworth, N. H., Oct. 11, 1829. After the decease of his parents he was placed, in 1834, under the guardianship of Rev. Moses Gerald, of Alstead, N. H., and was reared under the most pronounced Calvinistic theology. He was prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He graduated from Amherst College in 1849. After teaching two years in Essex, Mass., he entered the Divinity School of Harvard University and graduated in 1854. December 6th of the same year he was ordained pastor of the Third Parish of Dedham. His ministry in this parish continued until July, 1864, when he opened a private school in West Dedham. After supplying the pulpit at Dover eleven years, he resigned his charge, much to the regret of the society. During his pastorate the society procured new hymn books, renovated the church, obtained a cabinet organ for the Sunday-school, and replaced the pipe organ with a better instrument. Much of this work was due to the labor and influence of the pastor. The society still hold him in loving remembrance. Since his resignation he has and is devoting his time and labor to the private school which he established in 1864.

In 1880 the parish extended a call to Rev. Eugene De Normandie, of Sherborn, who still divides his labors between the societies of Sherborn and Dover.

The deacons of the church since its formation have been Ralph Day, Joshua Ellis, Joseph Haven, Ebenezer Newell, Noah Haven, Ebenezer Smith, Ephraim Wilson, Jonathan Battelle, Ralph Battelle, Joseph Larrabee, Asa Talbot, Joseph A. Smith.

The Second Congregationalist Church.—This church was organized December 28, 1838. In 1812 Rev. Ralph Sanger was settled as Mr. Caryl's successor by a council of neighboring pastors, who were satisfied with his examination on the received creed of the New England Congregational Churches.

It was discovered, however, ere long that he did not preach clearly evangelical truths, and gradually this became so apparent and unsatisfactory that those who represented and loved the faith of the fathers felt compelled to withdraw. After seeking for a time spiritual homes in neighboring towns, they organized, with others from the old parish, a society for the express purpose of building a sanctuary of their own, on the site of the old meeting-house, which was dedicated June 27, 1839. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. S. Aiken, D.D., of the Park Street Church, Boston. The church was reorganized October 23d of the same year. This reorganization (in legal form the Second Church) was necessary because, according to the ruling of the courts, the original church having withdrawn, those who withdrew from the society could not lawfully carry any portion of the funds with them; thus the old society held the property. The first minister was the Rev. George Champion, who was active in forming the new church, and whose name, with that of his wife, heads the list of membership.

He left Dec. 5, 1841, and was succeeded by the Rev. Rowell Tenney, who supplied eight months. Rev. Alfred Greenwood came September, 1842, and remained till 1843, when Rev. Calvin White supplied the pulpit until June 20, 1847.

Rev. Oramel W. Cooley was ordained and installed May 4, 1848. His connection with the church ceased in the summer of 1850. The Rev. John Haskell was ordained Dec. 2, 1850. Mr. Haskell resigned Nov. 3, 1858.

Until June, 1859, the pulpit was supplied by the Revs. Wright, Carver, Small, Peabody, and others, when the Rev. T. S. Norton was invited to become pastor, and, without a formal settlement, remained until January, 1869. After Mr. Norton, whose pastorate was the longest since 1839, Rev. J. G. Wilson and others occupied the pulpit. Rev. S. C.

Strong, of South Natick, also supplied the pulpit. The parish had become weakened by divisions, and the pulpit was supplied mostly by theological students until 1875, when the Rev. John Wood, of Wellesley, was the non-resident minister for about three years, and made himself quite as efficient as if living among the people,—uniting discordant elements, and receiving new accessions to the communion. About this time the Charles River prayer-meeting, which was started during Mr. Norton's ministry, became a regular Sabbath afternoon service, under the care of the church in Dover. In 1878 the Home Missionary Society united the South Natick and Dover societies, and called the Rev. Peirce Pinch to settle over them. He was installed July 25, 1878. This union of churches was dissolved May 18, 1880. By the action of the Home Missionary Society, Charles River and Dover societies were united, and the Rev. J. W. Brownville invited to become pastor over the two societies in June, 1880. Mr. Brownville resigned in June, 1882. Rev. I. N. B. Headly and others supplied until September, 1882, when the Rev. P. C. Headly commenced to supply the pulpit, and is now the resident pastor. The Charles River society withdrew from the Dover society about this time.

The deacons of the church since its formation are as follows: Daniel Chickering, chosen Oct. 31, 1839; died Jan. 17, 1872. Calvin Bigelow, chosen Oct. 31, 1839; died Jan. 24, 1872. James Chickering, chosen May 9, 1872; died Oct. 20, 1875. Prescott Fiske, chosen Nov. 13, 1878, for five years; resigned. Eben Higgins, chosen Nov. 13, 1878, for three years; term expired Nov. 13, 1881. Richard P. Mills, chosen Nov. 5, 1881; removed to Rockport in 1883. James McGill, chosen Dec. 17, 1882. Rev. T. S. Norton, chosen April 28, 1883.

The Baptist Church.—A number of persons professing the Baptist faith, residing in Needham, Natick, and Dover, formed themselves into a church in 1837, to be known as the Needham and Dover Baptist Church. In 1838 a chapel was built and dedicated at Charles River village for the accommodation of all. They were publicly recognized by an ecclesiastical council as a Baptist Church. Other churches having been formed in the neighboring towns, it was thought expedient in 1859 to move the chapel to its present location. The church was well attended for a number of years, the pulpit being supplied almost wholly by students from the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton. Sherman Battelle, Esq., and Deacon John Kenrick labored many years for its prosperity, but the numbers being small, it was deemed advisable to discontinue public services.

The first Sunday-school in town was organized April, 1818, by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Battelle, at Charles River village, over the store of Capt. Newell, for the instruction of the people laboring in the mills. Little is known of this early Sunday-school, as it existed only a few years. Some years later another was organized in connection with the First Parish Church. In 1822, Miss Mary Perry, being then a teacher in the Centre District School, wishing to encourage an interest in religious exercises, invited her pupils to commit passages of Scripture and verses of hymns to be repeated to her Monday morning. Some of the pupils entered upon the duties with pleasure; but as the interest increased, jealousies arose, and some of the people complained that too much time was taken from the public school duties. Miss Perry then invited the scholars to meet her in the school-house Sunday noons. This invitation was accepted, and a larger number was soon in attendance than could be accommodated. In 1824 the school was moved to the church, but the instructors received but few expressions of encouragement or sympathy from pastor or people.

Nearly all of the Sunday-schools in early times were held in school-houses during the warm weather, discontinuing during the winter months, and having but little or no connection with the church.

Revolutionary War.—Amid the cares and labors of a pioneer life our ancestors were early called to defend the rights and liberties of their homes in the wilderness. On the morning of April 19, 1775, as the British troops marched towards Lexington, a messenger, a sharer of the toil of Paul Revere, was sent into the country to arouse the people to defend their homes. Dover, then a precinct of Dedham, was ready to respond to the patriotic call. Sixty-eight brave men went forth, and one (Charles Haven) never returned. Two months later, June 17th, at the battle of Bunker Hill, as Col. Prescott led his thousand men to occupy the heights of Charlestown, we find our noble men among the number, and one (Aaron Whiting), ready to be among the defenders, left his oxen and plow in the field. His wife unyoked the oxen and turned them to pasture, but the plow remained in the unfinished furrow until his return three months later. When Washington reached Boston, a fortnight after the battle of Bunker Hill, he found a large body of volunteers ready to be organized and disciplined as soldiers.

Then in May, 1775, when it was decided by some of the patriots to secure Ticonderoga and Crown Point, we find Nathaniel Chickering, Lieut. Lemuel Richards, Moses Richards, Thadeus Richards, John

Jones, and Bariah Smith among the brave to capture these forts. One of the number, John Jones, died at Crown Point, with smallpox, July 4, 1776.

The last precinct meeting warned in "His Majesty's" name was April 21, 1774. From that time until Sept. 29, 1777, the meetings were warned as freeholders and inhabitants of the Fourth Precinct. After that date they were warned in the name of the government and people of Massachusetts Bay. Large sums of money were granted from time to time to defray the expenses of the war.

The town of Dedham declared its independence May 27, 1776.

The following is the form of the oath of allegiance:

"We, the subscribers, each one of us for himself, do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free sovereign and independent State. And I do swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever. And that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the King, Queen, or Government of Great Britain (as the case may be), and every other Foreign Power whatsoever: and that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, superiority, Pre-eminence, Authority, Dispensing or other Power in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical, or spiritual, within this Commonwealth, except the Authority and Power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the Congress of the United States. And I do further testify and declare that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation. And that I do make this Acknowledgment, Profession, Testimony, Denial, Declaration, Renunciation, and Abjuration heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help you God."

The following names will show the readiness to respond to the call of duty in this trying time: Joseph Cheeny, James Cheeny, and Nathaniel Miller guarded Burgoyne's troops one hundred and fifty days. Ellis Whiting, Michael Bacon, Jonathan Battelle guarded Governor's Island thirty-three days. Capt. Ebenezer Battelle, Lieut. Asa Richards, John Cheeny, Adam Jones, Stephen Gay, Samuel Farrington, John Chickering, Hezekiah Battelle, and Ebenezer Battelle guarded Roxbury fourteen days. Bariah Smith, Ebenezer Richards, Jeremiah Bacon, Jr., Moses Bacon, Josiah Bacon, Jr., guarded at Roxbury and Providence seventeen days. Jabez Whiting, Daniel Chickering, Thomas Leath, John Brown, Jesse Richards, Luke Dean, Elijah Dewings, Nathan Cook, Ichabod Farrington, Abijah Richards, Aaron Fairbanks, John Draper, Thomas Leatherbee, Bariah Smith, and Samuel Chickering guarded in and

around Boston from eight to one hundred and seventeen days. Many held the soldier's rank and three were officers,—Col. Daniel Whiting, Lieut. Ebenezer Newell, and Capt. Hezekiah Allen. Their names may be read on the moss-covered stones as they sleep beneath the sod in the quiet of our loved and hallowed cemetery. Ebenezer Wilkinson and Daniel Fuller were drafted to serve in the war of 1812.

Civil War.—We would not forget our brave sons and brothers who risked fortune and life to free the slave and defend the flag of our nation, and as they buckled on their armor in its defense tearful eyes and heavy hearts were left behind.

Thirty-three enlisted and sixteen laid down their lives for the country they loved. And as we plant the myrtle and the rose over these patriot graves may our prayers be that the nation's blood may never flow again to wash away the stain of the oppressor or the foe.

The following is a list of the names of the soldiers who served in the civil war :

Henry H. Ayres.	James G. Mann.
Calvin Ayres.	Ellis Marden.
Abraham Bigelow.	William Martin.
Chester A. Bigelow.	Thomas Monroe.
George Bemis.	Robert Mitchell (navy).
James A. Baldwin.	George E. Miller.
Andrew W. Bartlett.	Timothy Ragan.
John M. Brown.	Howard A. Staples.
Joseph A. Copeland.	Lewis Smith.
James Carey.	Frederic E. Smith.
Theodore L. Dunn.	John E. Strang.
Perez L. Fearing.	Ansel H. Tisdale.
George W. Fearing.	Levi A. Talbot.
John Frost (navy).	Benjamin Thomas.
Lewis N. Goulding.	Samuel G. Thomas.
Edwin F. Gay.	Ithamar Whiting.
Henry J. Hanks.	Daniel Whiting.
William G. Hart.	William Whiting.
Willard Hotchkiss (navy).	Albert Woods.
C. Dwight Hanscomb.	George H. Wise.
George R. Markham.	James Welch.
Elbridge L. Mann.	Patrick Wall.

Documentary History.—A petition, signed Jan. 16, 1782, was presented to the General Court, praying that the precinct might be incorporated as a town. It passed in the House, was sent to the Senate, read the first time, and on the second reading was rejected, April 23, 1782. The Fourth Precinct of Dedham voted, March 17, 1784, to apply again to the General Court to be incorporated as a town, and John Jones, Joseph Haven, and John Reed were chosen agents to present the memorial of the inhabitants to the General Court. Humbly showing by their petition the great inconvenience under which they labored, not being an incorporated body ; that many

of the inhabitants of the precinct were obliged to travel from eight to twenty miles to attend the town-meetings, and by reason of the extra distance, the badness of the ways, and oftentimes deep snows and stormy seasons, there would not be more than three or four of the precinct at the town-meeting when matters of importance were transacted ; also, that a considerable number of the precinct, being worried with such unreasonable toil and travel, had determined several years ago never to attend another town-meeting at such inconvenience ; and although they were not many in number or opulent, still if they were smaller in number and of less ability, they were under an absolute necessity of being incorporated as a town. This petition passed in the House of Representatives but was rejected in the Senate, as the numbers in the precinct were below the number required for a representative. The inhabitants then met, June 28, 1774, and prepared a draft to be presented to the General Court, to be incorporated into a district with the same boundaries as when a precinct. This petition was accepted, and the precinct was incorporated into a district by the name of Dover, July 6, 1784, with these provisions, that the inhabitants of the precinct pay all the taxes and debts due the town of Dedham ; also, relinquish all the rights, titles, and interest in the work-house, school money, and all donations and public privileges in the town of Dedham ; also, that the selectmen of the town of Dedham give notice fifteen days at least before choosing a representative, to meet with the town of Dover to choose a representative. The first public meeting of the district was held Aug. 9, 1784, and the following officers chosen : Selectmen, John Jones, Esq., Deacon Joseph Haven, and Lieut. Ebenezer Newell ; Treasurer, William Whiting ; Theodore Newell, constable and collector. May 9, 1785, the town of Dedham and district of Dover made choice of Nathaniel Kingsbury and Samuel Dexter to represent the town and district in the General Court. March 4, 1790, the district of Dover, in the county of Suffolk, was annexed to the town of Medfield for choosing representatives for the future. In colonial days many of the towns, on account of the smallness of their numbers, did not send representatives. Then each town paid its representative and were fined if one was not sent, delegates often being sent to petition the court to remit the fine.

A petition was presented to the Legislature, Feb. 17, 1836, praying to be incorporated into a town, having ascertained that there were more than one hundred and fifty ratable polls, being the number sufficient to entitle them to a representative of their

own. This petition was presented by Walter Stowe, Lowell Perry, and Timothy Allen, selectmen of the district. The petition was granted March 31, 1836, and Dover, having been fifty-six years a precinct and fifty-two a district, became a town possessed of all the duties and liabilities of other towns of the commonwealth.

Representatives to the General Court have been as follows:

1836. Rev. Ralph Sanger.	1853. Rev. Ralph Sanger.
1840. Calvin Richards.	1858. Henry Horton.
1844. Rev. Ralph Sanger.	1864. Theodore Dunn.
1845. Elijah Perry, Jr.	1869. Abner L. Smith.
1846. Rev. Ralph Sanger.	1871. Amos W. Shumway.
1850. " "	1877. John Humphrey.
1851. Calvin Richards.	

In 1754, Ensign John Jones was chosen to procure a burial-cloth for the precinct. In 1774 the inhabitants voted that they will not drink any kind of India tea, or allow their families to use it. A committee of eleven were chosen to make inquiries if any persons violate their engagements.

In 1786 a pound was built. In 1787 the Farm Bridge was built. In 1794 cattle and swine were allowed to run at large. In 1795 guide-posts were erected in various parts of the town. In 1780 taxes were grievous to be borne, and great hardships endured on account of it. In 1800 it was voted to build a powder-house on the land of Capt. Samuel Fisher. It was built by Obed Burridge, and was sold in 1845. Fifty dollars were voted to support the singing-school in 1830. Census, May 22, 1837, 518. In 1843 it was voted that citizens have the privilege of taking up lots in the burial-ground, not to exceed twenty feet square; it was also voted to lay out walks and set out trees. Elijah Perry, Calvin Richards, and Luther Eastman were chosen a committee to beautify and improve the burial-grounds. In 1845 tythingmen were chosen. In 1862 it was voted to pay two hundred dollars to volunteers who would enlist to fill the quota of the town. In 1876 the population was 645.

Poor.—For many years the poor of the town were boarded in families, wherever they could be accommodated. Later a farm was bought for a home for the poor, which was afterward sold at public auction. In 1865, Joseph Larrabee bequeathed all his real and personal estate to the town, the income to be used for the comfort and benefit of poor persons, who had a legal settlement in Dover. He especially recommended that the trustees use a portion for the aged and feeble who could not fully maintain themselves.

Educational.—Not only were our ancestors inter-

ested in religious advancement, but the cause of public instruction received their early attention. In 1759 an order for 7s. 4d. was granted to Timothy Ellis for mending the windows to the school-house the year before. Also, previous to this an order without date was granted to Thomas Jackson for £31 6s. 8d., for his wife Leonora teaching school at Mr. Bacon's house. The first precinct meetings, 1748, were held in a school-house near the dwelling-house of Joseph Chickering. This school-house must have been owned by individuals, as in a precinct meeting, March 6, 1761, the inhabitants wished to remove the school-house to a more convenient place near the meeting-house, but the proprietors would not consent to have it removed. In 1762 the inhabitants applied to Dedham for their proportion of school money due the Fourth Precinct. Voted, March 21, 1763, to build a new school-house, "opposite to y^e north side of y^e meeting-house, on land of Dea. Joshua Ellis." "Then Dea. Joshua Ellis made an open declaration to y^e said precinct, that he did give to y^e said precinct the land pitched upon for y^e use of a school-house and yard, viz., four rods square; the southerly line of y^e said square to bound south on the highway that leads by the north side of the meeting-house." "And the said precinct accepted the same, and voted their thanks to Dea. Joshua Ellis for the said land." An appropriation of twenty-five pounds was made to build the school-house.

Voted, April 4, 1785, to build two new school-houses, one in the west and one in the east part of the town. Appropriated £25 for building each. In 1785 granted to Jeremiah Bacon £3 12s. 8d., for keeping school in the centre division for the winter. Also gave an order for £3 June 4, 1786, to Miss Mary Whiting, for teaching in the Centre division. In 1789 gave an order to Paul Whiting for £2 8s. 0d., for his wife teaching in the East division. In 1791 paid John Jones 11s. 4d. in part for his services as school committee. In 1830, Rev. Ralph Sanger, Josiah Newell, and Noah Fiske were elected school committee. In 1838 voted to define school district limits, to be designated as the east, west, and centre districts. "The inhabitants of the south part of the town to draw their proportion of the school money by the scholar."

In 1796 voted to grant fifty-five pounds for schooling. In 1798 voted two hundred dollars for the use of the schools.

The Centre division in 1838 consisted of fifty-two families, and ninety-nine scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one. It being so large it was thought advisable to divide it into two districts, and

what is now known as the North district was set off. In 1839 it was voted each district choose a prudential committee. In 1841 it was voted to build a new school-house in the West district, the old one being too small for the number of scholars attending; ceiling being so low in that part of the house where the seats and writing-desks were located that a person of medium height could not stand erect. In 1851 voted to have school reports printed. In 1864 voted that the school committee choose a superintendent, with a salary of thirty dollars per year. In 1865 the South district formed a union with Walpole and Dedham. In 1869 the district system was abolished.

The money for schools was divided for many years between the districts in proportion as each district paid taxes for their support.

In 1884 the town appropriated twelve hundred dollars for the support of schools, and that, with the dog-tax and share of State School Fund, gives about sixteen hundred dollars for the maintenance of the four schools.

There are one hundred and five children in the town between the ages of five and fifteen, who attend the public schools. There being no High School, all who wish to pursue their studies attend schools of a higher grade in the adjoining towns.

Women have been elected as members of the school committee, and have served as superintendents for the past eleven years.

The following names will show the interest that has been manifested to procure a liberal education, all having received a college education or were members of a college:

- 1765. Nathaniel Battelle, Harvard College.
- 1774. Jabez Chickering, Harvard College.
- 1774. Joseph Haven, Harvard College.
- 1776. John Haven, Harvard College.
- 1788. George Cary, Harvard College.
- 1800. Hezekiah Allen, Harvard College.
- 1803. William Draper, Harvard College.
- 1803. Jesse Fisher, Harvard College.
- 1810. Samuel Fisher, Harvard College.
- 1810. Joseph Haven, Harvard College.
- 1814. Mason Fisher, Harvard College.
- 1818. Jesse Chickering, Harvard College.
- 1833. Fisher Ames Harding, Harvard College.
- 1840. George Partridge Sanger, Harvard College.
- 1797. Morrill Allen, Brown University.
- 1812. Thaddeus Allen, Brown University.
- 1812. Daniel Whiting, Brown University.
- 8114. Hezekiah Battelle, Brown University.

Post-Office.—The post-office was established in Dover, February, 1838. Previous to this the mail was brought to Dover from Dedham several times during the week on horseback. At the time the

office was established there were two mails during the week, Wednesday and Saturday.

The first postmaster, John Williams, was born in Groton. In early life he moved to Dedham, married Sally B. Stone, of that town, and resided there several years. He then came to Dover, established a hotel, where many a weary traveler was refreshed at the bountiful board, as the four-horse coach from Woonsocket Falls tarried on its way to Boston. In connection with the hotel he kept a livery stable and store. He was deputy sheriff many years, and held other offices of trust and responsibility in town. At his decease, February, 1840, Rev. Ralph Sanger was appointed postmaster, and held the office twenty-two years, resigning January, 1862. It was during his term of office that daily mails were established. The mail previous to 1861 was brought by stage from Wellingly to South Natick for several years, then to Needham until the railroad was built through the town.

In January, 1862, Isaac Howe, the third postmaster, was appointed. Mr. Howe was a native of Framingham. He married Betsy Williams, the only child of the first postmaster, and continued the hotel and store several years after the death of Mr. Williams. Mr. Howe resigned January, 1875, when his son, G. L. Howe, the present postmaster, was appointed. There are now two mails daily, A.M. and P.M., from Boston.

Library.—The first library in town was organized during the early ministry of Rev. Ralph Sanger, and was known as the Proprietors' Library Association. It consisted of the best histories, biographies, and miscellaneous reading of the time. The library was kept at Mr. Sanger's house, and quarterly meetings were held for the exchange of books. Mr. Sanger's knowledge of books and timely suggestions were always gladly received. Residents of Natick availed themselves of the privilege of becoming members, and were among the regular attendants at the quarterly meetings, this being the largest and best collection of books in the vicinity.

This early library and the literary influence exerted by Mr. Sanger fostered a taste for reading which resulted in the formation of a parish library in 1870. Mr. Calvin Richards was deeply interested in its formation, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the scattered volumes of the former library were gathered, and that the present one now exists. Feb. 12, 1874, Mr. Frederic Barden presented the First Parish in Dover with one thousand dollars, the interest to be used in purchasing books for the parish library. The parish wished to change the name from the First Parish to the Barden Library, but he modestly de-

clined, wishing not to have his name at the head of a large or small institution, preferring that it should be engraven on the hearts of his dear friends, for whom he had the kindest remembrance, both for the living and the dead; and, as he expressed himself, "that he took great pleasure in visiting their house of worship, so neatly fitted up, and seeing the young take the books from the library, which he hoped would be a source to help lead them, through virtue and religion, up to God." The library now comprises about seven hundred volumes, and is kept in the vestibule of the church.

Town Hall.—When the Second Church of the First Parish was burned, Jan. 20, 1839, the town-meetings were held in the Centre school-house, and a committee of five, consisting of Capt. Walter Stowe, Capt. Lowell Perry, Jeremiah Marden, Capt. John Shumway, and Joseph A. Smith, were chosen to negotiate with the parish committee, composed of Hiram W. Jones, Daniel Mann, and John Williams, in reference to building a vestry in connection with the meeting-house of the First Parish. The sum of three hundred dollars was appropriated to defray the expense. The vestry was used as a town house from 1839 until 1880 for all town purposes. The question of a new town house was suggested and discussed at different times, as early as 1854, but nothing decided was done until the spring of 1879, when an appropriation of three thousand six hundred dollars was made by the town and a committee chosen to superintend the building of a house suitable for the uses of the town. The committee chosen was Warren Savin, Eben Higgins, William A. Howe. There existed a difference of opinion as to the expediency of building a one-story or two-story building, but a two-story building was erected. It was framed, boarded, and slated, when a cyclone, July 16, 1879, blew it down, making a complete wreck of the building and killing one of the workmen and seriously injuring others. The town sustained a loss of nineteen hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-five cents. Meetings were called and the subject again discussed, which resulted in choosing a new committee, this time the selectmen, Capt. John Humphrey, Barnabas Paine, and Asa Talbot. The town made another appropriation for a new building. The wreck was cleared away, lumber sold, a new site selected, and a one-story building erected, capable of seating on the lower floor and gallery about four hundred people. It is neatly finished in chestnut, handsomely frescoed, and in all respects is commodious and substantial, costing the town, completed and furnished, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars

and eight cents. The architect was T. W. Silloway, of Boston. It was dedicated June 17, 1880, a large audience being present. Remarks were made by John C. Coombs, president of the meeting, and a report of the building committee was read by the chairman, Capt. John Humphrey. Prayer was offered by Rev. Horatio Alger, of South Natick; and an address was delivered by Frank Smith, of Dover. Short speeches were made by Thomas W. Silloway, of Boston, Rev. C. S. Locke, of West Dedham, Rev. Horatio Alger and Elijah Perry, Esq., of Natick, Rev. T. S. Norton, of Prescott, and others. The services closed by singing an ode written for the occasion by Rev. C. C. Sewell, of Medfield. Music was furnished by L. W. Colburn and family, of South Natick; singing by the Medfield quartette. The hall was tastefully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers furnished by our summer residents, B. P. Cheney, Esq., and Dr. H. R. Stevens.

Mills.—Dover has been and is largely an agricultural town, yet other interests at different times have been represented in the town. As early as March 10, 1796, a committee was chosen to view the ground for a new road from the house of Lieut. Lemuel Richards to Mill Creek, west of Noannet Brook, to the new slitting-mill, and October 24th of the same year voted to erect a bridge over the waste water running from the saw-mill belonging to Capt. Josiah Newell and George Fisher. In 1815 the first rolling-mill was built in Dover by a company of gentlemen belonging in Boston, Dover, and Medfield. They employed a millwright by the name of Johnstone, an Englishman, who was smuggled into this country some years previously, it being against the laws of England that any skilled mechanics should leave it. This was the first rolling-mill built to run with one water-wheel in this part of the country; two undershot wheels were formerly used, one for each roll, the rolls turning no faster than the wheels, perhaps ten times a minute, while this was a bucket-wheel thirty-six feet in diameter, the buckets being four feet in length, the water flowing over the top of the wheel. The speed of the rolls was increased to forty turns a minute. It had been thought impossible to run a mill for rolling iron with so small a supply of water, yet this mill was capable of rolling as many tons of iron in a year as other mills built at that time, driven by all the water in Charles River. Owing to the increased speed of the rolls, this mill was used for rolling iron some eight or ten years, when the company failed and the land and buildings were sold. Nothing now remains but the stone foundations and wheel-shaft.

For many years a mill for manufacturing sheathing paper has been in active operation on the former site of the slitting- and saw-mills, known as the Hill Paper-Mills, the business being done by Messrs. Hill & Sons.

In 1865 and for years previous cigars were manufactured by Linus Bliss, but the business was not continued after his decease.

At one time a shoe-manufactory was started, but was soon abandoned.

Early Settlers.—Few towns in the vicinity have as fine scenery or more pleasant drives than the quiet little town of Dover. The old mill, with its broken dams, the little brook rippling through the dams and wheel-pit, and passing off under ground for a long distance, the foundation-stones of the various buildings situated in the low valley grown up to wood and out of sight of human habitation, make it a romantic locality. The view of the Charles River valley, near Sherborn, or Farm Bridge, formed the scene of a fine painting by Inness.

A look from Pegan Hill well repays for the labor of reaching the summit, which is four hundred feet above tide-water.

Looking east upon a clear day, Bunker Hill Monument can be seen with the naked eye. Turn to the northwest, and old Wachusett and the granite hills of Monadnock Mountains are in view. The Peterboro' Hills may be seen, and nearer, Nobscot and Goodman's Hills.

Pegan Hill was once the property of Wataspaquin, one of King Philip's tribe, and was left as a gift to his sons, Anthony, James, and Thomas.

The Natick records relate laying out a road from Thomas Pegan, Jr.'s, house to Thomas Pegan, Sr.'s, house, on Pegan Hill. Thomas Pegan was an Indian who lived on the northwesterly part of the hill, well up towards the top, from whom it took its name (and was formerly written Peegun). The cellar-holes and places where his house and buildings stood are still to be seen, and though their homes were rude and their ideas of life crude, it is evident their tastes were not wholly barbarous, as shrubs and clusters of rose-bushes are remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants to have been seen growing about their doors. And as we follow down the northwesterly side of the hill, and come to the site of the home of Deborah Comechos (now Mr. James Draper's home), and are shown fruit-trees that were planted and cared for by Indian women, we learn that it was not impossible for these warlike people to be taught to love and follow the track of civilization. Hannah Dexter an Indian doctress, was celebrated for her knowledge

of roots and herbs, and even the English people came many miles to consult this famous woman. She finally came to an untimely end, being burned to death Dec. 6, 1821. Her grandson, Joseph Purchase, being charged with the crime, was imprisoned, and died in the prison before the law was executed. Deacon Ephraim, an Indian of good repute and English habits, was deacon, with Col. John Jones, of Dover, for many years in (Parson Lothrop's) Rev. Stephen Badger's church of South Natick:

At a town-meeting in Natick, March 10, 1734–35, we find many of these Indians elected to fill town offices,—Thomas Peegun, moderator; Deacon Joseph Ephraim, Thomas Peegun, Josiah Speare, selectmen; Jeremiah Comecho, one of the constables; Thomas Peegun, an assessor; Nathaniel Coochuck, surveyor of highways; Eleazer Annepogeni, Nathaniel Coochuck, fence-viewers; and Thomas Peegun, sexton.

The civilization of these Indians was almost wholly due to the missionary labors of John Elliot, who was born in England in 1604, came to Boston in 1631, and on Nov. 5, 1632, was settled as teacher of a church in Roxbury. He soon became much interested to teach these aborigines the way of a better life. He was assisted by his eldest son, who was a minister in Newton, in his labors as missionary and in translating the Bible into the Indian tongue. The town of Natick (which signifies a place of hills) was granted to the Indian converts at the request of the Apostle Elliot, who sent petitions to the General Court in their behalf at several different times.

1669.—“The humble petition of John Elliot, in behalf of the poor Indians of Natick, sheweth, That whereas this honored Court did appoint a committee to fix a line betwixt Dedham and Natick, bounding on each other, viz., the Worshipful Mr. Ting, Mr. Jackson, Deakon Park, and Lieutenant Cook, of Boston, who took pains in it, and the record of their determination is accepted and put into the Court records. Nevertheless, some of Dedham doe invade our line. Upon one side, they forbid the Indians to plant, take away their rails, which they have prepared to fence their corne fields, and on another side, they have taken away their lands and sold them to others, to the trouble and wonderment of the Indians, these are humbly to request this honored Court to impower the same worshipful Committee, and request you once more to take pains, and goe to the place, wt. ye have allready done, and request our brethren of Dedham to be more quiet, and let us peaceably enjoy our owne. So committing this honored Court unto the Lord, and to the word of his grace, I remaine,

“Your humble petitioner,

“JOHN ELLIOT.”

Pegan Hill was the scene of a fierce controversy between the Dedham planters and the Indians, which did not cease until the year 1700. Sergt. Richard Ellis, of Dedham, obtained a grant of the south-

westerly part of it, and had his home erected upon it. Other portions by grant or purchase became the property of the Drapers, Battelles, and Hardings. But, through the efforts of John Elliot and the Indian preacher, Daniel Takawompbait, these strifes ceased, and it is hoped as they listened to the preaching of the Rev. Oliver Peabody and Rev. Stephen Badger that higher and better thoughts took the place of these discordant feelings.

Biographical Sketches.—John Jones, son of John and Mehitable Jones, of Weston, was born Oct. 30, 1716. He moved to Dedham (now Dover) in 1742. He settled on a farm on the banks of Charles River, a promontory in the northern part of Dover, near South Natick, which at the present time is owned and occupied by B. P. Cheney, Esq., as a summer residence. He was married to Hannah Morse, by Rev. Oliver Peabody, at Natick, Feb. 23, 1742–4. He was one of the deacons of Rev. Stephen Badger's church, with Deacon Joseph Ephraim, an Indian. At one time he was proprietors' clerk for Natick, and living, as he did, so near South Natick (the original Natick), he took an active interest in its welfare as Dedham. He was justice of the peace, and tried many cases and married many couples, a record of which he kept in a book now in the possession of his grandson, Amos Perry, of Providence. He was a surveyor, and many of his sketches remain to show that he had a wide circuit of that business. In 1762 he went to Maine to survey Mount Desert. He was many years clerk and selectman for the Fourth Precinct, and the records of Dover show that he was a valued and useful citizen. He was famous for keeping records and dates. A small book kept by him now in the possession of his grandson, Elijah Perry, of South Natick, contains valuable records not to be found elsewhere. After a long and useful life he died on the farm where he first settled, Feb. 2, 1801, aged eighty-four years.

Rev. Morrill Allen was born on what is known as the old Allen farm, in Dover. Graduated at Brown University, 1797. His health failing, he was advised to work on a farm. He settled in Pembroke, regained his health, and was considered one of the best farmers of Plymouth County. He early commenced collecting the seed of the white pine, bought cheap land, sowed the seed, and saw acres grow up to wood. He retained the charge of his parish to an advanced age. As an agriculturalist, a citizen, and a pastor he was highly esteemed.

Thadeus Allen was born in Dover, May 14, 1786, and spent his youthful days upon the ancestral farm. He occasionally taught school, and during his prepara-

tion for college resided for a time at Hanover, N. H., acting as amanuensis to Professor Shurtleff, of Dartmouth College, who gave him valuable aid in his studies. He graduated at Brown University in 1812. Soon after leaving college he entered upon preparatory medical studies, but owing to impaired health was induced to enter trade with his brother Timothy, and the firm of Timothy and Thadeus Allen was established, who carried on an extensive wholesale provision business for some years in Boston. This enterprise ultimately failed, and Mr. Allen organized a private school in 1820, which he conducted for many years. He was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and very successful in imparting his knowledge to others. For many years he privately prepared students for college, and gave private instruction to persons whose political or other duties claimed higher qualifications than their previous education had given them. In the year 1857 he represented in part the city of Boston in the Legislature, and was for many years a member of the school committee of that city.

Mr. Allen was thrice married. His first wife, Clarisa Bullard, of Needham, lived but a few months. Again, in 1816, he married Ann, widow of Joseph Hunt, and daughter of John Bullard. By this marriage there were four children,—Joseph Hunt, James Woodward, Clarisa Bullard, and Elizabeth Carter.

Mr. Allen was married to his third wife in 1834, Sophia B., widow of Joseph Frothingham, who lived to make his home pleasant for nearly fifty years. There were no children by this marriage, but she proved a true and loving mother to the children of the former marriage.

In political events he took a deep interest, and was a close and critical student of American political history. He was remarkable for his erect form as he walked the streets at ninety years of age. He passed quietly from life aged ninety-six years. His wife survived him but a few hours, and they were borne in company to the shades of Mount Auburn.

The father of Mr. Allen's second wife, John Bullard, was closely connected with that famous ride of Paul Revere.

The "Sons of Liberty" was an organization embracing the most active spirits in fostering the Revolution. Mr. Bullard was an active member, and a steadfast friend of Paul Revere. His stable and grounds occupied the present site of Bromfield Street, and the "Old Province House," opposite the head of Milk Street, was the Governor's residence. It was natural for the Governor's groom to spend many a leisure hour among the horses in the neighboring

stable. One day just after dinner he was there, and remarked, "There'll be trouble to pay to-morrow." "What's up?" was the careless inquiry of Mr. Bullard. "Why, the troops march to-morrow with three days' rations." Mr. Bullard became somewhat nervous, and asked the groom if he would not finish the horse he was currying, as he had forgotten an errand on his way from home. "Certainly," was the reply; and Mr. Bullard *sped*, not to Revere's work-shop, lest it arouse suspicion, but visited another "Son of Liberty" and sent him to Revere (who had been selected for the duty), with the authentic message that the British were intending a raid upon the provincial stores at Concord. "It must be so, if Bullard told you, and I'm off at once," said Revere. Hence the famous ride.

Fisher Allen was born in Medfield, on the Allen homestead. When a young man he moved to Dover and bought a farm bordering on Charles River, near Sherborn. He married Rachel Smith, of Medfield. They passed their lives in this quiet home, commanding the love and respect of all who knew them. He died June 21, 1842, aged ninety-five years.

Noah Fiske was born in Holliston, Mass., but spent the greater part of his life in Dover. He was a schoolmaster in his early days, but for several years kept a store in the west part of the town. He was town clerk of Dover many years. He possessed many traits of character worthy of imitation. Few excelled him in kindness of heart, honesty, and unselfishness. He seemed to have no part or interest in the great bustling world, where greed and inordinate ambition take possession of men, but his life was rather an example of "doing unto others as we would that they should do to us." He was remarkable for his entire satisfaction with life and the rulings of Providence, giving daily testimony that he believed all things were ordered for the best. This was surely exemplified in his life, that "an honest man is the noblest work of God."

Fisher Tisdale was born in Dover, in 1774. Few men commanded more respect or affection from the people. He never married, but found great pleasure in storing his mind with knowledge from the best authors. A pleasant word and smile were his greetings for all. He was a constant attendant at church, and led a consistent Christian life. The music to him was no pastime, but a devotional exercise in which he always took part until age disqualified him; then his attitude, folded arms, and bowed head showed his interest in music as in prayer. "Faithful to duty" was his watchword through life. He was blessed with a rare memory, remembering dates

and events many years, telling who preached on certain Sabbaths, what the text was, and would often repeat accurately sermon and prayer after the minister. He died Sept. 6, 1856, aged eighty-two years. His quiet courtesy and respectful manner endeared him to all, but he was the most beloved by those who knew him best.

Daniel Mann was born in Dover, March 23, 1777. He resided in the eastern part of the town, where he owned a large tract of land and several houses. He was public-spirited, always ready to aid every good cause. He was especially interested in getting the railroad through the town, and spent liberally of time and money to secure it. He married Rachel Allen, May 20, 1802. His energy of character and upright business principles made him successful in whatever he undertook. He was justice of the peace, and for many years held many offices of trust in the town. He died March 4, 1859, aged eighty-one years.

Calvin Richards, son of Calvin and Lucinda Richards, was born in Dover, Sept. 29, 1807. When a young man he engaged in business in Boston, but his health failing he returned to his native town. After the decease of his father he purchased the old homestead, where he resided until a year previous to his death, when impaired health compelled him to lessen his cares and the farm, which had always belonged in the family, passed into other hands. He married Lucy M., daughter of Daniel Mann, May 27, 1841. He was always interested in the growth and welfare of the town, and was untiring in his effort to aid every plan towards its advancement. He was greatly interested in the education of the young, and served many years as superintendent of the public schools and in the Sunday-school of the church to which he belonged. He held many positions of trust, both public and private, in the town, and was twice chosen by his townsmen to represent them in the Legislature. His benevolence, sound judgment, and integrity of character commanded the respect of all. His power of harmonizing opposing elements was unusual. He died Oct. 4, 1873. "Blessed are the peacemakers."

Josiah Newell was born in Needham, but moved to Dover in 1801, and spent the greater part of his life there. He married Betsy Mann, of Dover, sister of Daniel, Simeon, and James Mann. Their family consisted of nine children (three died in infancy), and six arrived to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Newell owned the water-power in the east part of the town, and for many years was engaged in rerolling Norway iron for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia markets, and was also largely engaged in the manufacture of cut nails. He was a very charitable man, an excel-

lent neighbor, and largely interested in the religious interests of the town. Both he and his wife were for many years worthy members of the Unitarian Church. They were noted for their regularity in attending divine services. Josiah Newell, Jr., his oldest son, engaged in mercantile business in Boston, died in 1849, aged forty-five years. His youngest son, J. M. Newell, was a very successful merchant in Boston. He died on the passage to Italy, hoping by the sea voyage to regain his impaired health. The four remaining brothers and sisters reside in Newton.

Mr. Newell died at the age of eighty-four years, and with his wife and oldest son are buried in the Dover Cemetery. They are lovingly remembered by many who do not forget their virtues.

Frederic Barden was born in Dover in 1806. At the age of seventeen he commenced his work in life at the "Old Mill," in his native town, where for several years he conducted successfully the rolling-mill and nail-factory. In 1840 he removed to Newton Upper Falls and bought out the iron-manufacturing business of David Ellis, father of the Rev. Drs. Rufus and George Ellis, of Boston, where he continued the business during his life. This business he managed with excellent skill and judgment. He was careful, energetic, and enterprising; prudently economical in his own business, but liberal to the poor, and gave generously to charitable objects. Prompt and exact in all money and business transactions, men soon learned to rely upon his honesty and rejoice in his friendship. Twice Mr. Barden represented his townsmen in the Legislature. He did not seek public notoriety, but was foremost in all that pertained to the permanent good of his fellow-citizens. Politics to him was a field for usefulness, not an open sea for pillage. He was the graduate of no college, except the university of experience, but he possessed the dignity of common sense and integrity, and was a vigilant guardian of the public welfare. His life seemed admirably balanced with good sense and Christian principles. He always showed a special interest in the Bible, and was a member of the Channing Religious Society almost from its establishment, and at the time of his death a deacon of the church. Mr. Barden married in early life Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Josiah Newell, of Dover, who was his companion and co-worker in all labors of love and charity. Although they were never blessed with children of their own, they took the children of others to their hearts, and thus kept the freshness of young love. The love for their native town never diminished, and as he gave liberally to the library and church, it was, as he ex-

pressed it, "Not that he loved the town less, but the church more."

He died, after a short illness, Sept. 25, 1877, leaving a widow to mourn his loss, and many friends to rejoice that he had lived.

Elijah, son of Elijah and Mary Perry, of South Natick, was born Nov. 14, 1807. Married Mehitable, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Mercy Battelle, Nov. 29, 1832. He moved to Dover and purchased the "Battelle" farm in 1840, where he resided twelve years. He took an active interest in town and parish affairs, serving as superintendent of the Sunday-school, leader in the choir, and holding many offices of trust in the town. He called the first meeting to encourage a railroad through the town, and for several years was one of its directors. He was the first to take action that led to the organization of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, and for some years was one of its leading officers. He was justice of the peace, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1846. He has been and is trustee for several trust estates. He is largely interested in ancient records, and the choice and valuable collection of past events show clearly that he has inherited largely the traits of his grandfather, Col. John Jones.

Miss Mary Perry, a sister of Elijah, was one of the early teachers in the Dover schools, teaching several successive summers, while her brother Leonard taught the winter terms. She was identified with the church choir, and was one of the few who labored to establish a Sabbath-school at that time. She is lovingly remembered by some of her pupils to the present time.

George Chickering, son of Jesse and Dorcas (Smith) Chickering, was born Dec. 25, 1791. Married Hannah Guild, Nov. 30, 1826. Mr. Chickering devoted his life to agriculture and the public interests of his native town. By his thrift and industry he amassed a large property, and was for many years treasurer of the town, discharging his duties with faithfulness and exactness. He was a calm, deliberate, and reserved man, of few words, but of good judgment and great decision of character. His fellow-townsmen learned to respect his integrity and honest purpose. He died Sept. 25, 1857, aged sixty-five years. His eldest son, George Ellis, still retains the ancestral home.

Luther Richards was born in Dover, April 27, 1809, and was a prominent citizen of his native town. He was superintendent of the Unitarian Sunday-school, one of the selectmen, and town clerk for many years. In 1853 he was a member of the Constitu-

tional Convention. During the last years of his life he resided in Boston, where he was engaged in the leather business. He died July 1, 1874, aged sixty-five years. He was an honest, kind-hearted, and public-spirited man.

Abner L. Smith, son of Ebenezer and Rebecca Smith, was born in Dover in 1823. Mr. Smith always resided in his native town. He was chairman of the board of selectmen nine years, was at one time assessor and member of the school committee, was constable twenty years, and town clerk seventeen years. In 1869 he represented the towns of Dover, Needham, and Medfield in the General Court. He was a quiet, unassuming man, discharging all his duties with scrupulous care and fidelity. He was a most useful and respected citizen.

Melancthon Smith, a brother of Abner L., was for many years a successful dry-goods merchant of Boston, and was at the head of the famous firm of Smith, Sumner & Co., importers, who kept in the old Bowdoin block on Milk Street, corner of Hawley. Mr. Smith amassed a large fortune, and resided at Jamaica Plain, where he died July 10, 1861, honored and respected by all who knew him.

William F., another brother, born in 1826, left home at the age of sixteen years and went to Boston to learn the trade of a mechanic. He was apprenticed to Jabez Coney, and during his five years of apprenticeship paid the strictest attention to his duties, and soon became a proficient in all the details of the profession. From Boston he went to Springfield, Mass., and was employed as a draughtsman in building cars and engines for the Springfield Car and Engine Company. Mr. Smith moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, and was employed by Messrs. Harbeck, Stone & Witt as master-mechanic in the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and after the building of the road he was continued master-mechanic by the directors until within a few months of his death. He was also a partner with Messrs. Carpenter & Wasson in the Fulton foundry at that time. Mr. Smith was an unpretending man, but possessed of wonderful abilities as a mechanic and car-builder, to which profession he devoted an unlimited amount of study. He died at Cleveland in 1878, much respected by the profession and beloved by a large circle of friends.

Capt. Lewis Smith was an honored man; he was town treasurer for many years, and filled other offices of trust. He was accidentally killed by a falling tree at the age of forty-five, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

Fisher Ames Harding was the son of John and

Julia (Battelle) Harding, and was born in Dover, Jan. 23, 1811. He graduated from Harvard College in 1833. He studied law in Daniel Webster's office in Boston, two years. Went to Chicago in 1835, to Detroit in 1837, where he remained in the practice of law till his death, Aug. 4, 1846.

Conclusion.—It is not difficult to imagine why Dover was called Springfield Parish more than a century ago, when at the present time sixty buildings are supplied with pure spring water, which gushes forth from Pegan and the neighboring hills. It is estimated by good judges that there are at least thirty-five other springs of never-failing water, some of which yield a large supply, and are conveniently situated for easy transportation by rail to Boston and adjoining cities.

The advantage of Dover over many towns in the commonwealth as regards climate, air, and situation was noted, and a record kept by Rev. Ralph Sanger during the first thirty years of his ministry. This record showed that one in four had lived to be between seventy and eighty, one in seven to be between eighty and ninety, and one in twenty to be between ninety and one hundred. The record for the past thirty years would doubtless be as high.

It may be due to the sober and industrious lives of the people or the natural surroundings, or both combined; certain it is few towns can show a higher rate for age or health. At the present time there are living in the town Mrs. Isaac Howe, aged eighty-two; Mrs. Daniel Chickering, aged eighty-four; Mrs. Ann Miller, aged eighty-three; Mrs. Hannah Soule, aged eighty-six; Mr. Micajah S. Plummer, aged eighty-seven; Mr. Moses Draper, aged ninety-one years.

"Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" These were the words that formed the text of Dr. Sanger's discourse, preached at the close of a thirty years' ministry. And as we look back to the lives and labors of our ancestors, well may we repeat, "Our fathers, where are they?" Their lives were filled with toil, hardships, and privations. A wilderness to subdue, foes to conquer, and homes to secure, was their allotted task.

Civilization and progress have reared their monuments. Colleges and churches greet us. The broad and beautiful fields are before us. Mechanics and artists have laid their trophies at our feet. What shall we do to honor the life that is now passing?

There is yet a noble work to be done, and as we take up our daily tasks may we leave behind us monuments more pleasing and enduring than chiseled marble or costly temple.

CHAPTER XXIII.

QUINCY.

BY CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FIELDS.

DURING the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. $\frac{19}{20}$, 1621, a large sail-boat, or shallop, as it was called, came into Boston harbor from the southward. The day was fine and the wind light, so that by the time those on board had reached the mouth of the Neponset, which to them seemed to be "the bottom of the bay," it was too late to do much in the way of exploration. They were complete strangers in those parts, and knew nothing of the disposition of the Indians living there. Accordingly they did not deem it safe to pass the night on the main shore, but seeing a sheltered cove on the easterly side of Thompson's, or the Farm School Island, they came to anchor in it. Presently they landed, and rambled over the island. They found no inhabitants. Indeed the place was not only deserted, but there was nothing to show that any one had ever lived there. Calling it the Island Trevore, after one of their number, the party returned on board their shallop and passed the night.

In all there were thirteen of them. Ten were Europeans and three Indians, the latter having been brought along to act as guides and interpreters. Miles Standish, then a man of thirty-four, was in command, and among the others there is reason to believe were Bradford and Winslow, both of them afterwards governor of the Plymouth colony, as they were also its historians. The party had left Plymouth, then a settlement only eight months old, shortly before Tuesday midnight, and, taking advantage of an ebb tide, expected to reach their destination at the Massachusetts, as Boston Bay was called, betimes Wednesday morning. They found they had been misinformed as to the distance. So, the wind being light, the voyage had taken up almost the whole of Wednesday's daylight.

The night passed quietly. The next morning broke clear and fresh, and as the sun rose the whole shore and the seaward slope of the Blue Hills, covered as they then were with primeval forest, must have glowed in the mellow richness of autumnal tints. Opposite to where the shallop lay, and close at hand, rose the bold, rocky promontory since known as Squantum Head. Crossing the narrow channel they landed on the beach beneath the cliff; and, so far as

can now be known, it was here on the early morning of Sept. $\frac{20}{30}$, 1621, that a European foot first touched the soil of what is now the town of Quincy.

As soon as those composing the little party felt the pebbles of the beach under their feet, they began to look about for something on which they could make a morning's meal. Presently they found a number of lobsters, which the savages had caught and piled together ready to be taken away, and these they quickly disposed of. They had no time to lose. So, as soon as might be, after breakfasting, they arranged to explore the country; for they had come not out of curiosity or a spirit of adventure, but to open relations with the natives with a view to trade. Accordingly two men were posted as sentries on the landward side of the cliff to secure the shallop from surprise, and then Standish, taking with him four others of the company and Squanto, one of the Indian guides, went inland. They had gone no great distance when they met an Indian woman, who was on her way to get the lobsters they had found. They told her that they had eaten them, and gave her something in return, with which she seems to have been well content, for she then pointed out to them where her people were. This would seem to have been on the other side of the Neponset, at Savin Hill or Dorchester Heights; for when she returned thither Squanto went with her, while the rest of the party retraced their way to the starting-point, and followed in the shallop. Their explorations, so far as the territory of what is now Quincy was concerned, were therefore limited to a brief morning's walk, and covered only a portion of the Squantum peninsula.

The remaining adventures of the party it is not necessary here to recount. They do not belong to the history of Norfolk County. It is sufficient to say that Standish and his companions visited the sachem Obbatinewat and induced him to swear allegiance to King James; then, guided by him, they went in search of the squaw sachem of the Massachusetts up the valley of the Mystic, and passed a delightful September day rambling among the Middlesex hills. Presently they returned in safety to Plymouth, full of admiration of the noble harbor and the fair country surrounding it which they had then for the first time seen, and "wishing they had been there seated."

Such was the first recorded visit of Europeans to Quincy, and the name of the peninsula which the party visited still stands as a memorial of the event. That it was then called Squantum is not certain, though the explorers not improbably did at that time give those names of Allerton and Brewster, which they have borne ever since, to points in the bay.

Squanto was the guide in their walk over the peninsula, and it has ever since been called Squanto's Chappel, and more recently Squantum. It is possible that this was its Indian name, just as Neponset was the name of the river which separated it from the opposite locality known as Mattapan. The word, too, was one familiar enough in the Indian tongue, being an abbreviation of Musquantum, meaning he is angry, he is bloody-minded, and representing one of the Gods, apparently the God of wrath; though by some authorities it is spoken of as the good or kindly God. But, practically, the name of the peninsula upon which Standish lauded does perpetuate for all time the memory, not of the Indian deity, but of the Indian guide. It is also in every way proper that this should be so. If ever a human instrument was made ready by special providence for a given work of infinite moment, it was so made ready in the case of Squanto. It is scarcely too much to say that but for his timely intervention the Plymouth colony could not have survived the famine of its earliest winters. The Quincy peninsula is his memorial; but his epitaph is found in the pages of Bradford, who wrote of him, on behalf of the Pilgrims, "He was their interpreter, and was a special instrument sent by God for their good beyond their expectation. He directed them how to set their corn, where to take fish and to procure other commodities, and was also their pilot to bring them to unknown places for their profit, and never left them till he died."¹

At the time of Standish's visit the territory since called Quincy was occupied by a poor remnant of the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, some forty to sixty in number. The sachem Chickatabot ruled over them. Some years before he had dwelt at Mount Wollaston, which had then been cleared and cultivated, and the shell-heaps still to be found thereabouts indicate that it was a favorite Indian resort. North of Mount Wollaston, and between it and the Neponset, in that region since locally known as "The Farms," was, and still is, a broad, open plain called the Massachusetts Fields, supposed in the more flourishing days of the tribe to have been its gathering-place. It lay close to the water and the beach, which afforded an inexhaustible supply of those shell-fish of which the savages were inordinately fond; and the tradition is that here the Massachusetts Indians met at certain periods of the year and passed

their time in games and feasting. Indeed, the name of the tribe is supposed to have been derived from the small savin-crowned hummock, lying between the Fields and Squantum, and bearing in its shape some more or less fanciful resemblance to an arrow's head.² It would thus appear that not only was the name of the commonwealth derived from a spot within the limits of Quincy, but it was within those limits also that the Massachusetts tribe found that common gathering-place which was to them what the Isthmian fields were to the Greeks. The eastern slope of the Blue Hills and the shores of Quincy Bay were the cradle, the home, and the grave of the race.

At one period, also, and that not long before the visit of the Plymouth explorers, the Massachusetts were a flourishing and warlike tribe. They occupied the whole of Eastern Massachusetts, north of what is now the Plymouth boundary, including the present counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Middlesex, and Essex. Nanepashemet was their last great sachem. He had waged war with the Taratines of the Penobscot in 1615, and was killed by them at his home in Medford in 1619. In the days of this sachem, it is said, the Massachusetts could put three thousand fighting men into the field. Yet, prior to 1620, we get from the early records but few glimpses of them, and those broken and

² Neal, in his history (vol. iii. p. 315), says, "It was customary among the savages to give names to their little nations or clans from some remarkable hill, river, or spring about which they lived. The most probable account of the origin of the name Massachusetts is that which I have received from the Rev. Mr. Billings, of Little Compton, by the hands of a learned gentleman of Boston. His words are these: 'The sachem, or sagamore, who governed the Indians in this part of the country when the English came first hither had his seat on a small hill or upland, containing perhaps an acre and a half, about two leagues to the southward of Boston, fronting Mount Bay, and backed with a large tract of salt-meadow; which hill or hummock is now in possession of Capt. John Billings, and lies in the shape of an Indian arrow's head, which arrow-heads were called in their language mos, or mons, with an o nasal; and a hill in their language is "wetuset," pronounced according to us "wechuset." Hence this great sachem's seat was called Moswetuset, which signifies a hill in the shape of an arrow's head, and his subjects the Moswetuset Indians, from whence, with a small variation of the word, the province received the name of Massachusetts.'"

In the appendix to the "Report of the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society" for October, 1867, there is a paper on the name "Massachusetts." The Society referred the question to J. Hammond Trumbull, who, under date of Nov. 2, 1867, wrote as follows: "I should say, then, that 'Massachusetts' was originally an Anglicized plural of a corrupt form (Massachuset), in which he who first used it blended, through ignorance of the language, the description of the place (m'sad-chu-ut) at the 'great hill' (or 'hills') with the tribal name of the Indians who lived thereabouts, M'sadchuseuck, 'great hill people.'"

¹ There is another and very absurd derivation of the name Squantum, suggested by the bold face of the rock at its seaward extremity, "from whence," wrote John Adams in 1762, "the squaw threw herself who gave her name to the place" (Works, ii. 136); hence squaw's tumble, abbreviated into Squantum.

distorted. In 1614, Captain John Smith had voyaged along the New England coast in an open boat, trading and exploring. He then saw something of the Massachusetts, and he described them as a "goodly, strong, and well-proportioned people," dwelling in a region which impressed itself upon him as "the paradise of all these parts, for here are many isles, all planted with corn, groves, mulberries, salvage-gardens, and good harbors." He speaks of the Indians, too, as "very kind, but in their fury no less valiant; for upon a quarrel that we had with one of them, he only with three others crossed the harbor of Cohasset to certain rocks whereby we must pass, and there let fly their arrows for our shot till we were out of danger."

There can be little doubt, though it cannot be positively asserted, that in the course of this expedition Smith landed in Quincy and had dealings with the savages, for on the rude map of the coast which he then drew, "from point to point, isle to isle, and harbor to harbor," Quincy and Weymouth Bays seem to be clearly indicated. Neither could the appearance of a European trader in those waters, have been at that time an unusual event, for the harbor was already well known and frequently visited. Indeed, Smith mentions the fact that a French vessel had preceded him only a short time before, effectually spoiling his market, so far as furs were concerned. It had left little in that way for him. But he then saw the tribe of the Massachusetts in the full pride of its savage strength. A "tawny" race of "tall and strong-limbed people," they were the possessors of "large corn-fields," dwelling in plantations which covered the islands in the bay. Apparently they were as prosperous as any New England tribe, and, so far as Europeans were concerned, as peaceably disposed.

Not that the intercourse between the traders and the natives was at that time of a satisfactory, or always of a friendly character. On the contrary, the Indians were, after their nature, cunning, cruel, and vindictive, while the traders were coarse, reckless, avaricious. In their way they were worse than the savages. They were wholly unscrupulous in their methods of dealing, for not only did they rob and cheat, but they sold the savages rum and weapons. Outrageous cases of wholesale kidnapping also were not infrequent. Smith accordingly had his skirmish with them at the Cohasset rocks in 1614, and a year or two later the anchorage off Pattuck's Island was the scene of a terribly tragic incident. It would seem that a French vessel had looked into the harbor. As she lay at anchor under Pattuck's, appa-

rently unsuspecting, the savages conceived the idea of capturing her. Their plot was simple enough, and its very simplicity probably made it the more dangerous. Throwing a quantity of furs into several canoes, they paddled out to the anchored vessel. Their bearing was wholly friendly, and no weapon was to be seen; but beneath their robes, belted about their loins, they carried their knives. Coming quietly alongside, they flung their furs on the deck of the trader; and then in the usual way proceeded to chaffer over the price. Meanwhile, with Indian cunning, they watched their opportunity. Suddenly the signal was given, and they thrust their "knives in the Frenchmen's bellies." The surprise was complete. Most of the vessel's crew seem to have been dispatched out of hand; but the master, less fortunate than the others in that he was only wounded, concealed himself in the hold, whither the savages did not dare to follow him. There for a time he hid. Meanwhile the captors cut the vessel's cable, and the tide swept her on the beach, where she "lay upon her side and slept." Presently the unfortunate master, whether induced by persuasion or compelled by pain, hunger, and despair, came on deck. He, too, was killed. Then, after the sachem had divided among his followers everything which could be taken away, the stranded vessel was fired and destroyed. A number of years later, in 1631, an early settler in Dorchester, while laying the foundations of a house, turned up under a deep covering of soil several French coins. Not improbably they were a part of the plunder taken from the unfortunate trader nearly twenty years before.

When the capture of this French vessel took place the tribe of the Massachusetts were already on the threshold of extinction. Yet never had they been so prosperous or so powerful. Indeed, there is a legend that they held in wretched captivity some two or three Europeans, of whom in the intervals of servile-labor they made savage sport. One of these had saved a book, supposed to have been the Bible, in which he often read; and learning at last the language of his captors, he rebuked them and predicted God's wrath upon them. But they laughed at his threats, boasting that "they were so many that God could not kill them."

It was their numbers which in all probability led to their destruction. The filthiness of the Indian and the Indian village does not need to be here described. It is sufficient to say that New England savages lived more like swine than like human beings, and their habitations, reeking with smoke and alive with vermin, were surrounded with every description of decay-

ing matter. As a race they were not less susceptible to epidemics than were Europeans. It necessarily followed that increase of numbers meant an increase of those conditions which are sure to breed disease, and the breaking forth of pestilence became a mere question of time. In 1615 the tribe was in its most flourishing state; in 1616 a terrible mortality developed itself which raged for two years, and then seems to have worn itself out for want of fresh material on which to feed. It left behind only a crushed and broken-spirited remnant of the Massachusetts. Nowhere does the pestilence seem to have done its work more pitilessly. What is now Quincy seems to have been swept almost clear of inhabitants. Chickatabot was driven from his plantation at Passonagessit, as Mount Wollaston was called, and apparently took refuge at Squantum. Of his followers few survived; for the wigwams were "full of dead corpses," and "they died in heaps as they lay in their houses; and the living that were able to shift for themselves would run away and let them die, and let their carcasses lie above the ground without burial. For in a place where many inhabited, there hath been but one left alive to tell what became of the rest. The living being, as it seems, not able to bury the dead, they were left for crows, kites, and vermin to prey upon. And the bones and skulls upon the several places of their habitations made such a spectacle after my coming into those parts, that as I traveled in that forest near the Massachusetts, it seemed to me a new found Golgotha."

Such were the marks of the great pestilence of 1616-17, as seen by Thomas Morton when he first visited Quincy in the summer of 1622, less than a year after Standish and his party had visited Squantum.¹

CHAPTER XXIV.

QUINCY—(Continued).

MERRYMOUNT.

THOUGH visited by the Plymouth explorers in 1621, the territory of Quincy remained unoccupied by Europeans for nearly four years longer. Chicka-

¹ It is not necessary in a local history to discuss the nature of the great pestilence. It is a subject, moreover, on which the medical authorities have been unable to reach any definite conclusion. See "New English Canaan" (Prince Society edition), 133, n. It is sufficient here to say that, whatever it was, it swept the territory, subsequently organized into the township of Braintree, almost wholly clear of Indian occupants.

tatob lived apparently on the southwesterly slope of the Squantum headland,² in a sheltered nook which can still be identified. It has already been mentioned that his following did not in number exceed three-score. North of the Neponset the sachem Obbatineuat may have ruled over as many more. South of the Monatoquit, in what is now Weymouth, dwelt Aberdecest with the poor remnant of his people. After the plague, therefore, the country was practically uninhabited. It was given up to wild animals. A few years before considerable portions of the more fertile uplands had been under rude Indian cultivation. With the ravages of the pestilence this ceased, and speedily the cleared ground had become covered with a young growth of forest trees. Of the original aspect of the country nothing now remains except the sea-shore and the wooded sides of the Blue Hills. All else has been transformed. In 1620 the region was an almost unbroken wilderness. The hills and uplands were covered with a heavy growth of native timber, in which the oak, the elm, the hickory, the chestnut, the ash, and the maple were intermixed with pine, hemlock, and cedar. The undergrowth also was heavy, making it difficult to force a way through the forest except by the beaten trail. The lowlands and valleys, where brooks now flow in straight channels cut since the settlement, were then impenetrable tangles through which sluggish streams found a devious way. Densely wooded with swamp timber, over which grapevines and creepers grew in profusion, these tangles were the home of the beaver, the otter, and the mink, and the refuge of deer, the wolf, and the bear. While the shore was alive with birds, the sea swarmed with fish. In the autumn almost innumerable wild turkeys filled the woods, in which grouse and partridge were found in profusion, together with geese, quail, woodcock, and snipe. The beaches, alive with all manner of shore birds, from the duck to the sanderling, seemed underlaid with shell-fish. Lobsters swarmed in the shallow waters.

² Tradition points out the small hummock, already referred to, between Atlantic and Wollaston as the place where Chickatabot dwelt. It is so spoken of in Whitney's "History of Quincy" (p. 29). But after personal examination of the ground, Mr. Henry W. Haynes, the archeologist, was unable to find there any trace of Indian occupation, and he asserted that the utter absence of fresh water made such an occupation wholly improbable. At the cove in Squantum, referred to in the text, he found not only a spring of fresh, clear water close to the shore, but also a large shell heap, numerous Indian implements, and other indications of permanent occupation. He confidently fixed, therefore, the dwelling place of an Indian sachem, presumably Chickatabot, in the immediate neighborhood of the present summer residence of Mr. G. F. Burkhardt.

Further out were found boundless halibut, cod, and mackerel; while in the spring the streams were so packed with alewives that it seemed to the first settlers that "one might go over their backs dry-shod." Of bass Thomas Morton wrote that he had seen a school of them sufficient to load an hundred ton ship stranded in Black's Creek at the going out of the tide. The region was a sportsman's paradise, and a devoted sportsman first occupied it.

But this did not take place until June, 1625. Meanwhile the neighboring territory on the other side of the Monatoquit—that portion of the township of Weymouth since known as Old Spain—had been twice occupied. In July, 1623, came Weston's party of adventurers, who went away in a body in the succeeding March. They had been succeeded in the following September by the Robert Gorges colony, a small remnant of whom still remained there after their leader went home to England in the spring of 1624. But this is a portion of the history of Weymouth, and relates to Quincy only from the fact that Thomas Morton, a few years later the first settler at Mount Wollaston, apparently came over with Andrew Weston in June, 1622, and passed a large portion of that summer at Wessagusset, as Old Spain was then called, returning to England in September. An eager sportsman, Morton was gifted with a keenly appreciative sense of the beautiful in nature, and he went away deeply impressed by what he had seen of the country on the south side of Boston Bay. He had come to it while it shone with the freshness of June, and, roaming through its unoccupied forest wilderness during the months of July and August, he had gone away just as the full ripeness of the summer was mellowing into autumn. Accordingly it had seemed to him an earthly paradise, and he could not find language glowing enough to do justice to it:

"And when I had more seriously considered of the beauty of the place, with all her fair endowments, I did not think that in all the known world it could be paralleled; for so many goodly groves of trees, dainty, fine, round, rising hillocks, delicate, fair, large plains, sweet crystal fountains, and clear running streams, that twine in fine meanders through the meades, making so sweet a murmuring noise to hear as would even lull the senses with delight asleep; so pleasantly do they glide upon the pebble stones, jetting most jocundly where they do meet, and, hand in hand, run down to Neptune's Court to pay the yearly tribute which they owe to him as sovereign Lord of all the springs. Contained within the volume of the land [are] fowls in abundance, fish in multitudes, and [I discovered], besides, millions of turtle-doves on the green boughs, which sat pecking of the full, ripe, pleasant grapes that were supported by the lusty trees, whose fruitful load did cause the arms to bend; while, here and there dispersed, you might see [also] lilies of the Daphnean tree, which made the land to me seem Paradise; for in mine eye t'was nature's master-piece,—her chiefest mag-

azine of all, where lives her store. If this land be not rich, then is the whole world poor!"

Going back to England he was eager to return to America; for not only was he fascinated with the country as a sportsman and lover of nature, but he confidently believed that a most profitable trade with the savages might be opened. Meanwhile Weston's enterprise came to a miserable end the following spring. Morton apparently, though not wholly without means, was unable to organize an expedition of his own. He might naturally have applied to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who through all these years was laboring to bring about emigration to New England. But Sir Ferdinando had just before failed completely in his effort to support his son Robert's colony, nor could he have felt very kindly towards any one who had been connected with Weston. Indeed, through Weston, he was then in serious trouble at court; for the former had obtained leave to send certain munitions of war to New England and had then sold them to the French. For this act Sir Ferdinando, as head of the council for New England, had "suffered a shrewd check" from King Charles' ministers, and been ordered to arrest the offender. An associate of Weston's could hardly, therefore, have expected to receive aid from Gorges; nor indeed does Morton now appear to have been in any way connected with him. He had consequently to find other associates. This he succeeded at last in doing, and he is next heard of sailing into Boston Bay in June, 1625, in company with a number of adventurers, chief among whom was a Capt. Wollaston. The party had come over with a body of armed servants, intending to establish a plantation and trading-post. Of Wollaston, the man who gave to Quincy its first English designation, nothing, not even his Christian name, is known. Among the Plymouth people he bore the reputation of being "a man of pretie parts" and of "some eminencie," and it is possible that he may be the same person who Capt. John Smith in 1615 met as Lieut. Wollaston, serving under one "Capt. Barra, an English pirate, in a small ship, with some twelve pieces of ordinance, about thirty men, and near all starved." Whensoever and howsoever he came by his means, in 1635 Wollaston had sufficient to be the principal partner in the company of which Morton was also a member; and, presumably under the guidance of the latter, they found their way into Boston Bay. Wessagusset, and the old stockade and buildings erected there three years before by Weston's people, they found occupied by what remained of the Gorges colony, which had now been there nearly two years. The new-comers had necessarily to go elsewhere. They

accordingly sat down at a point called by the Indians Passonagessit, and ever since known as Mount Wollaston. The exact site of the house they built—the first house erected in Quincy—cannot be identified; but tradition places it on the southwestern slope of the hill and not far from its summit, at a point where in recent years a few coins and the charred remains of ancient timbers turned up in the soil told that some edifice, of which no record remains, once had stood. In any event, it was in this vicinity that the adventurers established themselves; nor for their purposes was the place badly chosen. They had come to trade. They meant to hold active commercial intercourse with the Indians, and Passonagessit was not only a favorite gathering-point of the Massachusetts tribe, but it stood in plain view of the entrance to the harbor. No ship could come in without being seen from thence. It had but one drawback,—there was no deep water. Then as now Quincy Bay was but a tidal inlet. But further out, among the islands, there was excellent anchorage, and Wollaston and his associates evidently thought that a boat communication between their trading depot and the shipping would answer every purpose.

During what remained of the summer of 1625 the party were busy providing themselves with shelter and laying out a plantation. Passonagessit was almost an island. On its northern side was a salt water creek, flanked with marshes and soon lost in the tangled swamps of the neighboring upland; while to the south and west was a broad basin, which emptied and filled with every tide, and about this lay other marshes reaching nearly across to the creek at the north. These marshes were thick with liquid mud, and nearly impassable from a dense growth of cedar and underbrush. Across them ran a few gravel ridges, affording the only practicable connection between Passonagessit and the upland. The peninsula itself, it has already been seen, had some years before been cleared of forest growth. It had then become the burial-place of the sachem Chickatabot's mother, over whose grave two great bear-skins had been stretched until some wandering explorers presently despoiled it of them. While thus abandoned the place had again become covered with a young forest growth, which was now to be cleared away and the soil made ready for the seed.

The summer could hardly have sufficed for the work of preparation. The winter which ensued seems to have satisfied Wollaston. Before it was over he had evidently made up his mind that there was small profit and no pleasure for him in New England. So, early in 1626, he prepared to go elsewhere. Tak-

ing with him a portion of the article servants, and leaving one of his associates, Rasdell by name, in charge of the plantation, he set sail for Virginia. There, if he did not find a place of settlement more to his taste than Passonagessit, he did find a ready market for those he brought with him, and he is said to have sold them, or rather his right to their labor under his contracts, on terms quite satisfactory to himself. He then sent back orders to Rasdell that he should put another of the associates, one Fitcher, in charge, and himself come to Virginia, bringing with him more of the servants. These also seem to have been sold. It was evident that the plantation at Passonagessit was to be broken up.

This did not meet the views of Morton. How large an interest he himself had in the venture is not known. It was probably small; and he could moreover have been looked upon with little favor by the other partners, for it was he who by his glowing account of the country had got them into their troubles. But Morton liked New England, and he evidently did not desire to go back to old England. At the time it was said that he could not go back there: that, in fact, he had been implicated in a murder, and had fled the country. Later, warrants certainly were out against him. And yet there is no evidence in support of the charges, for though he was afterwards sent back to England under arrest, he never seems to have been tried; and, if he had committed the heinous crimes of which he was accused, they would seem to have been forgotten before he was arraigned to answer for them. But of Morton's earlier life not much is known. He seems to have had an education of some sort; for, though he could not write English, he was fond of quoting Latin, and he had a little knowledge of the law. Indeed, he called himself "of Clifford's Inn, gent.;" but that he ever really studied law, or had any recognized standing at the London bar, is most improbable. An ingrained Bohemian and sportsman, he had come to New England to enjoy himself, and at the same time to make money; and it was of very little consequence to him how he did either one or the other, provided only he did both.

He accordingly saw with much disfavor every arrangement made to break up the plantation. Meanwhile, supplies were running short, and a spirit of general discontent prevailed. Of this Morton took advantage, and gradually instilled into the minds of the few servants who were left the suspicion (for which there was undoubtedly excellent ground) that it would be their turn next to go to Virginia and be sold. He then suggested that, if he were at the head

of the plantation, they might all dwell there together as equals, and not only enjoy life, but derive large profits from planting and trading. Exclusive of Fitcher, there were but seven men now left. All of these Morton seems to have won over, and at last Wollaston's deputy was thrust out of doors, and left to shift as best he could. He betook himself to Wessagusset, and thence found his way to Plymouth. Neither he nor Wollaston are again mentioned, nor do they seem to have made any attempt to re-establish themselves at Passonagesit.

Morton remained undisturbed at the head of the establishment there, and he proceeded to make good his promises as respects both profit and enjoyment. With the Indians he was evidently the most popular of white men, for not only did he buy their furs on the most liberal terms, but he admitted them to the free life and noisy revels of the trading-post. The English of those days, apart from the Puritan classes, were a rude, roistering, hard-drinking race, loose in the relations of the sexes, and coarse in thought and speech. Morton was no Puritan. It followed accordingly that he and his men soon began to establish trading-post relations with the savages, both men and women, such as were at a later day common enough, but which up to that time had been unknown, at any rate in New England. This recklessness culminated with the spring of 1627 in a proceeding which has passed into history.

May-day was then a great English merry-making. It came on what is now the 11th of the month, so that the season was considerably more advanced than it is under the reformed calendar. There was also about the anniversary much of the coarseness and loose morality of the time. It was by no means the sweet, simple anniversary, devoted to innocent dancing about a pole wreathed with garlands of freshly-gathered wild-flowers, which the modern imagination has been wont to depict. On the contrary, it partook of the Roman worship of Flora; it was a sort of saturnalia. Not without cause, therefore, did the Puritans view it with disfavor. Yet each recurring season the fishermen on the New England coast were wont to erect these poles at their stations, making merry about them as with noisy games and drunken revelry they greeted the return of spring.

It has already been mentioned that Morton was something of a scholar. Up to that time the place where he and his companions lived had apparently been known only by its Indian name. He now resolved to formally christen it, and selected May-day of 1637 for so doing. He says that he translated the name *Passonagesit*. The new name he fixed on was

Maremount, which, while it bore evidence to Morton's latinity, was certainly descriptive of the place, situated as it was close to the shores of the bay. But in that name there is nothing which in any way suggests a translation of *Passonagesit*, a word supposed to mean simply some spot near to a small peninsula.¹ Morton was a humorist. In selecting a name there is little doubt that he had a play upon words in his mind. Maremount and Merrymount were convertible. With him and in one place it was the former; at another place and among his companions it was the latter.

The new name being decided upon, it was "resolved," as Morton says, to have it

"Confirmed for a memorial to after ages in a solemn manner, with revels and merriment after the old English custom. [So they] prepared to set up a maypole upon the festival-day of Philip and Jacob, and therefore brewed a barrel of excellent beer, and provided a case of bottles, to be spent, with other good cheer, for all comers on that day. And upon May-day they brought the maypole to the place appointed with drums, guns, pistols, and other fitting instruments, for that purpose; and there erected it with the help of savages, that came thither of purpose to see the manner of the revels. A goodly pine-tree of eighty foot long was reared up, with a pair of buck's horns nailed on somewhat near unto the top of it, where it stood as a fair sea mark for directions how to find out the way to Maremount. . . . They had [also] a poem in readiness, which was fixed to the maypole, to show the name confirmed on the plantation. There was likewise a merry song made, which was sung by a chorus, every man bearing his part, which they performed in a dance, hand in hand about the maypole, while one of the company sang and filled out the good liquor, like Gany-mede and Jupiter."

The poem, as he saw fit to call it, which Morton composed for this occasion, and the rollicking chorus to which his company danced round the maypole, are doubtless among the earliest efforts of the New England muse. Yet they certainly are not its earliest effort. Not only were Governor Bradford and his wife given to verse-making, but at least four years before Morton exercised his gifts at Mount Wollaston the Rev. Thomas Morell had wiled away a winter's tedium at Wessagusset in the composition of an elaborate Latin poem. It is not necessary, therefore, to here reproduce Morton's efforts, which can always be found in his book. They are only curious now; and, though at the time the Plymouth people roundly denounced them as scandalous and even lewd, it is not easy for modern readers to find in them much rhythm or any sense. They seem harmless enough, but doggerel.

Had Morton and his companions been content with field-sports and the writing of verses, there is no reason to suppose that they might not have set up a

¹ See *New English Canaan* (Prince Soc. Ed.) 15, n.

new maypole at Mount Wollaston with every recurring spring, and sung and danced round it to their hearts' content. Doubtless he would have greatly scandalized his neighbors at Plymouth, and they might have gone even to the length of remonstrating with him because of his carnal practices. But they were a quiet, forbearing people, with little that was aggressive about them, and it is not likely that they would have thought of a recourse to force. Unfortunately for Morton, his maypole and verses were but amusements. He had a very distinct eye to business. Not only was he fully alive to the large profits then and since to be made out of the fur trade, but in carrying on that trade he was restrained by no scruples. The furs came from the interior, brought by Indians. Through Indians only could they be procured, and towards the Indians accordingly Morton adopted a policy which was natural enough for him, but which none the less imperiled the safety of all the settlers on the coast. In exchange for their furs he gave the savages fire-arms and ammunition. Up to that time guns had never been found in the hands of New England Indians. The French on the coast of Maine and the Dutch in New York had begun to traffic in them, and in 1622 the practice had been forbidden by royal proclamation; but in Massachusetts the bow, the knife, and the hatchet were the only weapons ever met with in the savage's hands. Of fire-arms he stood in mortal dread; and to this fact the Plymouth colony had owed its preservation. But now the red men had begun to grow familiar with the new weapons, and they were eager to possess them. When it came to trading, beads and colored cloth and hatchets no longer had their former attraction. They were very well, but two things the Indians coveted more,—weapons and spirits,—fire-arms and fire-water. For these they would give anything they possessed or could procure. The trade in spirits was scandalous; but the English were a drunken race, and they had few scruples on that score. Morton carefully denied that he ever sold the Indians liquor. Yet they took part in his revels, and there cannot be much doubt that they had their share of the good cheer then provided. He does not deny that he used them as huntsmen, putting guns into their hands and teaching them their use. They proved apt pupils also. They knew just where to look for wild animals, and how best to approach them. They were fleet of foot and quick of sight. Knowing how to use the fire-arms, and seeing how deadly as weapons they were, the savages became crazy to own them.

So, in cheap exchange for their furs, Morton gave

the Indians all the guns he could spare, and, his avarice being now excited, he sent to England for a larger supply. He proposed to go into the business systematically. His establishment also acquired a reputation—a bad one, it is true, but still a reputation—among the masters of the numerous vessels which then each year traded along the coast. They more and more frequented Boston harbor. Merrymount thus “began to come forward,” as Morton himself expressed it, and so elated was he by his success that he even extended his operations to the coast of Maine, where, in the summer following the erection of the maypole, he seems to have established a sort of branch trading-house on Richmond Island, close to the entrance of Casco Bay. Things, indeed, seemed to be moving prosperously with the remnant of Wollaston's company, and those of them who had put their trust in Morton doubtless began to feel that they were justified by the event. They looked forward to an undisturbed life, in which ever-increasing profit would be combined with pleasant license.

They reckoned without their host. To the whole coast from Plymouth up to Portsmouth, Merrymount became not only a nuisance, but a dangerous nuisance. Upon that coast there were not then many inhabited places; but there were a few. Plymouth was the most populous, and at Plymouth there may have been some two hundred souls in all, dwelling in two score houses encircled by a stockade half a mile in circumference. There was a smaller settlement at Weymouth, only a mile or so away from Merrymount, and scattered families lived at Thompson's Island, Shawmut, as the peninsula of Boston was called, and Charlestown and South Boston. There were a few more, traders chiefly, at Hull and upon Cape Ann, and near where Portsmouth now is. These people had come to New England to stay. They were living here with their wives and their children. And now Indians with guns in their hands were prowling through the woods. As yet they were in search of game only; but it could not be long before they realized their new power. Behind the little settlements, and between them, lay the vast, impenetrable wilderness, in regard to which the settlers knew nothing. The Massachusetts Indians were a weak, broken remnant; but who knew what other tribes occupied the interior; nor could any one divine the conspiracies which might there be forming, ready to burst when least expected. The situation was alarming enough at best; the sense of the vast unknown doubtless made it more so, and Morton's proceedings were fast rendering it unendurable. The instinct of self-preservation whispered that something must be done, and that

quickly. Either the Merrymount trade in fire-arms must be stopped, or the country abandoned.

The remedy for the evil was not equally clear. So far as Morton's immediate neighbors were concerned in case of a trial of strength, he, with his Indian allies, was probably a match for them all. His white retainers were likely also to increase in number, for, as the ill repute of the Merrymount plantation spread, it would inevitably become the place of refuge for all the outcasts and runaways on the coast. The ships which yearly came there were manned at the best with a rude, lawless set of fellows; and such of these as the others would not tolerate were the very ones most likely to find their way to Mount Wollaston. The danger, therefore, was an ever-increasing one. If it was to be dealt with at all, it must be dealt with at once and summarily.

Under these circumstances, how great the common terror was may best be seen from the fact that it brought together all the settlers on the coast. This seems to have been in the early spring of 1628. The result of the meeting was that the Plymouth authorities were asked to take the matter in hand. A letter was accordingly drawn up and sent to Morton, after being jointly signed. It was friendly in tone, but in it Morton was enjoined to forbear his evil practices. An answer was requested by the messenger who bore the missive. The result of the interview was far from satisfactory. Morton sent back word to the Plymouth magistrates that they were meddling in things which in no way concerned them, they having no jurisdiction over him or his plantation; further, he intimated that it was his intention to deal with the Indians as he saw fit.

Yet a second time Morton was sent to. And now they bade him be better advised, for the country could not bear the injury he was doing it. He was reminded also of the royal proclamation of 1622 forbidding the sale of fire-arms to savages. This second admonition led to no more satisfactory results than the first. Morton denied that King James' proclamation was law; and, with many oaths, warned the messengers that if any came to molest him they must look to their own safety, for he would be prepared to defend himself.

This took place in May, 1628, and in the early days of June Capt. Miles Standish was sent up from Plymouth to Boston Bay, to summarily suppress the Mount Wollaston nuisance. He had with him eight men, and he evidently acted in full understanding with Morton's neighbors, who apparently, in attempting the arrest, wanted to take advantage of the fact that nearly all the Merrymount company were then gone

into the interior in search of furs. Indeed there were but three in all left at the plantation. Standish found Morton at Wessagusset, whither he had gone, as he says, "to have the benefit of company," and there arrested him. It was not convenient to remove the prisoner at once to Plymouth. He, with a fine assumption of surprise and innocence, asked to know the reason of the violence to which he was subjected, and the names of those who had made charges against him; and when his captors declined to enlighten him on these points, he stood with much dignity on his rights as an Englishman, demanding that he should at once be set at liberty. Paying no attention to this, Standish made his arrangements to pass the night at Wessagusset. The prisoner was well guarded; but a violent thunder-storm came up before morning, and in the midst of it he succeeded in making his escape, getting safely back to Merrymount. There he made preparation for resistance. In the morning Standish and his party appeared. Walking directly up to the door of the house, they demanded to be let in. Their coolness and determination apparently had its effect, for of the three defenders of the place one at least was frightened, while another, in the endeavor to stimulate his courage, had got hopelessly and helplessly drunk. Morton thus had only himself to depend on. None the less he maintained a bold front, and to the demand that he should surrender returned a scoffing reply. Standish then went to work to force in the door; whereupon Morton sallied out, followed by his single tipsy retainer. The struggle that followed was brief and ludicrous. Morton's gun, which he had aimed at Standish, was knocked up by one of Standish's party, and at the same time the staggering follower succeeded in running "his own nose upon the point of a sword that one held before him as he entered the house." This was the only blood spilt, and Morton was now secured and safely carried to Plymouth. Thence he was presently sent to the Isles of Shoals, where he was put on an outward bound vessel and carried to England.

It is not necessary to here discuss the justice or legality of this arrest of Morton. That has been fully done elsewhere.¹ It is sufficient to say that it seems to have been a mere act of self-preservation. Yet it is equally clear that the Plymouth magistrates had legally no jurisdiction over any part of Boston Bay. Their action could accordingly be justified only on the ground of necessity and might, for the limits of their territory, as expressed in such a

¹ See the introductory matter to the Prince Society's edition of the "New English Canaan."

patent as they then had, lay south of Weymouth. Morton, on the contrary, seems to have had some sort of a patent of his own from the Council for New England. It has not been preserved, and the bounds of his grant are not known; but his title would seem to be the same as that of the Plymouth colony. Both emanated from one source. Meanwhile, just before the arrest, the Council for New England, all the affairs of which were loosely managed, had issued another patent to those who afterwards became the Massachusetts Bay Company. This patent bore date the 19th of March, 1628, and specifically covered all the territory between the Merrimac on the north, and an east and west line three miles to the southward of the southernmost part of Massachusetts Bay, as Boston Bay was then called. Mount Wollaston was clearly within these limits, and thenceforth became subject to the jurisdiction of the patentees; unless there was some saving of rights under the earlier Wollaston grant. This does not appear to have been the case. On the 6th of September, almost three months after the arrest of Morton, Governor Endicott landed at Salem. He represented the new patent and the company of the Massachusetts Bay.

There is reason to suppose that the evil reputation of the Wollaston plantation was at this time well known in London. From several influential English quarters a close watch was kept over events in New England. Accordingly, it would seem probable that Endicott came bringing definite instructions as to the course he was to pursue toward Morton and his following. Whether this was the case or not, he certainly took prompt action. As soon as he landed at Naumkeag—having passed the outward bound Morton in mid-ocean—he must have heard of the action taken by the Plymouth authorities, for the dwellers on Cape Ann had been parties to it. Typical Puritan as he was,—harsh in temper, decisive in action, and merciless in the infliction of punishment,—Endicott doubtless approved of all that had been done, though he probably regretted that a more condign treatment had not been visited on the transgressor. Nor did he delay to do what was still in his power to prevent any harm resulting from the weak leniency of his Plymouth brethren. Taking with him a small party he crossed the bay; and, suddenly appearing at Mount Wollaston, he thoroughly overawed the demoralized settlers there. Not only did he sternly rebuke them for their profaneness and evil doings, but he caused the maypole to be felled to the ground. Then admonishing them to look to it well that there should be better walking, he went back to Salem, leaving Morton's followers and his maypole equally down-

fallen. "So they now, or others," as Bradford says, "changed the name of their place again, and called it Mount Dagon."¹

According to Bradford, "some of the worst of the (Merrymount) company" dispersed during this summer, betaking themselves elsewhere, while "some of the more modest kept the house" until Morton should be heard from. The place was not wholly deserted. Among the worst who went elsewhere was, probably, Walter Bagnall, who about this time took up his permanent abode on Richmond Island. He was commonly known as "Great Walt," and seems to have been a rude frontier trader of the most worthless sort. He carried the Merrymount methods with him to his new home, where he prospered greatly, getting together what was for those days considerable possessions in money and goods; until at last, in October, 1631, the Indians set upon him and killed him.² The only other follower of Morton of whom there is any record was Edward Gibbons, apparently one of the more modest who kept the house. At a later day Gibbons was a prominent member of the Massachusetts community, rising to the high rank of major-general; and in 1649 he succeeded Governor Endicott in command of the military forces of the colony. But Gibbons' later career was not particularly associated with the town of Braintree. Shortly after the hewing down of the maypole he went over to Salem, where, listening to the preaching of the Rev. Francis Higginson, he underwent a change of heart and became a member of the church. But still the original Merrymount spirit from time to time showed itself in him, and he has left footprints of himself here and there in the early colonial records which call in vain for satisfactory explanation.³

It was in the autumn of 1629 that Endicott hewed down the maypole. Six months later, in April or early May, there is reason to believe that another and somewhat mysterious personage took up his abode on the south shore of the Neponset, not far from its mouth. This was Sir Christopher Gardiner. Of him it is not necessary to here speak at length, as his temporary abode within its subsequent limits in no way affected the history of Quincy. It is sufficient to

¹ Dagon was the sea-idol of the Philistines.

"Sea monster, upward man,
And downward fish."

"When the ark was placed in his temple, Dagon fell, and the palms of his hands were broken off." (1 Samuel, v. 2-4.) "It was on a feast-day to Dagon that Samson pulled down the pillars of the temple at Gaza." (Judges xvi. 23-26.)

² Prince Society edition of "New English Canaan," 218, n.

³ See note in Palfrey's "New England," ii. 226.

say that Gardiner was apparently an emissary of the Council for New England, sent out to keep a watch on the Massachusetts Bay Company. He brought with him to the country a young woman, named Mary Grove, to whom he was not married, and who has since figured largely in American works of fiction. The two for nearly a year lived together, it has been surmised on the savin-covered hummock not far east of the Old Colony railroad bridge across the Neponset, on its Quincy side. The magistrates then learned that two women in England claimed to be married to Gardiner. A warrant for his arrest was accordingly issued; but he, being on his guard, escaped the officers and lay hid in the woods for a month, until the savages carried him a captive into Plymouth. He was sent back to Boston, and subsequently took his departure to Maine, and thence to England. He seems to have been the first European resident in the northern limits of Quincy, for David Thompson, and his widow after him, lived on the island which bears his name; though not impossibly their patent covered also the neighboring peninsula of Squantum. It is also a curious fact that both Gardiner and his companion were members of the Church of Rome, which thus early obtained a footing on Quincy soil,—a hold which was early broken. Nearly two centuries passed before it was again renewed.¹

When Gardiner fled into the forest in March, 1631, there is reason to believe that the whole region between Neponset and the Monatoquit was left without a single European occupant. His own dwelling was deserted, and the house at Mount Wollaston had a month previously been burnt to the ground. During the summer of 1629—nearly a year and a half before—Thomas Morton had found his way back from England. While there no charge had been brought against him, and he seems to have worked his way into a certain degree of favor with Sir Ferdinando Gorges. Isaac Allerton, the agent in London of the Plymouth colony, was then in some way induced to befriend him; and at last even took him back to Plymouth, to the unspeakable indignation of the people there,—“as it were to nose them,” Bradford said. For Morton to remain long in Plymouth was out of the question, nor probably did he have any desire to do so. He wanted to get back to Merrymount. Thither he accordingly went in the autumn of 1629, and there he remained all through the following winter. To Endicott he now made himself as annoying

as he could. For a time he seems to have been tolerated; and he even attended a general meeting of the planters at Salem, in which he made all the trouble in his power, refusing to conform to the company's trade regulations. About Christmas Endicott sent over a party to arrest him. But he was on the watch and eluded them, so that they were only able to ransack his house, which contained nothing of value. How many followers he now had does not appear; probably at the most not more than two or three. So he passed the winter, living upon the game he shot. In the spring Gardiner came and established himself not far away; and now probably both he and Morton anxiously looked for the arrival of a long talked-of outfit which was to take final possession of the region around Boston Bay in the interest of Gorges. It was well known that Endicott and his people at Salem had been reduced by disease and famine to the last extremity. A remnant of them barely struggled through the winter. Unless aid came soon the settlement would cease to exist. But instead of a Gorges expedition, on the 17th of June Governor John Winthrop, who had arrived at Salem five days before, came into the harbor, and Morton must have watched his shallop with anxious eyes as it worked its way in front of Mount Wollaston up the channel to the mouth of the Mystic. Its appearance in those waters boded him no good.

Yet he was not at once disturbed. A few days later the whole fleet made its appearance, and discharged its thousand passengers, the first installment of the great migration. Then followed the busy and fatal summer of 1630. The immigrants were crowded together on the hill-side at Charlestown; everything was in confusion, and the confinement and salt food diet of a long sea-voyage was succeeded by exposure on shore, and too great indulgence in the wild fruits and berries of a new country. Dysentery naturally set in, and soon took the form of pestilence. Not until the 23d of August was any meeting of the magistrates held. Morton's arrest was then ordered. He seems to have made no attempt to elude the officers or resist them. He probably realized that it would be useless. So two weeks later, on what would now be the 17th of September, at the second session of the magistrates, he was arraigned.

He can scarcely be said to have had a trial, the proceedings were so very summary. He seems to have made some attempt at a defense, in the midst of which he was bidden to hold his peace and listen to his sentence, which was pronounced by Winthrop. It was sufficiently severe. He was ordered to be set in the stocks, to be sent prisoner to England, to be

¹ A detailed account of Gardiner and his experiences in New England is to be found in vol. xx. of the “Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.”

deprived of all his possessions, and to have his house burnt to the ground, to the end that "the habitation of the wicked should no more appear in Israel." This sentence also was literally carried out. There was some delay about sending him back to England, the master of one vessel refusing to carry him. At length, in January, 1631, a passage was secured for him on board the "Handmaid," and not until then, and while the prisoner was sailing out of the harbor, was that portion of his sentence which related to the burning of his house put in execution. It would seem to have been vindictively delayed. Then at last the torch was applied to the buildings at Mount Wollaston, and to Thomas Morton, as he looked back from "a farre of abourd a ship, the smoke that did ascend appeared to be the very sacrifice of Kain." The plantation was wholly destroyed. None of Morton's followers remained there; nor did he or any of them ever come back to the place.

CHAPTER XXV.

QUINCY—(*Continued*).

MOUNT WOLLASTON.

For several years after Morton's expulsion the seaward slope of the Blue Hills remained unoccupied. There were as yet no road from Boston to Plymouth, nor, indeed, to Hingham and Weymouth, and what little intercourse there was between these places was kept up by boat across the bay. The Indian trail followed the shore, but it could not be called a path. The eye of the trained woodsmen was needed to detect its devious way as it wound about the headwaters of tidal inlets and across the upland to those points at which alone it was possible to cross the swamps. A forlorn remnant of the Massachusetts tribe, stricken with plague and smallpox, haunted the forest, the mere ghost of a dying race; but between the Neponset and the Monatoquit there were absolutely no white inhabitants. In 1634 a man named Alderman lived at Hingham, or Bear Cove, as it was then called. Having occasion to be in Boston he undertook to return home by the trail. In doing so he lost his way, and for three days and two nights he wandered through woods and swamps without falling in with a habitation or a human being. Then, starved and weary, with torn clothing and bruised body, he struggled out of the wilderness to find himself in Scituate. The Neponset was, in fact, the southern boundary of Massachusetts civilization,—the

first of the many similar barriers which that civilization was destined to overleap.

It did overleap it in 1635. The region south of the river was then known to have a fertile soil, but through Morton's doings it had gained an evil name. The course of emigration set along the Charles into the interior, and up the Mystic to the north. The leading men of the Massachusetts Bay Company belonged to the class of English gentry, and they brought with them to America that land-hunger which they inherited direct from both Saxon and Norman ancestry. They were eager to secure vast estates for themselves and their descendants. Accordingly, grants were made to them of five hundred acres here, and one thousand acres, or two thousand acres, somewhere else. In this way the neighboring country was rapidly parceled out, and the peninsula of Boston being "too small to contain many," the residents there were "constrained to take farms in the country."

Then at last people began to look across the Neponset. Accordingly, at the May session of the General Court of 1634, it was ordered "that Boston shall have convenient enlargement at Mount Wollaston," and a committee of four was appointed to fix metes and bounds, and to report the same, with an accompanying plan or map, to the next General Court. This committee did the work assigned to it, though of neither its report or plan is there any record. Yet both papers seem to have been presented to the court and adopted, for in the records of the session held in September, 1634, there is the following brief entry: "It is ordered that Boston shall have enlargement at Mount Wollaston." The Boston records then take up the story, and at a general meeting, on public notice, held on the 8th of December following, a formal grant of land of Mount Wollaston was made to the Rev. John Wilson, the pastor of the Boston Church. He, therefore, was the first Quincy landowner under the Massachusetts charter.

When Mr. Wilson went to take possession of his grant, which lay apparently in the north part of the present township of Quincy, he was confronted by an Indian title. This he had to extinguish. It was the same with the other original grantees. They all held direct from the Indians, as well as from the General Court. But thirteen months seem to have elapsed after the grant to Wilson before further grants were made. Then at last, at a meeting held on the 4th of January, 1636, the point which still bears his name was allotted to Atherton Hough; and at the same meeting, instead of making other individual allotments, a committee of five, clothed with full powers, was appointed to do this work. But having thus ap-

parently disposed of the whole matter, the meeting went on and ordered one holding laid out which afterwards had a curious significance. Mr. William Hutchinson was to have a sufficient farm at Mount Wollaston, beyond Mr. Wilson's, in the country adjoining Dorchester. Mr. William Hutchinson, thus made a neighbor of the Rev. John Wilson, was the husband of Mistress Anne Hutchinson, between whom and the pastor of the Boston Church a feud was even then developing which a little later was to divide the settlement into hostile factions and bring it to the verge of civil war.

This did not take place immediately, and on the 14th of March, 1636, farms along the bay front were confirmed to William Coddington and Edmund Quincy. On the 30th of February, 1637, it was further agreed "that our brother, Mr. John Wheelwright, shall have an allotment of two hundred and fifty acres laid out for him at Mount Wollaston." In a history like the present it is neither interesting nor profitable to give to each of these allotments its precise place on the map of to-day. It is sufficient to call attention to the fact that Wilson, Hutchinson, Coddington, Wheelwright, and Hough had all been provided for at the "the Mount," and that they were in 1637 neighbors in what is now Quincy. John Wheelwright was the first clergyman settled within the present limits of the town; and, while officiating as such, it was his fate to preach on a fast-day the most momentous discourse ever delivered from the American pulpit. With the Rev. Mr. Wheelwright and his little congregation the consecutive civil history of Quincy may be said to open.

John Wheelwright was born at Saleby, a little Lincolnshire hamlet, about twenty-four miles from Boston, in England. Educated at Cambridge, he was there a companion of Cromwell, and on the football ground it is said that he and the future Lord Protector often encountered each other. After graduation Wheelwright became vicar of Bilsby, a little village not far from the place where he was born. He was not only a rigid Puritan, but essentially a contentious man. All through life he seems to have been engaged in controversy; often with his brother clergymen, and even more frequently in the courts. Having been silenced as a preacher by Laud's High Commission, and driven from his parish in England, early in 1636 he determined to emigrate to America. He had then passed his forty-fourth year, and, his first wife dying, had married Mary Hutchinson, of Alford, a sister of William Hutchinson, who, with his wife Anne, had gone to New England two years before. Wheelwright landed in Boston on the 26th of

June, 1636. During the following month he was admitted to membership in the church. It has already been mentioned that the Rev. John Wilson was the pastor of that church, the only one in Boston; with him the Rev. John Cotton was associated as teacher. Boston was then a small, newly built, seaport settlement, numbering a few hundred inhabitants. These dwelt in rude houses, mostly built of logs though some were framed, clustering about a barrack-like structure which served as a meeting-house. In that early and pious community it does not need to be said, though it has ever to be borne in mind, everything centred about the church. Its membership carried with it political rights. The clergyman was the first man in the town. The meeting, the sermon, and the lecture were the events of the week. The affairs of the church accordingly occupied even more general attention than affairs of state, while the two were so interwoven that they did not admit of separation.

At the time Wheelwright landed in Boston, Sir Henry Vane was Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, having just been chosen to succeed Haynes. Winthrop, the first Governor, had for the time being lost his popularity. It was said that he had been too lax in his administration of the criminal law, and disposed to overlook transgression more than a Puritan magistrate should. The leading men had, some of them, grown jealous of him, while the body of the freemen were probably disposed to try a change. In Vane they found it. Hardly more than a boy, he had been in the country a short time only. He was full of crude ideas, and of impulses which were even more uncertain than they were generous. Within the church Mrs. Hutchinson was making her presence felt. At that time a woman of less than forty years of age, she had followed Cotton, her favorite preacher, to New England, and at Boston found herself in just the position she would naturally have craved as that best suited for the full display of her peculiar powers. She was an intellectual woman, with a great social faculty, and an inordinate love of notoriety and prominence. A born intriguer, she delighted in talking and making her influence felt. Accordingly, she had not been long in New England when she began to hold a series of exclusively female gatherings, and then of gatherings at which men as well as women were present. The original idea of these meetings was that an opportunity would thus be afforded for the recapitulation of the sermons of the preceding Sabbath for the benefit of such as had been unable to be present at their delivery. Gradually these meetings assumed the form of an active re-

ligious revival. Then they absorbed the whole attention of the settlement.

Though an ardent admirer of the teacher, Cotton, Mrs. Hutchinson showed scant respect to Wilson, the pastor. There was no bond of sympathy between them. A worthy, sincere minister no doubt, and perhaps a forcible expounder of God's word, Wilson was none the less a heavy, unimaginative man. He trod clumsily along in the beaten theological track. There was nothing fine about him. It was inevitable, therefore, both being what they were, that, as the influence of Mrs. Hutchinson increased it would begin to make itself felt in hostility to her pastor. This had already become apparent before the arrival of Wheelwright, and that event brought matters to a crisis. In November, 1636, when he had been four months in Boston, it was proposed at a meeting of the church to associate Wheelwright with Cotton, making him an additional teacher. It was perfectly understood from what source this proposal originated. Next to Cotton, Wheelwright was Mrs. Hutchinson's favorite preacher, as he was also the husband of her sister-in-law. Wilson's friends and the conservative party in the church, headed by Governor Winthrop, took the alarm and openly resisted the proposal. Governor Vane supported it. The weight of opinion was decidedly in favor of Wheelwright, and much feeling was manifested at Winthrop's course; but, according to the rule of the Boston Church, it was sufficient that grave opposition was expressed. The proposal was dropped.

But John Wheelwright was much too active and able a man to remain long without a fixed settlement. The large majority of the Boston Church was in sympathy with him. Among these were a number who had recently received land allotments at Mount Wollaston, which they were then engaged in developing. Population had accordingly begun to find its way across the Neponset. Quiney, Coddington, Hutchinson and Hough dwelt themselves in Boston, but those occupying the land at the Mount, whether as farmers or employés, were far removed from the town, and had now for some time been complaining that they were practically cut off from all religious privileges. Poor men, with families, they were ten or twelve miles from the meeting-house. Accordingly, the gathering of a new church at Mount Wollaston had already been under discussion. It was opposed on the ground that it would defeat the very object for which Boston had received enlargement,—the upholding of the town and the original church. The loss of so many leading men as would inevitably join themselves to the new church, if it was called, could not but seriously affect the old one. To meet this objection it

had been arranged, in September, 1636, that those living at the Mount, or having holdings there, should pay a small yearly church and town rate to Boston, which was fixed at sixpence an acre on land lying within a mile of the water, and threepence for land further back. It was a species of non-resident commutation tax. This arrangement imposed in turn on the Boston church a well-understood obligation to in some way provide for the religious needs of the outlying region thus tributary to it. In those early days of sparse settlement the situation was not an unusual one, and it was the custom in such cases to establish branch churches, or "chapels of ease," as they were called. Some elder, or a gifted brother was wont to hold forth, or to prophesy, as it was phrased, at these each ordinary Sabbath, while at stated periods the sacrament was administered in the meeting-house of the mother church.

As soon as Winthrop's dissent had put a final stop to the project of choosing Wheelwright associate teacher in Boston, the friends of the former south of the Neponset took action. At the same meeting of the church its records show that "our brother, Mr. John Wheelwright, was granted unto for the preparing for a church gathering at Mount Wollystone, upon a petition of some that were resident there." This vote was passed on the 19th of November, 1636.

If he entered upon his duties immediately,—and there can be little question that he did,—John Wheelwright ministered to those settled at Mount Wollaston about thirteen months. But there is neither local record nor tradition of him or of his work; nor is it even known where his meeting-house stood, if, indeed, in those early days his scattered flock could boast of a meeting-house. It is not at all impossible that services may have been held during the first winter at the dwellings of different members of the little congregation; while the following summer the pastor preached "abroad under a tree," just as Wilson and Phillips had preached at Charlestown during the first months of the settlement. If a church edifice was then erected, it must have been a very simple and temporary structure, built of logs the crevices between which were sealed with mud, while the roof was covered with thatch. It is not likely that it was more than twenty or twenty-five feet square, and there can be little doubt that it stood at the most convenient point on the old Indian trail, then rapidly widening into a road between Plymouth and Boston.

The single year of Wheelwright's settlement was the year of the Antinomian controversy, the stormiest in the history of Massachusetts. Into the details

of that controversy it is unnecessary to enter here, for they are part of the history of the State; but, so far as the later town of Quincy was concerned, it admits of little doubt that the whole course of subsequent events then received an influence which has ever since been felt. As the twig was bent, the tree inclined. Wheelwright was a leader among the Antinomians, and his parishioners were among the foremost supporters of that cause. The successful opposition to him as associate teacher was the first overt act in the coming contest. It was a victory for Wilson over Mrs. Hutchinson; and she regarded it as such. She was not so to be put down, and she gave to her tongue loose rein. No longer content with attacking her own pastor, she now boldly assailed the body of the clergy, all of whom had evinced their sympathy with him. To venture on such an attack required no small amount of courage, for the clergy were little less than a sacred caste in the early settlement of Massachusetts. To shake their hold over affairs in church and state was almost impossible. But it is not likely that Mrs. Hutchinson realized this, or ever calmly counted the cost of what she was doing. She went on heedlessly. She had the open sympathy of those immediately around her in Boston. She could count on the support of Governor Vane, and his popularity throughout the colony was so great as to be still a thing not easy to account for. Many others of the magistrates and deputies were with her. Accordingly, she went on step by step, making herself always more offensively aggressive, until at last she boldly declared that not only Wilson, but the whole body of the clergy, excepting only Cotton and Wheelwright, were under a covenant of works. Those two, and those two alone, walked in a covenant of grace.

Mere theological jargon now, in 1663 these words had a deep significance. In so using them, Mrs. Hutchinson did little less than openly express her belief that the whole body of the clergy, two only of their number excepted, were whited sepulchres. He who walked in a covenant of grace was the chosen of the Lord. In him dwelt the spirit of God. He was inspired; he preached the true word; the root of the matter was in him. Not so he who labored under a covenant of works. He might be a very worthy, well-meaning, pious man, doing his best according to his lights; but his lights were of the earth, earthy. God's voice was not in him. It was the blind leading the blind. Thus she undertook to declare who were inspired and who were uninspired; and as she gave utterance to her judgments, incredible as it now seems, nearly the whole of the inhabitants of Boston lent believing ears to her. On one side were her ad-

vocates and friends; on the other, almost alone, were Wilson and Winthrop.

Outside of Boston it was not so. The mental contagion had not spread. The other towns, some twelve in number, gradually, under the influence of their ministers, awoke to a consciousness of what was going on, and they rallied to the support of the clergy. Winthrop was deputy-governor, and recognized as Wilson's main support in the Boston Church; accordingly, his popularity underwent a revival and he was brought to the front once more as the exponent of the conservative side against Vane, who was the popular idol of the new movement. Thus matters stood all through the winter of 1636-37. The agitation was continually on the increase, and it seemed as if men were fairly bereft of their senses, as indeed they were. They argued fiercely about the unknowable in language the terms of which they did not understand; and to-day almost the only intelligible thing in the whole dispute is that Mrs. Hutchinson, indulging in wild dreams of ambition on her own account, had persuaded herself and others that she was inspired, and the first movement of her inspiration was to drive Mr. Wilson, whom she did not like, out of his pulpit.

During this time of rising tumult Wheelwright was ministering at the Mount, whither he had removed with his wife and family. In December, at the time of the meeting of the General Court, he attended an angry conference of the clergy, which resulted only in a widening of the breach. For a speech which he then made to the assembled dignitaries, Wilson had been openly called to account by his parishioners in his own church. They were all against him, and after being censured he was publicly admonished by the teacher. It clearly was not in Wheelwright's nature to remain silent in the background during such a controversy; and even if he made an effort at self-restraint, Mrs. Hutchinson had conferred a dangerous prominence upon him when she classed him, with Cotton, as being alone of all the clergy under a covenant of grace. She had thus made him the centre upon which the anger of his brother-clergymen would naturally concentrate. His position was unlike that of Cotton. Cotton was recognized by his brethren as the first and most eminent of their whole order. He was regarded with reverential respect. Him above all they wished to save. But they greatly needed a scapegoat, and a scapegoat they found ready to their hands in the pastor at the Mount. Nor was he a man to avoid the attack. On the contrary, he invited it.

He did so in this way. On the 29th [N. S.]

(it was the 19th, old style) of January, 1637, a solemn fast was held in view of the trouble then impending over the Protestant world in general, and the colony of Massachusetts Bay in particular. Not only were the churches at home torn with dissension but Indian troubles were impending, and in Germany the thirty years' war was at its height. It is possible that Wheelwright on the morning of that day may have preached to his own people at the Mount; but if he did, he later went to Boston, where, in the afternoon, he attended church services and listened to a discourse from Cotton. When Cotton had finished, Wheelwright was called upon "to exercise as a private brother." He had come prepared. Possibly he only repeated the discourse he had that morning delivered to his own flock, though of this there is no evidence. In any event, he now preached that fast-day sermon for which a few months later he was called to such severe account. As he spoke some person in the audience took careful notes of what he said. His enemies even then were lying in wait for him.¹

There was nothing in the fast-day sermon which in itself, and delivered at any other time and place, would have excited general notice. Except in parts it is a very dull performance, and, unless delivered with peculiar fire, it would now seem more calculated to put an audience to sleep than to excite those composing it to acts of sedition. Couched in that peculiar scriptural phraseology which it was equally a delight for the Puritan to use and to hear, it belongs to an artificial form of composition which may have its day, but is afterwards sure to be forgotten. In a few years it becomes not less antiquated than last century garments. That the fast-day sermon had a very direct bearing on questions then greatly exercising the minds of those who listened to it is indisputable; but that is expected in all occasional discourses. As a sharp, vehement arraignment of those who walked in a covenant of works, it will not be pretended that Wheelwright ought then to have preached this sermon in Wilson's pulpit. To do so was, to say the least, in very bad taste. But beyond this the sermon is not open to just criticism. It does not seem to have been either intended or calculated to excite sedition, nor is there any reason to suppose that it at the time caused any particular remark. Wilson had been thoroughly exhorted from his own pulpit, and Win-

throp had been made to listen to what the mass of the congregation regarded as some thoroughly sound religious doctrine. But the latter was not sufficiently stirred up by the fact to make any mention of it in his diary, and there is no reason to suppose that either his safety or that of the settlement were put in jeopardy.

When hostilities are decided upon a pretext for open war is always at hand. A silent decree of the clergy had evidently now gone forth that Wheelwright was to be disciplined. His position invited attack, and his utterances in private, doubtless, as well as in public, afforded sufficient pretext for it. He had been set up against Wilson in Wilson's own church and by Wilson's people. Accordingly, when the March General Court met, action was taken on a certain sermon which Wilson had delivered before it in December, and for which it will be remembered he had subsequently been formally admonished in his own church by Teacher Cotton. The court now expressed its emphatic approval of this sermon. It then turned from Wilson to Wheelwright, and the matter of the fast-day discourse was brought up. In answer to a summons Wheelwright presently appeared. The notes taken at the time the discourse was delivered were produced, and he was asked if he admitted their correctness. In reply he gave the court his own manuscript.

A bitter wrangle followed which lasted through the sessions of several days. The conservatives at first thought to dispose of the matter behind closed doors. The proposal so to do excited strong opposition, and Wheelwright, while justifying all that he had said, declined to answer further questions. It was then decided to go on publicly, and Wheelwright was again summoned. The room was thronged, for the court itself, magistrates and deputies, numbered some forty persons, and, besides others, nearly all the twelve or fourteen ministers of the province were present. The feeling was intense. Again the sermon was produced and put in Wheelwright's hands. Again he justified it; and, in answer to questions put him, he declared that he meant to include in his animadversions, as being under a covenant of works, all who walked in the way he had described. The matter was then referred to the ministers, who were called upon to state whether "they in their ministry did walk in such a way." There was little room for doubt what the answer would be, for it was an ingenious way of securing at once both evidence of guilt and a verdict upon it. With one voice the ministers responded they considered that they did walk in such a way.

The verdict was thus rendered. But the struggle was not yet over. The doors of the General Court

¹ It has been taken for granted that this sermon was preached at the Mount (Palfrey's "New England," i. 479, n.; Pattee's "Quincy," 186). The correct facts, as stated in the text, were brought out by Bell, in his monograph on John Wheelwright, in the publications of the Prince Society (pp. 13, 15).

were again closed, and behind them a debate began which lasted two entire days. Vane and Winthrop led the opposing forces, and for a time it seemed as though the party of the clergy would be thwarted. But at last they won over to their side two of the magistrates, and by a narrow majority the fast-day sermon was pronounced seditious. Yet no sentence was now passed upon Wheelwright. The contest had been long and severe, and the parties were so equally divided that it was not thought expedient to then proceed further. Wheelwright was accordingly simply ordered to appear before the next General Court, and he was not meanwhile silenced as a minister. His case was commended to the Boston church to be spiritually dealt with.

This was certainly a forbearing disposition to make of it. Not only was the church of Boston notoriously in sympathy with Wheelwright, but it had already so expressed itself. It had done this, too, in a way not to be mistaken, and which was not forgotten; for hardly had the court by formal vote pronounced the fast-day sermon seditious, than a petition, bearing the names of nearly all the most prominent members of the Boston church, had been presented to that same court. In this paper the case of Wheelwright was warmly argued, and his punishment deprecated. Respectful in tone, the document was singularly well worded and to the point. At the moment it would not seem to have excited particular remark, and, received as a matter of course, it was placed on the files of the court. But priesthoods have long memories. That a long list of influential names was appended to this memorial was now noted down, and a few months later it was made the basis of a prescription.

For the moment the reference of Wheelwright's case to the Boston church seemed to open a door to conciliation; but now the public feeling was too much excited. A collision was inevitable. One party or the other had to establish its supremacy. The party of the clergy was unmistakably in the majority in all the towns except Boston, and this became apparent at the annual charter election. Held on the 27th [N. S.] of May, under a large oak-tree on the edge of what is now Cambridge common, the election of 1637 was a memorable one. Winthrop, amidst an excitement which seemed at times about to result in violence, was then chosen Governor over Vane. Coddington was left out of the magistracy. So, also, was Hough. The overthrow of the friends of Wheelwright was complete.

At first the party now in complete control used its power sparingly, and an earnest attempt was made to

put an end to strife. When in the order of business Wheelwright's case came up, he appeared before the court. Among its forty-three members he saw only three faces friendly to him, but he was again allowed to depart until the autumn session. He was merely admonished to bethink himself in the interval of retracting his utterances and reforming his errors if he hoped to receive favor. His answer was characteristic. If he had indeed, he said, been guilty of sedition, he deserved death; but if the court should proceed against him, he would take his appeal to the king. As for retraction, he had nothing to retract.

The dominant party now had recourse to a measure of legislation which there can be little doubt permanently affected the settlement of the future town of Quincy. It passed an alien law. The tide of immigration was then setting strongly towards New England. All the towns were looking for additions to their numbers, and Wheelwright and his friends were confidently expecting the arrival of a portion of the church of a Mr. Brierly in England, who possibly may have been Wheelwright's successor at Bilsby. One party was already on its way, and reached Boston in July. With a view to this coming reinforcement of the minority, the General Court in May passed a law imposing heavy penalties in case strangers were harbored or allowed to remain in the province three weeks without a magistrate's permission. All the magistrates belonged to one party, and were wholly devoted to it. Accordingly, when the body of immigrants from the Brierly church landed in Boston, though they were of one blood with those who met them on the shore, they were confronted with this law. In Boston their friends were in a large majority; yet their friends could not shelter them above three weeks, nor could Boston sell them a habitation, or a vacant bit of land on which to erect one, without incurring a heavy and accumulative penalty. A delay of four months only in the enforcement of the law could be obtained. At the expiration of that time the new-comers had to be without the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. They submitted, for they had nothing to do except to submit. None the less the law remains one of the curiosities of partisan legislation. There can be little room for doubt that the people thus driven away would, had they been permitted to remain in the colony, have settled at Mount Wollaston under the ministration of Wheelwright. Indeed, they could not well have settled elsewhere, so high was public feeling running. Under these circumstances, those at the Mount being forced to deny even a resting-place to their own kin, and obliged, as it were, to thrust them out into the

wilderness, it was small matter for surprise that when midsummer came there were "many hot speeches given forth," and angry threats were freely made.

Early in August Vane returned to England, and Wheelwright lost in him both a friend and a protector. Nearly at the same time the Pequot war was brought to a triumphant close, and the pastor, Wilson, who during the summer had been with the little army as its chaplain, returned to Boston. He came back flushed with a consciousness of victory and bent on revenge. Cotton, who up to this time had preserved an appearance of firmness, bowed before the coming storm and hastened to make his peace. In the first place a synod of the churches was held. This, the earliest gathering of the kind in New England, proceeded at once to detect and spread upon its record, as then existing in primitive Massachusetts, no less than eighty-two "opinions, some blasphemous, others erroneous, and all unsafe," besides nine "unwholesome expressions." With two exceptions,—Cotton and Wheelwright,—the ministers in the synod were of one way of thinking. The proceedings consequently were not inharmonious. Certain of the Boston laymembers, indeed, expressing both disgust and indignation that such a huge body of heresies should be paraded, got up and left the assembly; Wheelwright, more sensible, discreetly held his peace, taking the ground that abstract errors not directly imputed to him were none of his concern.

A long discussion of controverted points ensued. No one in the assembly had any distinct idea of the subjects under debate. For the most part they were mere theological abstractions of the most metaphysical character relating to justification, sanctification, and the like, and either immaterial or unknowable. At last Cotton, with a degree of worldly wisdom which did much credit to his head, announced that he saw light. Wheelwright was of a less accommodating spirit; thoroughly stiff-necked and disputatious, he would not profess to yield. Accordingly, when the synod dispersed his enemies had gained their end. They had won over Cotton, whom they wished to save; while Wheelwright, whose utter destruction they sought, was left to confront them without a single friend or ally.

Events now moved rapidly to their foregone conclusion. Immediately after the adjournment of the synod the General Court chosen in May was dissolved. It had been elected for the entire year, and to thus end it was unprecedented; but it had evinced a moderation of spirit which did not meet the views of the extremists. The tide of popular feeling was setting strongly towards them, and they meant to avail

themselves of it. Measures of severe repression were to be put in force. So the old court was dissolved, and the election of a new one ordered. The result was all the conservatives could have hoped for. Of the thirty-three members of the court now chosen, no less than twenty-one were new; and all, old and new, save three alone, were strongly opposed to the Hutchinson party. Hough was among those left out; Coddington was again returned by Boston.

The court met on the 12th [N. S.] of November. It found Wheelwright still preaching the covenant of grace at Mount Wollaston. Though the clouds were gathering black over his path, he held straight on, rejecting all suggestions of compromise, as he sternly declared that the difference between him and his opponents was a gulf too wide to bridge. So, as Winthrop expressed it, those in the majority "finding, upon consultation, that two so opposite parties could not continue in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole, agreed to send away some of the principal."

And now the memorial from the Boston church, presented the day after the judgment of the General Court had declared the fast-day sermon seditious, was made to do yeoman's service. It also was pronounced seditious. No less than sixty of the leading men of Boston had affixed their signatures to it. In doing so they now found that they had committed a political offense, and might be visited with fine, imprisonment, and exile. The new court had contained originally three members, deputies from Boston, friendly to the Antinomians. Two of these were incontinently expelled: one because his name was signed to the church memorial, the other because from his place in the court he justified it, though his name was not on it. The tribunal before which he was to be tried being thus purged of all his friends, Coddington alone excepted, Wheelwright's case was called. He appeared, and was asked if he was prepared to confess his errors and submit himself to the court. Protesting his innocence, he refused. Then followed a long and angry parliamentary struggle extending into a second day. Every ill which had befallen the settlement was laid at Wheelwright's door. To such an indictment no defense was possible; and so the court in due time proceeded to its sentence. It was disfranchisement and exile. As it was already the latter half of November, and the winter had set in with unusual severity, it was proposed that the time of the exile's departure should be postponed until March; but meanwhile he was not to preach. He was again, this time in New England, to be a silenced minister.

From this sentence Wheelwright, as he had before

said he should, took an appeal to the king. A night's reflection probably satisfied him that he had nothing to hope for by pursuing this course, and accordingly the next day he withdrew his appeal, offering to accept a sentence of simple banishment. It so stands recorded. Fourteen days only were allowed him within which he was to settle his affairs and leave the jurisdiction. His parishioner, Atherton Hough, became bondsman for him.

Unlike the other exiles of the Antinomian controversy, Wheelwright did not turn his steps to Rhode Island. On the contrary, after preaching one farewell sermon to his little congregation, he started northward to New Hampshire. It was the end of November, and the deepening snow was thick on the ground. He went alone, carrying with him a sense of burning wrong and endless persecution; nor did he ever again set foot in his old parish. Early in the following spring his wife and children followed him, and for a time the family found refuge in the academic town of Exeter. The subsequent fortunes of Wheelwright are no part of the history of Quincy. It is sufficient to say that he survived his exile more than forty years, and when at last he died he was the oldest minister in New England. But though he outlived every one of his contemporaries, and when he passed away the Antinomian controversy had become a meaningless thing of the past, his brethren took at the time no notice of the patriarch's death, and no monument now marks his grave.

The first clergyman of the church which was afterwards incorporated as the town of Braintree, John Wheelwright was also its most distinguished clergyman. A Puritan, and a contentious one, he was essentially a man of force. Stiff-necked, unamiable, and far from lovable, his proper place was not the pulpit. He should have been a man of affairs, a lawyer and a magistrate. There was about him scarcely a trace of the gentle spirit of Christ. Yet indications have not been wanting that in more than one way the brief connection of John Wheelwright with the young settlement at Mount Wollaston affected its subsequent character as a community through a period of more than two centuries. That it did so negatively has already been pointed out. In consequence of the Antinomian controversy the formation of the town was delayed, and the material composing it made different from what it otherwise would have been. More than this, there can be no doubt that Wheelwright's parishioners sympathized fully in his views. The first teacher of his church, when two years later it was formally gathered, was one of his supporters whose name was blotted from the famous

memorial only as late as May, 1640. Since then his parish—both while it was the North Precinct of Braintree and afterwards as the town of Quincy—showed always a noticeable leaning towards a liberal theology. It was never orthodox. In this respect it was in sharp contrast with its sister church of the Middle Precinct, and the ministers of the two, never changing sides, more than once engaged in sharp doctrinal controversy. And so each successive pastor influenced the people, and the tendency of the people operated back in the selection of pastors, until the old order of things passed wholly away. It is, therefore, no improbable surmise that, a little leaven in this case also leavening the whole lump, the seed sown by Wheelwright in 1637 bore its fruit in the great New England protest of two centuries later, when, under the lead of Channing, the descendants in the seventh generation of those who had listened to the first pastor at the Mount broke away finally and forever from the religious tenets of the Puritans.

But though the most prominent and distinctive, Wheelwright was not the only resident or land-owner at Mount Wollaston the course of whose future life was changed by reason of the Antinomian controversy. It will be remembered that, besides Coddington and Hough, the husband of Mrs. Hutchinson also had an allotment just south of the Neponset. The subsequent and most tragic record of the Hutchinson family is one of the familiar pages in New England history. It does not need to be rewritten here. It is sufficient to say that when at last, in the early days of April (March 28th, O. S.), 1638, Governor Winthrop ordered Anne Hutchinson to leave the Massachusetts jurisdiction, she went in a boat across the harbor to the Neponset, and there landed near her husband's farm in what is now North Quincy. She had until the close of the month to leave the province. This was the first stage of her journey. Her plan was to join John Wheelwright's family, who had not yet left their home, and go with them by water to Portsmouth. But her own husband had in the mean time found an abiding-place more to his liking in Rhode Island, where Newport now is; so, changing their plans, the wife and children journeyed by land to Providence, and thence passed across to the island of Aquidneck.

Thither she was shortly followed by William Coddington, the immediate-successor of Thomas Morton in the ownership of Mount Wollaston. And, singularly enough, the record of every annual town-meeting in Quincy at the present time bears recurring evidence to the fact of this succession. Since the year 1640, a portion of Coddington's grant has

been public property, and is spoken of on the first page of the Braintree records as "the school lands." Each year by a formal vote—the reason of which has passed into a meaningless tradition—the town of Quincy, as a tenant of the land thus held, appropriates to school purposes a sum of money as a nominal rent therefor. The memory of Coddington is perpetuated in the name of the school in which the children of the district in which Mount Wollaston lies are taught, and also in the name of the street on which the school-house stands.

Unlike Hutchinson and Wheelwright, Coddington was not banished. Angry with his former colleagues in office, and disgusted at the intolerance they had shown, he voluntarily shook the dust of Massachusetts from his feet. Alone of the exiles he had stood high in the councils of the Massachusetts colony, for through years he had been its treasurer, and it was he who built the first brick house in Boston. He now went to Rhode Island, where, forty years later, he died full of honors. Thus the pastor Wilson, Atherton Hough, and the heirs of Edmund Quincy, alone among those to whom large allotments had originally been made at the Mount, remained in possession of them even as late as the incorporation of Braintree. The Antinomian controversy had unsettled everything. Of these three, Wilson was left victor in the theological arena; but, pastor of the church in Boston all the remainder of his life, he gave small attention to his farm in Braintree, nor was his name in any way further associated with the town. Quincy died in 1637 without having taken part in the Antinomian dispute. His allotment descended to his son, and the family, as will presently be seen, was from generation to generation closely associated with the towns into which the Mount was subsequently formed. From one of those descendants, a great-grandson of the first Edmund, and in his day the successor of Morton and Coddington as the owner of Mount Wollaston, Quincy at a later period derived its name. Atherton Hough, like Coddington, was a warm supporter of Wheelwright; but, unlike him, he accepted defeat quietly, and made his peace with the dominant faction. He remained in quiet possession of his seashore allotment on Braintree Bay, and died in 1650, leaving sons and daughters. The name has since become extinct.

CHAPTER XXVI.

QUINCY—(Continued).

OLD BRAINTREE.

THUS in November, 1637, the little settlement at the Mount, as it was still called, was once more thoroughly disorganized. The place seemed to be under a sort of blight. First the magistrates had rooted out Morton and the Merrymount company, obliterating in so far as they could every trace of the earliest settlement; and now they had also sent into exile a pastor and his parishioners, who had not a thing in common with Morton, except that they had sat down in the place from which he had been driven. But it was not long before the scattered settlers again began to show signs of continued existence. They were poor people, for there is no reason to suppose that any one of note or substance, except Wheelwright, had yet actually made his home in this region. Quincy and Hough, like Coddington and Wilson, lived in Boston; and in Boston the Mount was looked upon as a remote, outlying dependency, to be reached conveniently enough by boat across the bay in summer, but in winter practically inaccessible. From time to time large allotments were still made there to leading Boston personages. Benjamin Keayne, for instance, son-in-law to Governor Dudley, had meted out to him on his marriage, in February, 1638, "a great lot of meadow and upland," two hundred acres in extent, in what is now Braintree. Andrew Stoddard, a linen-draper, and at one time constable in Boston,¹

¹ There is in Winthrop an incident connected with this Stoddard, and his performance of his duties as constable, singularly characteristic of early Massachusetts. The constables, being chosen by the General Court, were among the chief people in their several towns. In 1641, Francis Hutchinson, son of Mistress Anne, and a son-in-law of hers, one Collins, came to Boston and "reviled the church." "They were both committed to prison; and it fell out that one Stoddard, being then one of the constables of Boston, was required to take Francis Hutchinson into his custody till the afternoon, and said withal to the governor, 'Sir, I come to observe what you did, that if you should proceed with a brother otherwise than you ought, I might deal with you in a church way.' For this insolent behaviour he was committed; but being dealt with by the elders and others, he came to see his error, which was that he did conceive that the magistrate ought not to deal with a member of the church before the church had proceeded with him. So the next Lord's-day, in the open assembly, he did freely and very affectionately confess his error and his contempt of authority, and being bound to appear at the next court, he did the like there to the satisfaction of all. Yet for example's sake he was fined twenty shillings, which, though some of the magistrates would have had it much less, or rather remitted, seeing his clear repentance and satisfaction in public left no poison or danger in his example, nor had the commonwealth or any person sustained danger by it." Savage's "Winthrop," ii. 39-40.

in 1640 received one hundred acres; and in 1639, Edward Tyng, one of the wealthiest inhabitants of Boston, received two hundred and fifty acres. But these were exceptional grants to non-residents,—constituting them a landed gentry of the province after the English fashion,—and did not add greatly to the population or the prosperity of the region in which the grants lay, though the grantees may have sent out farmers or laborers to improve their lands. But large grants were not the rule. Another system was all this time being pursued towards “the common people,” as they were called, who were coming over to New England in crowds. The custom was to allot these four acres a head for each person they brought with them; and in the case of Boston the smaller allotments were made largely at the Mount. Twenty-six such are recorded in 1638, and fifteen more in 1639. Prior to the incorporation of Braintree one hundred and five such allotments in all had been parcelled out to families numbering five hundred and sixty-five persons, showing that the average family, including probably servants as well as children, was between five and six persons. But though these allotments are recorded, it cannot be inferred that all those to whom they were made actually settled at the Mount. On the contrary, the names of only a small portion of them are at a somewhat later period to be found in the town and parish records. The inference is that many received their allotments in one place, and, in those days of abundant land, preferred to settle elsewhere.

Nevertheless, a certain portion of these poorer people did go out and build dwellings south of the Neponset, and at last a decisive movement was made towards the establishment of an independent church there. The chapel of ease arrangement, involving, as it did, dependency on a mother church, no longer sufficed for the spiritual needs of a growing population. The region had also stood as a sort of unoccupied gap of heathendom long enough; for the Dorchester society, to the north, went back to June, 1630, while the societies of Weymouth and Hingham, on the south, dated respectively from July and September, 1635. Without, therefore, waiting for a formal adjustment of all questions with Boston, on the 16th of September, 1639, those dwelling at the Mount, in the words of Governor Winthrop, “gathered a church after the usual manner, and chose one Mr. Tomson, a very gracious, sincere man, and Mr. Flynt, a godly man also, their ministers.” In those primitive days the signing of a covenant was essential to a church gathering, and the Braintree covenant had appended to it the signatures of six persons besides those

of the pastor and teacher. It was drawn up in the simple but not unimpressive form then in common use, and by virtue of it those entering into the compact—“poor unworthy creatures, who have sometime lived without Christ and without God in the world”—promised thereafter “to worship the Lord in spirit and truth, and to walk in brotherly love and the duties thereof according to the will of the gospel.” In witness of which, they made public profession of faith in presence of those assembled, and gave to one another the right hand of fellowship. It was the fifteenth church which had been gathered in the province during the ten years of settlement.

The incorporation of the town followed hard upon the gathering of the church, for, at the following session of the General Court, that of May, 1640, the “petition of the inhabitants of Mount Wollaston was acceded to, and it was granted them to be a town, to be called Braintree.” No satisfactory reason for the choice of this name has ever been given, nor is there any bond of connection apparent between the Suffolk Braintree, of New England, and the Essex Braintree, of Old England. The subject has more than once been discussed, but with no satisfactory result. The more probable explanation is also the most natural. In 1632 a company of Essex people had come out with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, afterwards the renowned pastor of the church at Hartford. Winthrop refers to them as “the Braintree company.”¹ They first went across the Neponset, where they began a settlement; and then, by order of the General Court, they moved over to Cambridge. When, therefore, eight years later, the place was incorporated as a town, a name was given to it, probably at Winthrop’s suggestion, connected with that “Braintree company which had begun to sit down at Mount Wollaston.” But there is no reason to suppose that any of Hooker’s following had remained meantime on the spot.²

The vote incorporating the town contained detailed reference to an agreement which had been effected between certain representatives of those dwelling at the Mount and the authorities of Boston. The vested interests of the latter place in the former had again been asserted, and the question thus raised proved one not easy to settle. There had evidently been much bickering. Appealing to the “enlargement” vote of 1634, it was contended on the one side that Boston and Boston church were being shorn of their

¹ Savage’s “Winthrop,” vol. i. pp. 87, 88.

² See “Thayer Memorial,” pp. 39, 40; Lunt’s “Bi-Centennial Discourse,” p. 66; Adams’ “Braintree Address,” pp. 26–29.

proportions; while on the other side a growing population asserted their natural rights. The result was a compromise, the terms of which are by no means free from ambiguity. Under it all the lands in the new township seem to have been released from a liability to taxation as a part of Boston, upon the payment to Boston of a trifle over a shilling an acre on the land "formerly granted to divers men of Boston upon expectation they should have continued still with us," and three shillings an acre for every acre that had been, or thereafter should be, granted to any others not inhabitants of Boston. In other words, the actual settlers in Braintree were to pay into the Boston treasury a sum of money on their holdings in commutation. At the same time further large allotments at the Mount were made, including five hundred acres "for the use of the canoneere of Boston wheresoever he is, or shall be, in the service thereof, from time to time," and "two thousand acres to be set apart for the use of (Boston) in the most convenient place unallotted."

This agreement was made on the 11th of January, 1639, some five months before the General Court acted on the petition to incorporate. And when the court did act, it made a further proviso that, if the inhabitants of the newly created town failed to fulfil the covenant they had entered into, it should be in the power of Boston to recover what was its due by action against the Braintree people, collectively or individually. That the burden thus imposed on Braintree was an unusual and most oppressive one does not need to be said. It was the case of a poor, struggling community being compelled to buy out alien vested interests in the soil, which never ought to have existed. Accordingly, at a later time it proved a fruitful source of heart-burnings and litigation. Nevertheless the arrangement, favorable or otherwise, seems to have been the best that it was possible to effect, and under it Braintree came into existence as an independent political community in May, 1640. Those dwelling in the new town were also made to realize at once that political privileges carried with them corresponding obligations, for by the same court they were assessed twenty-five pounds in a total levy of twelve hundred pounds. In payment of this levy silver plate was to be received at five shillings the ounce, "good old Indian corn, being clean and merchantable," at five shillings the bushel, summer wheat at seven shillings, and rye at six shillings. In which of these several staples the whole or any portion of this earliest tax levy was paid nowhere appears. But that it was paid admits of no doubt; and at the next session of the General Court, held in Boston on the

7th day of the following October, William Cheeseborough and Stephen Kinsley appeared, and took their seats as the first representatives of Braintree.

CHAPTER XXVII.

QUINCY—(Continued).

THE NORTH PRECINCT CHURCH.

THE original Braintree settlement was along the shore of the bay, and on the upland and in the valleys adjacent thereto. Only by slow degrees did population work its way back among the hills and interior valleys. In 1708 the church of Braintree was divided, and the original settlement became the North Precinct. In 1792 this North Precinct was set off from the rest of the town, and became Quincy. The present town of Quincy, therefore, was the original Braintree; and subsequently, for more than eighty years, the history of the North Precinct of Braintree is the history of Quincy.

The original Braintree church, then, until 1708 was the one church of the town; from 1708 to 1792 it was the North Precinct church; from 1792 to 1820 it was the Quincy church. The revised Constitution of Massachusetts went into effect in 1820. Under its provisions a complete separation of church from state took place; but the habits of the people were fixed, and several years elapsed before this change in the organic law began to produce its full results.¹ At first people went on attending divine worship in the meeting-house of their fathers. In Quincy it was ten years before another meeting-house was built. Accordingly, the sole church of the Braintree of 1639 was still the sole church of Quincy until 1830.

The society had then worshiped in four successive buildings, the last of which was in 1830 almost new, having been finished only two years before. Built of stone, it was called a "temple," and it replaced an old New England meeting-house which for ninety-six years had stood on the training-field in the centre of the town. Thus, when this meeting-house of 1732 was removed in 1828, the visible emblem which connected the modern with the colonial town may be said

¹ So fixed was the belief that obligatory support of a church was essential to its continued existence that the late Judge Story voiced a very common sentiment when, at the time the amended constitution took effect, he expressed the opinion that in twenty-five years there would not be a church open in Massachusetts in which the old religious services would be held.

to have disappeared. The connecting link between two chains was broken. The period, therefore, of one hundred and eighty-nine years which elapsed after the gathering of the First Church of Braintree, and before the pulling down and moving away of the third meeting-house in Quincy, must historically be considered by itself. It was not the less one and the same period because during it the colonies were severed from Great Britain, and Quincy was severed from Braintree. So far as the people were concerned who lived at what in 1635 was known as the Mount, these were both political changes. They hardly in any way affected the occupations of those people, or their modes of life and thought, or their social and material condition. The real elements of change in all these respects were not political; nor had they begun to make their presence felt when the eighteenth century came to its close. Thirty years later it was no longer so. The Granite Railway was built in Quincy in 1826; the first Massachusetts railroad company was incorporated in 1830. These events marked epochs. They from top to bottom altered that at the Mount, which French and Indian wars, and wars of independence, and church and municipal divisions had scarcely affected at all.

The long period from 1640 to 1830 was therefore with the Massachusetts towns the primitive period,—that of formation. Though it led directly to the present, it had little in common with the present. Nevertheless, during that period five generations lived on the soil, and were buried in it. Concerning them, there was, as a rule, little more to record. A simple, laborious, unaggressive race, they were born and died; each following generation was much the same as the generation which preceded it. With similar utensils, they cultivated the same fields. They dwelt in houses built on the same model, and preserved the same domestic and social customs. Wealth and population increased slowly. The outer world made itself little felt in the remote village community; and the village community in no way influenced the outer world. Few elements of change existed, and accordingly little change took place. The Quincy of 1820 was only the Braintree of 1640, a little more thickly peopled and a little more prosperous.

The social and material conditions of the town during this period of one hundred and ninety years will be treated in another chapter. Meanwhile the year 1830 brought the early theological period to a close. Up to that time the history of the parish was practically the history of the town, and until 1820 town and parish were legally one. The history of the church must, therefore, first be told.

In September, 1739, the Rev. John Hancock, father of the patriot and then the North Precinct minister, preached two century sermons in the meeting-house removed in 1828, but which then was new. In one of these sermons he said,—“This is the third house, in which we are now worshipping, that we and our fathers have built for the public worship of God.” There is reason to suppose that the second of these three houses was built in the year 1666, as the quaint old weather-vane which surmounted it is still in existence, and bears that date. Of the first Braintree meeting-house—that in which Fiske and Flynt, and, possibly, Wheelwright preached,—no record or description remains. Built before 1641, it is alluded to as a landmark on the second page of the Braintree records. It stood on a rising ground just south of the point where the road which connected Boston with Plymouth—the old colonial coast-road—crossed a brook, then and subsequently called the Town River.

At the time this meeting-house was built the road could have been hardly more than a well-beaten trail, for it was not formally laid out until at least seven years later, in 1648. The brook, which for some distance higher up had forced its way through a well-nigh impenetrable tangle from which the larger forest animals had hardly vanished, and which yet swarmed with reptile life, here flowed over a hard gravel bottom between two converging bits of upland. It was a fording-place,—a natural point of crossing. For that reason the meeting-house was put there. It was a point convenient for those living on both sides of the water-course.

The meeting-house stood in the open, and when the “country highway” from Weymouth to Dorchester was formally laid out, in 1648, it here diverged, passing the building at both its ends, for it faced east and west. The diverging ways then shortly turned and joined again. At no great distance from the front of the meeting-house, looking westward, lay the tangled bottom through which the Town River sluggishly crept. Beyond this, and half a mile or so away, rose the rough, heavily-wooded granite hills. To the east there stretched a broad, and comparatively level, upland plain in the direction of Hingham and Weymouth. This also, at no great distance, was broken by the underlying syenite, which thrust itself boldly up in savin-covered heights. About a third of a mile further up the Town River stood the mill of Richard Wright, to whom a monopoly in grinding corn had been conceded; and from this mill, leaving the church on the left, there ran a way to the landing-place on the Town River, near the sea-shore.

Such in 1640 was the centre of the town, and these were the only thoroughfares in it.

In the humble church edifice, which, nevertheless, was "as fair a meeting-house" as that people could provide, William Tompson, "a very holy man, who had been an instrument of much good at Accomenticus," was formally ordained as its first regular minister. At that time the gathering of a new church was a great event in Massachusetts,—another candle was lighted in the tabernacle. Nor was it a thing of frequent occurrence. That at Braintree, it has been noticed, was only the fifteenth since the settlement, and, while three had been gathered in 1635, one only, that at Concord, had been added to the number in 1636; another, that at Dedham, in 1638; and none at all in 1637. The gathering at the Mount also was a special occasion. A true church—one in which none but orthodox doctrines were to be preached—was to be established in the Antinomian hot-bed. The last vestiges of the banished Wheelwright's teachings were to be eradicated. The event was one of exceptional interest.

There is no record either of those who were present, or of those who took part in the services. Yet it would be not unsafe to surmise that Winthrop and Dudley, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the colony, were both there; for the former, though without comment, made a note of the event in his diary. Undoubtedly, Peter Hobart, that "bold man who would speak his mind," came over from Hingham; also from Dorchester came Richard Mather, together with his young associate, John Wilson, son of the pastor of Boston, and himself just graduated from Cambridge. The Rev. John Allen may have found his way through the forest paths from Dedham, as Wilson and Cotton sailed across the bay from Boston. Earnest, devout men, they gathered from far and near in the primitive wilderness meeting-house on that September day, and there extended the right hand of fellowship to the little congregation who now covenanted one with another "to worship the Lord in Spirit and Truth, and to walk in brotherly love." The church then founded was destined to centuries of continued existence.

The pastorate of William Tompson extended through a period of nineteen years. He is represented by the writers of his own time as having been "a very powerful and successful preacher," and one "abounding in zeal for the propagation of the gospel;" but he was likewise of a "melancholy temper and crazy body," and his ministry at Braintree can be accounted successful neither for himself nor his people. He belonged to that earliest generation of New Eng-

land clergymen who had been educated in the English universities and settled over English churches. A graduate of Oxford, Tompson had been the incumbent of a living in Lancashire, from whence he had come to New England, landing in Boston at about the time that the Antinomian Synod of 1637 was sitting. Settled at Braintree in September, 1639, in the following March Henry Flynt was ordained as teacher of his church, which would seem to indicate that the pastor from the very beginning proved unequal to the performance of all his duties; for the teacher in the early New England churches was practically an associate pastor, and it is not likely that a poor community, such as Braintree then was, assumed without reason the support of two ministers. In any event the society seemed not unwilling to allow Mr. Tompson to seek other fields of usefulness, and in 1642 his brother ministers selected him with two others to go forth on a strange sort of missionary service among the Church of England heathen of Virginia. A cry had come up from them for "a supply of faithful ministers whom, upon experience of their gifts and godliness, they might call to office;" and the choice fell upon the Braintree pastor, on the ground that he was one of those who "might most easily be spared," his church having two ministers. He and his associates accordingly set out for Virginia, duly commissioned by the General Court and Governor of Massachusetts.

Their journey was over what is now a familiar route, for they went by way of Newport and New York, or Aquidneck and New Amsterdam as these places were then called. To reach their Virginia destination took them nearly three months; for at first they were wind-bound in Narragansett Bay, and then, in passing through Hell-Gate, their boat was swept upon the rocks and so damaged that they barely succeeded in reaching the neighboring shore. Cotton Mather, in the verses already quoted from, says of Tompson in this emergency,—

"Upon a ledge of craggy rocks near stav'd,
His Bible in his bosom thrusting, sav'd;
The Bible, the best of cordial of his heart,
'Come floods, come flames,' cry'd he, 'we'll never part.'"

The shipwrecked missionaries received "slender entertainment" at the hands of Governor William Kieft, the Dutch commandant at New Amsterdam, who indeed had no fondness for New Englanders; but Isaac Allerton, formerly of Plymouth though then of New Haven, chanced to be there, and exerted himself greatly on behalf of his countrymen. Through his assistance another pinnace was procured, and in the dead of winter the three ministers set sail for

Virginia. They encountered much foul weather, and the difficulty and danger through which they reached their destination caused them to entertain grave "question whether their call were of God or not." Once in Virginia, they were "bestowed in several places" where they "found loving and liberal entertainment;" and the change to another and less rigorous climate seems to have proved most beneficial to Mr. Tompson, who wrote back to his friends that he was better in health and spirits than at any time since he came over from England.

But Virginia has never proved a fruitful field for New England workers, and the civil authorities there now looked askance at this earnest attempt at propaganda. Accordingly they soon put a stop to the public preaching of the new-comers, on the ground that they did not conform to the orders of the Church of England. Yet, if we can believe the report made on their return by the missionaries, the people, "their hearts being much influenced with an earnest desire after the gospel," continued to resort to them in private houses; seeing which, the rulers "did in a sense drive them out, having made an order that all such as would not conform to the discipline of the English Church should depart the country by such a day."

The summer of 1643 accordingly found Mr. Tompson and his associates back with their New England flocks; nor can their Virginia labors have been accounted fruitful, inasmuch as they seem to have made but a single convert. He, Daniel Gookins by name, followed his teachers back to Massachusetts, where at a later day he became a man of note; so that as Cotton Mather tunefully expressed it,

"by Tompson's pains,
Christ and New England a dear Gookins gains."

During his absence a severe bereavement had fallen on the unhappy Braintree clergyman. He had left his wife, who is described as "a godly young woman and a comfortable help to him," in charge of a family of small children, with scanty means of support. She died; and he returned to find his home broken up and his offspring scattered, though it is said they were "well disposed of among his godly friends." Marrying again some years later, the next glimpse which is obtained of Tompson is through Governor Winthrop's diary, and it is singularly illustrative of the time. In 1648 a synod met at Cambridge for the purpose of framing a code of church discipline. Before this representative gathering the Rev. John Allen, of Dedham, delivered a discourse which proved "a very godly, learned, and particular handling of near all the doctrines and applications" touching the matter in hand.

"It fell out about the midst of his sermon, there came a snake into the seat, where many of the elders sat behind the preacher. It came in at the door where people stood thick upon the stairs. Divers of the elders shifted from it, but Mr. Tompson, one of the elders of Braintree (a man of much faith), trod upon the head of it, and so held it with his foot and staff with a small pair of grains,¹ until it was killed. This being so remarkable, and nothing falling out but by divine providence, it is out of doubt the Lord discovered somewhat of his mind in it. The serpent is the devil; the synod, the representative of the churches of Christ in New England. The devil had formerly and lately attempted their disturbance and dissolution; but their faith in the seed of woman overcame him and crushed his head."

The mental and physical benefit which Tompson derived from his sojourn in Virginia was but temporary, and as he advanced in years his infirmities grew upon him. He seems to have had a morbid tendency, which at times verged on insanity. Cotton Mather's explanation of this, and of the course of treatment adopted for its cure, is curiously suggestive. There were then no insane asylums.

"Satan, who had been after an extraordinary manner irritated by the evangelic labors of this holy man, obtained the liberty to sift him; and hence, after this worthy man had served the Lord Jesus Christ in the church of our New English Braintree, he fell into that *Balneum diaboli*, 'a black melancholy,' which for divers years almost wholly disabled him for the exercise of his ministry; but the end of this melancholy was not so tragical as it sometimes is with some, whom yet, because of their exemplary lives, we dare not censure for their prodigious deaths. . . . Accordingly, the pastors and the faithful of the churches in the neighborhood kept 'resisting of the devil' in his cruel assaults upon Mr. Tompson, by continually 'drawing near to God,' with ardent supplications on his behalf: and by praying always, without fainting, without ceasing, they saw the devil at length flee from him, and God himself draw near unto him, with unutterable joy. The end of that man is peace."

The meaning of this is that Mr. Tompson did not commit suicide, and towards the close of his life the cloud lifted from him. He died on the 10th of December, 1666, having resigned his pulpit some seven years before. Both he and his second wife would seem to have been lacking in the quality of thrift, and during the closing years of his life he was wretchedly poor,—so poor, indeed, that in March, 1665, a public collection was taken up for him in the Dorchester church, which amounted to £6 9s., "besides notes for corn, and other things, above 30s." In his own day he had the reputation of one "apt to forget himself in things that concerned his own good," because of his exceeding zeal; and it was intimated that his parishioners made for their minister "somewhat short allowance." Yet this does not seem to have been the case; for, in 1657, an official inquiry showed that

¹ A prong, or fork; obsolete.

Braintree, then containing about eighty families, allowed Messrs. Tompson and Flynt £55 each, "paid ordinarily yearly, or within the year, in such things as themselves take up and accept of from the inhabitants." These salaries were the same that the Old South congregation in Boston then paid its two ministers, and not an inadequate support for the time. Possibly payments were in arrears, for in 1661, during the incapacity of her husband, there was a hearing at Cambridge on questions at issue between Mrs. Tompson and the deacons of the Braintree church; nor was the matter then disposed of, for in 1668 the widow presented a petition to the General Court, complaining of certain moneys due from the church to her late husband which were then withheld. Not without reason, therefore, Mather wrote of the dead clergyman, when at last he had "labored into rest,"

"His inventory then, with John's, was took;
A rough coat, girdle, with the sacred book."

The body of William Tompson lies in the old burying-ground of Quincy, and the original stone, bearing quaint witness to his learning, piety, and force as a divine, still marks the spot. He left by his two marriages numerous descendants, both sons and daughters, but there is no trace of his lineage now to be found in the town over which first he ministered.

Teacher Henry Flynt, who became pastor on the resignation of Mr. Tompson in 1659, survived the latter only one year and four months, dying on the 27th of April, 1668. Born, it is supposed, in Derbyshire, England, he landed in New England in October, 1635, being then about twenty-nine years old. Coming over at the same time, if not in the same vessel, with Vane, he seems to have been a political sympathizer of his, while theologically he was an ardent admirer of Cotton. Indeed, almost the only fact recorded of him by Mather in the "Magnalia" is that having twin sons born to him in 1656, he named them one John and the other Cotton, in memory of his revered mentor, who had then been four years dead. It has already been mentioned that Mr. Flynt during the Antinomian controversy adhered staunchly to Wheelwright. Accordingly, though his name is appended as teacher to the Braintree church covenant of Sept. 16, 1639, and Winthrop speaks of him as "a godly man" then ordained, it was not until the succeeding May that he made his submission to the General Court, acknowledging his sin in subscribing his name to the church of Boston memorial of March, 1637. As his for-

mal ordination did not take place until March 17, 1640, it has been confidently surmised that the postponement was in order to afford the distinguished young divine ample opportunity for recantation. Of it he at last availed himself. But there is no reason to suppose that he imitated the discreditable zeal which Cotton had already shown in the work of hunting down his former associates; though it was asserted that through the exertions of its new teacher Braintree was "purged from the sour leaven of those sinful opinions that began to spread," and if any such remained there they were very covert. Of Mr. Flynt's later doctrinal views nothing is known; it is simply recorded of him that in his day he bore "the character of a gentleman remarkable for his piety, learning, wisdom, and fidelity in his office." Unlike Mr. Tompson, the Flynts, husband and wife, appear to have been thrifty people, and the teacher died in comfortable circumstances. By his will he left the "great lot" of eighty acres granted to him by the town of Boston in 1640 to one son, and his dwelling-house, with the two lots it stood upon, to another son, both bequests subject to a life-estate in their mother, provided she remained unmarried. Then his will closed with this quaint provision: "For the present, I know not what portion of my estate to assign to my wife, in case God call her to marriage, otherwise than as the law of the country does provide in that case, accounting all that I have too little for her, if I had something else to bestow on my children." Teacher Flynt's wife, whose maiden name was Margery Hoar, had evidently been a good and useful helpmeet to him; and indeed it is recorded on the stone which marks the spot in the old graveyard where side by side they are buried, that, like her husband, descended from an "ancient and good" English family, she was also "a gentlewoman of piety, prudence, and peculiarly accomplished for instructing young gentlewomen, many being sent to her from other towns, especially from Boston." Mrs. Margery Flynt died in March, 1687, having survived her husband nearly twenty years. During that period "God [did not again] call her to marriage."

Henry Flynt left a numerous family, though no descendants of his name now live in Quincy. It was a granddaughter of his, Dorothy, child of the Rev. Josiah Flynt, of Dorchester, who married Judge Edmund Quincy, of Braintree, and became the stock from which sprang a progeny than which none in Massachusetts has been more distinguished. A daughter of hers was that "Dorothy Q." whose name has been embalmed in the familiar verses written upon her portrait by one of her distinguished descendants in the

Holmes family. From her are descended the Wendells, the Jacksons, the Lowells, and the Quineys; and it is from Josiah Flynt that the last-named family derives that given name which, handed down from generation to generation, is in Massachusetts almost conceded to them as a peculiar patronymic. It was another Dorothy Quincy who in 1775 became the wife of John Hancock. The original Dorothy Flynt Quincy dwelt in the house which Col. Edmund Quincy built in Braintree in 1685, and which still remains one of the most interesting of all our colonial structures, quaintly typical of bygone times. In this house, still looking towards the brook, is the room in which Judge Sewall slept one rainy night in March, 1712. Next to it is the room still known as Tutor Flynt's chamber, for it was long occupied by Dorothy's brother Henry, for more than half a century a tutor at Harvard College and a fellow of the corporation through sixty-five years. To this day, indeed, the grandson of the old Braintree teacher is a tradition of the University. A genuine product of New England soil, his quaint manners and curt, dry sayings are repeated; nor are there many descriptions of Massachusetts life and manners in the last century more humorous and graphic than Judge David Sewall's account of his journey with Father Flynt from Cambridge to Portsmouth in June, 1754.¹ The old man was then in his eightieth year, but he took his "nip of milk punch," smoked his pipe, bore up when tumbled from his seat headlong into the road, and commented on men, women, and things in a way which showed that age had neither dimmed his faculties nor impaired his digestion. He lived until 1760, and left behind him the reputation of "a man of sound learning, of acute and discriminating intellect; firm but moderate; steadfast in opinion but without obstinacy; zealous and faithful in the discharge of his various duties." He lies buried in the ancient graveyard close to the buildings of the college which he served so long.

After the death of Teacher Flynt the church of Braintree, to use the language of a subsequent pastor, "fell into unhappy divisions, one being for Paul, and another for Apollos (as is too often the case in destitute churches), and were without a settled ministry above four years." No definite account of the cause of strife in this case has come down. One party, it is apparent, was anxious to invite young Josiah Flynt, son of the deceased teacher, who, having graduated at Harvard a few years before, was now a minister and a candidate for settlement. Another party was strong in opposition to this choice, but the

name of the person favored by it nowhere appears; unless, indeed, it was the Rev. Peter Bulkley, one of that family of divines which furnished its first minister to Concord. The contest was a heated one, in which "many uncomfortable expressions passed about." In the course of it things occurred which led some to suspect that the "sinful opinions" of John Wheelwright were perhaps not so covert in Braintree as had been asserted. That "sour leaven" may still have worked; for Mr. Josiah Flynt was openly charged with uttering "divers dangerous heterodoxies, delivered, and that without caution, in his public preaching." In view of this dissension, more than one day was set apart by the church "to seek the Lord by fasting and prayer," and at the frequent meetings there was much "uncomfortable debate," and at one of them at least "an awful division." A widespread scandal went abroad over these proceedings, and on the 25th of July, 1669, "God sent a very solemn, awakening message to the church" by the mouth of Mr. Eliot, possibly the son of the Indian apostle. But that did not prevent the church from meeting on the 21st of the following January, and acknowledging "several things scandalous and offensive, one to another." Finally it was determined to call a council of sister churches, and even then a debate took place, "wherein much provocation to God and each other did appear."

Wearied as well as distressed by the angry turmoil, Josiah Flynt at about this time received a call from the church at Dorchester, which he accepted; and there he remained until his premature death, in 1680. Meanwhile Braintree continued for nearly two years longer in a "destitute, divided state." At last things came to such a pass that in November, 1671, the County Court interfered. Taking into consideration "the many means that have been used with the church of Braintree, and hitherto nothing done to effect, as to the obtaining the ordinances of Christ among them,"—taking this into consideration, the court ordered and desired Mr. Moses Fiske "to improve his labors in preaching the word at Braintree until the church there agree, and obtain supply for the work of the ministry." Mr. Fiske seems to have obeyed this command in the true church militant spirit. For he says, "Being ordered by the Court, and advised by the reverend Elders and other friends, I went up from the honored Mr. Edward Tyng's, with two of the brethren of this church sent to accompany me, being the Saturday, to preach God's word unto them." The next day, Dec. 3, 1671, he took his place in the Braintree pulpit, and delivered his first discourse, not failing at the close of the after-

¹ Proceedings of Mass. Hist. Soc., vol. xvi. (1878) pp. 5-11.

noon service to apologize as to his coming. But so well did he on this occasion "improve his labors" that the next day "about twenty of the brethren came to visit him, manifesting (in the name of the church) their ready acceptance of what the learned Court had done, and thanking him for his compliance therewith." On the 24th of February, 1672, Mr. Fiske received a unanimous call from the weary church, and on the 11th of the following September he was formally ordained; or, as he himself phrased it, that was "the day of my solemn espousals to this church and congregation."

At the time of his ordination Mr. Fiske was thirty years old; and his pastorate lasted thirty-six years, until his death, in 1708. It was also an important period in the history of the town and church, for during it not only was the second parish organized, but a small Episcopal society, one of the earliest in New England, was formed. Of the Rev. Moses Fiske himself, his religious tenets or intellectual force, not much has been handed down. One only of his numerous discourses is now known to exist,—that which he preached before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, on June 4, 1694, the day of their annual election. Even this sermon never reached the dignity of print, but, in the original handwriting of its author, rests undisturbed in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The manner in which the New England clergy intermarried, continually, so to speak, breeding-in, has often been remarked upon. It was certainly suggestive. According to all known laws of generation and heredity, the result should have been of exceptional interest. That it was not, is probably due to the necessary limitations of theological development. The Rev. Cotton Mather, perhaps, indicated the climax. Mr. Fiske was a case in point. Himself the son of a clergyman, he married successively two daughters of clergymen; three of his own daughters—Mary, Anne, and Margaret—married clergymen; and two of his sons were clergymen. By his first wife, a daughter of Mr. Symmes, of Charlestown, Mr. Fiske had fourteen children. Through a period of nineteen years the unfortunate woman gave birth to infants on an average of one to each seventeen months, and two were born at separate births within a twelve-month. Naturally, several of them died in early infancy; and at last the mother was herself released by death from incessant child-bearing. Such cases were not singular in early New England, and of Mrs. Sarah Symmes, the grandmother of Mrs. Fiske, it is recorded that "her courage exceeded her stature and she raised up ten children to people this Amer-

ican wilderness." She was the mother of thirteen. By his two marriages, Mr. Fiske had sixteen children. Yet his family was small compared with that of Samuel Bass, the senior elder of his church, who died in 1694, after having sat in the deacon's seat for more than fifty years, and since the first organization of the church. At his death Deacon Bass numbered in his living offspring one hundred and sixty-two souls; while among his contemporaries and the parishioners of Mr. Fiske, Henry Neal was the father of twenty-one children, and William Rawson had at one time twenty living sons and daughters, the fruit of his loins by a single wife.

The simplicity of life and the severe economy habitual in those days is shown in the fact that Mr. Fiske brought up his family of sixteen children, sending three sons to college and marrying off his daughters, on a stipend which never exceeded ninety pounds a year, and which was usually sixty or eighty pounds, payable in part in corn and wood at stated valuations. Even this small salary seems to have been a source of contention, and in 1690 it was grudgingly paid upon the pastor's receipt in full "from the beginning of the world to this day." Yet the parish had then increased greatly both in substance and population. The original meeting-house had long before given place to a new and larger one, built of stone and furnished with a bell; and in 1694 the town made provisions for sweeping out the church and ringing the bell, appropriating twenty-five shillings to pay therefor, the bell, which weighed about two hundred pounds, being uncovered upon the roof until 1714, when a turret was built to shelter it. Until about the year 1700 there were no pews in the meeting-house, the congregation sitting on benches, the men on one side and the women on the other. This thoroughly democratic system continued in use until about the year 1690, when, from habit or other cause, a sort of prescriptive right in particular persons to certain seats had become recognized. Accordingly, in 1694 the town authorized the selectmen to "seat the meeting-house." The task, involving as it did all sorts of questions of preference, must needs have been an ungrateful one, and nothing seems then to have been done; but in March, 1698, a special committee of five, including the two deacons, was appointed to attend to the business. "They did the work," though, as would naturally be supposed, "not to general satisfaction. The first Sabbath in April people took their places, as many as saw good so to do." Then came by degrees the division of the church into pews, each party who obtained a permit fencing off at his own cost the seats assigned to him.

After the year 1700 the pew permits seem to have been granted in constant succession.

The parish then numbered about one hundred and forty families, representing an entire population of not far from eight hundred souls; but those composing this population no longer dwelt together in the neighborhood of Mount Wollaston and about the stone meeting-house. They were scattered over a wide extent of territory from the Dorchester line to the present town of Randolph. This fact led to those bitter contentions in the church which, recalling the evil days preceding Mr. Fiske's pastorate, saddened its closing years. In point of fact, town and parish were passing through a natural stage of growth. That was being enacted on a small stage in Braintree which, when enacted on the larger stage of nationality, forms the most interesting part of history. A process of differentiation was going on, and, before it was complete, it called forth a great deal of human nature.

The struggle seems first to have assumed definite shape about the year 1695. The old meeting-house was then pronounced inadequate to the growing needs of the parish. It was small, inconveniently situated, and out of repair. Those dwelling in the south part of the town complained that it was "very irksome, especially in winter, to come so far as most of them came to meeting, and through such bad ways, whereby the Lord's day, which is a day of rest, was to them a day of labor rather." Accordingly, the first proposition was that a new and larger church edifice, sufficient for the whole town, should be built at a more central point. This did not meet the views of old Col. Edmund Quincy and others, who lived in the northern limits; consequently they went to work to prevent anything being done at all, and at a private meeting held at Col. Quincy's they "did agree among themselves to shingle the old house, pretending to be at the whole charge themselves." But, none the less, "several pounds were afterwards gathered by a rate upon the whole town."

The project of a new and common meeting-house having been defeated by means such as this, the organization of a separate church was next agitated. This was opposed, for the reason that such a secession from the parish would throw the burden of the minister's salary on a smaller number. Accordingly, in 1704-5 party feeling ran high. Two church meetings were held in January, whereat there was "much debate and some misapprehension about church discipline," by reason whereof there was "much sinful discourse" in the town. "Nine of the church withdrew from the Lord's table," and one of Parson Fiske's adhe-

rents pathetically remarked, as he noted down these events, "the disorders among us call for tears and lamentations rather than to be remembered."

Getting no satisfaction, but, on the contrary, being "squib'd and floured by several of the other end of the town," those of the south part in the winter of 1705 began to talk "very hotly of building a meeting-house by themselves;" and on the 2d of May, 1706, the frame of the new edifice was raised. In the autumn of that year it was so far finished that they might comfortably meet therein. The matter had been "hitherto carried on in a way of great contention and disorder;" but a final difficulty, and the most serious of all, now presented itself. The people of the south had organized themselves into a new church, but the people of the north wholly declined to release them from their share of the burden of supporting the minister of the old church. An angry town-meeting was held to consider this matter on Nov. 25, 1706, and the seceders certainly made what seems now a fair and even a liberal proposition. They offered to maintain their own church, and also to pay £20 of Mr. Fiske's salary. Even this was not satisfactory, and the town insisted that their "south end neighbors and brethren should not be released from bearing their usual part of the charge for the support of the Rev. Moses Fiske, which they were forward in the day of it to vote for and agree to."

The matter was then carried before the General Court; but there no immediate action was taken, and in the spring of 1707 the contention and disorder were greater than ever. A council of churches was suggested, and agreed to on the 27th of April. Accordingly, on the 7th of May delegates from nine neighboring parishes met in the Braintree meeting-house and heard the aggrieved brethren. Those composing this council do not seem to have succeeded in pouring oil on the troubled waters; and, on the 10th of the following September, the Rev. Hugh Adams was formally ordained as first pastor of the South Church, which forthwith petitioned the General Court to be regularly set off as a distinct precinct. This prayer was dated in the true theological spirit of the time,—“From (Naphtali, if your honors please so to name our neighborhood, or) South Braintree;” the significance of which grim Puritan jest is found in Genesis (xxx. 8):—“And Rachel said, With great wrestlings have I wrestled with my sister, and I have prevailed: and she called his name Naphtali.” Nevertheless, the dwellers in the south did not prevail on this occasion, for five days later, after an oral hearing, the General Court voted that, during the exercise of his ministry by Mr. Fiske, “the whole

town" was obliged to raise annually whatever sum was voted for his support. Meanwhile, steps were to be taken towards forming a second precinct, the inhabitants of which, during Mr. Fiske's ministry, were "to take care by subscription to raise a maintenance for the minister there."

It is, of course, obvious now that the separation proposed was a mere question of time. Considering how universal and even obligatory church attendance then was, the cause for present wonder is that through more than sixty years the people of so large a territory were content to travel, summer and winter, such distances over their primitive roads to reach the common meeting-house. It is doubtful whether even the intense religious sense of their time, backed though it was by both spirit and letter of law, would have induced them to do so. But they came to gratify a social, as well as a spiritual craving. Outside of a hard, secluded, week-day life the Sabbath and the meeting-house were all they had. In their widely-separated houses there were no newspapers, fewer books, and fewer still strange faces; and so they eagerly went to church, not minding weather or distance, because there they met friends and relatives, while between the services they heard the parish news. Perhaps, too, whispers might reach them there of events in that great outside world from which they in their homes were as much excluded as though they lived encircled by a Chinese wall.

The separation of old Braintree into several church precincts also foreshadowed a further political separation not less desirable. But the slow course of growth and sequence of events in that period of New England life is strikingly shown by the fact that sixty years of development preceded the separation of the parishes, and nearly ninety years more had passed away before the original town was divided. And it is a curious fact, as will presently be seen, that, while the North Precinct in 1706 offered such resistance as it could to the earlier dismemberment, in 1792 it was the same North Precinct which demanded to be set off, and which, though itself the original town, left name and records with its younger sister, so it might be at liberty to order its affairs in its own way.

Though foiled in its efforts for independence before the General Court of 1707, the South Precinct had not long to wait. The court had held it liable for its share of the support of the pastor of the old church during the ministry of Mr. Fiske only. Mr. Fiske's second wife, Anna, died on the 24th of July, following this decision. The widow of Daniel Quincy, a peculiar interest attaches to Mrs. Fiske as the mother of that John Quincy, of Mount Wollaston, from

whom the North Precinct subsequently took its name as a town. A youth of eighteen, John Quincy graduated at Harvard College during the summer in which his mother's death took place. Parson Fiske did not long survive his wife. At the time of her death he seems to have been in feeble health, and a few days later he was stricken with "a sore malignant fever, and on the 10th day, being Tuesday, about one of the o'clock, P.M., he died, willingly, patiently, blessed God, and forgave all his enemies. . . . He was, with suitable solemnity and great lamentations interred at Braintree in his own tomb the 12th day." Of him an humble but devout parishioner wrote that he was "a diligent, faithful laborer in the harvest of Jesus Christ; studious in the Holy Scriptures, having an extraordinary gift in prayer above many good men, and in preaching equal to the most, inferior to few; zealously diligent for God and the good of men,—one who thought no labor, cost, or suffering too dear a price for the good of his people."

His death was timely in one respect. It settled once for all the vexed question of parish division. On the 3d of November following a town and parish-meeting was held, at which it was voted that thenceforth "there should be two distinct precincts or societies in this town, for the more regular and convenient upholding of the worship of God." The ill feeling which had existed between the sections gradually passed away. Yet, as late as 1710, the good offices of neighboring ministers seem to have been called for, and on the 19th of February their "advice for reconciliation" was read from the pulpit. As usual in the Massachusetts of that time, a special fast was thereupon ordered "on account of the late disturbances;" and then at last, on March 19th, the Sabbath, the reconciliation was made complete by the clergymen of the two precincts exchanging pulpits, and preaching each to the other's congregation.

The pulpit of the First Precinct was then filled by Rev. Joseph Marsh. His pastorate and that of the Rev. John Hancock covered, respectively, sixteen and eighteen years, and the two carried the history of the church into its second century. It was an uneventful period the world over; that of the two first Georges and Louis XV. The Massachusetts colony had now struggled through the more interesting early period, and was unconsciously preparing itself for the career which a century later was to open before it. Meanwhile the royal Governors—Shute and Dummer, Belcher and Burnet—ruled a community numbering about an hundred thousand souls, and squabbled incessantly over petty questions with intractable General Courts. Locally, it was the period in which Judge

Edmund Quincy and Col. John Quincy flourished in Braintree, and largely directed the course of the town's affairs; while of men destined to a later prominence, John Adams and John Hancock were born, the former at the foot of Penn's Hill, on Oct. 19, 1735, and the latter on the 12th of January, 1737, in a house which stood on the lot which, now the site of an academy, still bears his name. The house is yet standing—an almost perfect specimen of the colonial dwelling—in which lived the Rev. Moses Fiske, after whose death it was bought by the Rev. Joseph Marsh, his son-in-law; and in that house during the pastorate of John Hancock, John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr., went to school to the son of Mr. Marsh.

The Rev. Joseph Marsh himself was ordained as pastor of the First Precinct on May 18, 1709. A graduate of the college in the class of 1705, during the winter of 1708-9 he was preaching, by request of the General Court, at Tiverton, the inhabitants of which place had failed to "comply with the law and provide themselves with a minister." He first ministered in Braintree on Sunday, Oct. 31, 1708, less than three months after Mr. Fiske's death, and seems at once to have impressed himself on the people there as "a person of singular accomplishments, both natural and acquired." Accordingly, in November they gave him a call, and on the 16th of December, after extensive preparations had been made to properly receive him at his predecessor's house, "he came at night attended with the most of the inhabitants of this precinct." His salary was fixed at seventy pounds a year, and one hundred pounds additional was voted to him on his settlement, "and that to be paid for said settlement." Then on the 4th of May a special fast was kept "in order to ordination," which took place two weeks later. On the 30th of the following June the young pastor married the daughter of his predecessor, and in April, 1710, he bought the Fiske homestead, where he lived until his death, in March, 1726. He was then in his forty-first year.

Again the pulpit was but a short time vacant, for, on June 29th, John Hancock, the son of a father of the same name, was called to fill it. John Hancock, the father, was minister at Lexington, and so high was his professional standing and so great his influence that he was commonly known as "Bishop" Hancock. The son may have enjoyed a certain advantage from the father's fame, for when called to Braintree in 1726 he was but twenty-four, though he had graduated in 1719. The salary voted to him (one hundred and ten pounds) was larger than had been given to any of his predecessors, and he re-

ceived a further sum of two hundred pounds upon his settlement. But the vote giving these larger sums was expressed in ominous words, for it ran that the sums were payable "in good and lawful bills of public credit on this Province." The colony was embarked on that troubled sea of depreciated paper money which was destined to long outlast the Hancock pastorate.

The ordination of Mr. Hancock took place on the 2d of November, 1726, and was a great occasion, for the pastors of seven sister churches took part in it, while the elder Hancock preached the sermon. The ceremonies were held in the old stone meeting-house of 1666. It must even then have been in poor repair, for during the winter of 1730 "cart-loads of snow" were blown into it, and had to be shoveled out. As usual, it was not difficult to get the parish to vote the building of a new meeting-house; the trouble came in the choice of location. Two meetings barely sufficed for the discussion of the question. The site first proposed was "at Col. Quincy's gate."¹ This was rejected. The site of the old stone church was next proposed, and rejected. Finally it was decided by a majority vote that the new edifice should be "at the ten milestone, or near unto it;" and at the next meeting an exact site was fixed "on the training-field," a few hundred yards south of the tenth milestone from Boston. The new house, large and commodious for the time, was in point of fact a bald, oblong wooden structure, of the kind common to all New England towns. It was entered by doors at the two sides, and in front of it stood a tower, surmounted by an open cupola in which hung the bell, now increased in weight to two hundred and ninety pounds. This edifice was dedicated on the 8th of October, 1732, "in peaceable times;" but the old stone house, though then abandoned, stood for sixteen years more, until in February, 1748, it was sold at auction and removed. It brought £100 in money of the old tenor. Meanwhile, nine years before, on Sept. 16, 1739, "being Lord's day, the First Church of Braintree, both males and females, solemnly renewed the covenant of their fathers, immediately before the participation of the Lord's supper." A century of church life was complete.

On this occasion, in his discourse which is still extant, the pastor described himself as having been with his people almost thirteen years "in weakness,

¹ The point where the Old Colony railroad now passes under Adams Street, between the old Quincy and the old Adams houses.

and in fear, and in much trembling." He continued with them five years more. These were the years of "the great awakening," during which Whitefield, Tennent, and Davenport held forth continually to excited audiences, and New England was lashed into such a state of religious frenzy as was never known on the continent before or since. It is scarcely probable that Braintree wholly escaped the contagion of the craze; but when, shortly after reason had resumed its way, Hancock died, the brother clergyman who preached his funeral discourse spoke of him "as a wise and skillful pilot," who had steered "a right and safe course in the late troubled sea of ecclesiastical affairs;" so that his people had "escaped the errors and enthusiasm which some, and the infidelity and indifference in matters of religion which others had fallen into." These words were in themselves no poor tribute to the preacher cut off "in the midst of his days and growing serviceableness."

It was in 1728, the third year of the Hancock pastorate, that the first Episcopal church edifice in Braintree was finished, and on Easter Monday of that year services were performed in it. Dr. Ebenezer Miller, a Harvard graduate of 1722, was its rector, and for a century and a half thereafter descendants of his name continued to live in the town. Though it had no church of its own until 1728, this society had long been forming. Indeed, as early even as 1689 a little company of church-people held services in Quincy, and in one house, at least, prayers of the Church of England were daily read. In 1701 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was formed in London, and, for some reason now unknown, Braintree was early selected as a promising field in which to labor. In 1702 one zealous in the cause wrote to a leading church dignitary: "Braintree should be included; it is in the heart of New England, and a learned and sober man would do great good and encourage the other towns to desire the like. If the church can be settled in New England, it pulls up schisms in America by the roots, that being the fountain that supplies with infectious streams the rest of America." Accordingly, "an annual encouragement of fifty pounds and a gratuity of twenty-five pounds for present occasions" was granted by the society to Mr. William Barclay, "the minister of the Church of England at Braintree in New England." At the same time a collection of books to form the basis of a church library was sent out, the twenty volumes or so of which, bearing the quaint seal of the mother-society, are still on the shelves of the Quincy rectory. Thus, in 1704, Christ's Church in Braintree was fully organized, several of the names

found earliest in the town records, such as Veazie, Saunders, and Bass, being those of its wardens and vestrymen.

The movement did not pass unnoticed. The time was gone by when it could be suppressed with a high hand, for not only had the rigor of the primitive church discipline relaxed, but under the royal Governors the Episcopalian ritual had for years been familiar in Boston; though on the 25th of December those of the antique faith still took occasion to "dehort their families from Christmas keeping and charge them to forbear." Accordingly, in Braintree, when it came to a question of increasing the minister's salary to ninety pounds, Col. Edmund Quincy pressed hard the argument that the churchmen were now "scheming to get a foot in the town," but that they must "pay their proportion," and now was the time to suppress them.

By 1704 Mr. Barclay had returned to England, and for several years thereafter only a skeleton organization of the church was maintained. In 1713 the case was pronounced desperate by the Rev. Thomas Eager, who had apparently been sent out to look over the field, and who mentioned, as obstacles in the way of any growth of the church, that its members were taxed for the support of the regular precinct minister, and that they had no place of worship of their own. They feared censure as conventiclers if they assembled for worship in a private house. Yet he claimed to have at times as many as thirty attendants at services, with twelve regular communicants. Mr. Eager seems to have remained in Braintree nearly two years, and the account he gave of the dwellers there was not a flattering one. "The people are very great strangers to truth," he wrote, "and I do really believe that I have not passed one day since my arrival without one false report or other being raised upon me." He declared that the whole province had been much disturbed on account of his coming, and people "have not failed to affront and abuse me wherever they meet me. Atheist and papist are the best language I can get from them." On the other hand, Governor Dudley gave the society a no less "sorrowful account" of Mr. Eager, writing to it that "the church is greatly hurt by him. During the few months of his stay here he was frequently in quarrels and fightings, and sending challenges for duels, that at length the authorities at Brandry was quite ashamed and discouraged."

But there was ground for the complaint of Mr. Eager as to the taxing of his people for the support of the precinct ministers. The matter had already been before the Governor and Council on the com-

plaint of William Veazie, the churchwarden, who, in 1696, had been fined "for plowing on the day of Thanksgiving."

"June 2 (1713), Mr. Veisy, of Braintrey, and constable Owen are heard; about his distraining for a rate of twenty-six shillings toward Mr. Marshes Salary, when the Governor and Council had ordered him to forbear till the General Court, which order was sent by Veisy himself, who would not let Owen take a copy of him, and provoked him; whereupon Owen took a cow of Veisy, prized at four pounds, offered Veisy the overplus before witnesses, which Veisy refused. The Governor put the Vote whether the Cow should be returned, which passed in the Negative. I¹ said, the Governor and Council had not Authority to rescind the Laws by nulling an execution. Mr. Secretary seconded me. Then the Governor put it whether he should be bound over to the Sessions, which was Voted. Governor directed fifty pounds. But 'twas brought to ten pounds, and five pounds each Surety.

"It was afterwards thought advisable to dismiss this Bond, Chide him, and let him go, which was done next day, upon his Submission and petition to be dismissed."

Mr. Eager was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Lucas, who, after a short rectorship, removed to Newbury, and for several years thereafter the organization lay dormant. It was not until 1726 that any steps were taken toward building a church edifice. Ebenezer Miller, son of Samuel Miller, of Milton Hill, was then a recent graduate of the college, and student of divinity. As such he early manifested a strong leaning towards Episcopacy, being, it has been said, the first graduate of Harvard who took that turn. To him the members of the Braintree society went, and two agreements were entered into,—one for the building a church edifice, the other for sending young Miller to England, there to receive orders. Both agreements were carried out, and in 1728 an unpretentious wooden building on the main street of the town, a few hundred yards only south of the old stone meeting-house, was ready for occupancy. In course of years, after the old English custom, the ground about it became covered with stones marking the resting-place of some who had worshiped within those walls; and these stones still remain a memorial of the site upon which stood one of the earliest offshoots in Puritan Massachusetts of the established Church of England.

Having been made Master of Arts by Oxford, and licensed to preach the gospel in July, 1627, Mr. Miller was the next month appointed minister to Braintree, in New England, and in September chaplain to the Duke of Bolton. He thus came back to his people well recommended, and he arrived among them in time to open his mission on Christmas day,

1727. Accordingly, Judge Sewall, in Boston, made the following entry in his journal: "Monday, Dec. 25, 1727. Shops open, and people come to Town with Hoop-poles, Hay, Wood, &c. Mr. Miller keeps the day in his New church at Braintey: people flock thither."

The vexed question of taxation was now at last settled. It had again been brought before the Governor and Council in the spring of 1727. Lieutenant-Governor Dummer was then acting as Governor during the interim between the Shute and the Burnet administrations, and in reference to this question he wrote a sharp letter to Col. Edmund Quincy. In it he said that he was "surprised to find this matter driven to extremity, especially after the hopes you have raised in me that your people were thoroughly disposed to make those of the Church of England amongst you easy in all these matters." He further requested Col. Quincy to bring the matter before the parish committee, and personally to use his "utmost influence that those people may obtain the relief they look for, as I think common justice entitles them to." Accordingly, at a meeting of the North Precinct held on 29th of the next month (May, 1727), the Episcopalians appeared and presented their case. There is no record of what was said in debate, but the meeting finally voted to remit future taxes, and also "to reimburse the petitioners whatever sums they might have been assessed for Mr. Hancock's ordination charge and settlement."

A question which for twenty-five years had been a cause of hard feeling, and which had given rise to a bitter sense of oppression, was thus properly disposed of. It was not without ground of pride, therefore, that Mr. Hancock recorded "it was done before ever any act of this nature passed in the government." That it was settled in a way so creditable seems to have been largely due to Mr. Hancock's influence, who then gave evidence that he was possessor not only of some Christian spirit but of much good judgment. He always cultivated friendly relations between the two societies, as well as personally between himself and Mr. Miller; and before Dr. Miller came the Precinct church "admitted to their communion all such members of the church of England as desired to have occasional communion with them, and allowed them what posture of devotion they pleased; and they received the sacrament standing."

Through thirty-six years Dr. Miller remained the rector of Christ's Church, devoted to his parish, and accounted one of the ablest defenders of Episcopacy in New England. At the close of his ministry the society numbered fifty families and as many communi-

¹ Chief Justice Sewall; Sewall Papers, V. Mass. Hist. Coll., vi. 386-87.

cants. Indeed, he and his immediate successor so raised the Braintree church that for a time it seems "to have exercised a maternal care over those of the same communion in the vicinity who were weaker than itself." Revisiting England in 1747, Mr. Miller was then made a Doctor of Divinity by Oxford. On the 11th of February, 1763, "to the very great loss of this church, his family and friends, he departed this life."

Not much more remains to be said of Christ Church during the period now under consideration,—that to 1830. It had already seen its best days, for the Revolutionary troubles were at the time of its first rector's death already impending. Indeed, a posthumous attack made on him just after his death, because of his connection with a project for establishing an American bishopric, led to one of the angry paper controversies which paved the way to war. The Rev. Edward Winslow, a Bostonian by birth and a graduate of the college in the class of 1741, succeeded Dr. Miller. He was inducted into the living in July, 1764, and his connection with the society lasted through thirteen troubled years, until 1777. He left behind him in Braintree the reputation of being an earnest, faithful rector and an honest man; but he was in his ministry at a time of great political excitement, and his was the vanquished side. And yet it may fairly be inferred that, for a time at least, the society did not languish under his charge, for the families belonging to it increased in number from fifty to sixty-eight, and in the year 1773 it was found necessary to enlarge and remodel the church building. During his ministry also a subscription was made "to provide a decent glebe" for the rector, and with the means thus obtained a piece of land was bought and a house built, the rent of which at a later period sufficed to keep the abandoned church in decent repair while the almost lifeless society awaited the return of better days.

Episcopacy has ever been an exotic in Massachusetts; and the cultivation of exotics is expensive for those engaged in it. The mother English society was always most liberal in dealing with its sickly Braintree offshoot, and, until the Revolutionary troubles took the shape of actual war, it annually sent over sixty pounds sterling for the support of the minister. Naturally the society was inclined to a friendly feeling toward the hand which fed it. To it the Apthorps, the Borlands, the Cleverlys and the Millers—indeed, all the gentry of the neighborhood, with the exception of the Quineys—belonged. The gentry were apt to be Tories, and as early as 1765, John Adams noted in his diary that most of the

churchmen in Braintree were favorers of the Stamp Act. Ten years later they had not changed their views, and when the news of the Quebec Bill arrived Mrs. Adams wrote that they "hung their heads," and, "no matter how much provoked by those of the other side, they would not discuss politics." Before that "parties ran very high, and very hard words and threats of blows upon both sides were given out." A few days later there was something very like an actual outbreak in the town, the North Precinct of which had the reputation of being a nest of Tories. The stock of public powder was removed from it by an organized mob, and Mrs. Adams again wrote, "The church parson thought they were coming after him, and ran up garret." The popular feeling was now so strong that it was no longer safe for Mr. Winslow to read the prayer for the king. Yet he seems to have struggled on, vainly hoping for better days, until his salary was stopped and many of his people had moved away. Then, taking very properly the ground that his ordination oath compelled him to conform literally to the Prayer-Book, he, "with sad and silent musings," resigned his charge. Going to New York, which was in British occupation, he died there in 1780, before the close of the war. He was buried under the altar of St. George's Church, in that city.

The English society had spent, it is said, over thirteen thousand dollars in the attempt to build up the Braintree church, and it was now less than ever able to stand alone. The ritual was again in as great public odium as it had been a whole century before. To a certain extent Mr. Joseph Cleverly faced the storm in Braintree, and filled, as best he could, the place which Mr. Winslow had left vacant. A native of the town, and coming of a family long resident there, he had graduated at Harvard College in 1733, and, though never in orders as an earnest Episcopalian, he now served Christ's Church for several years, reading prayers and services, and being referred to in its records as the society's teacher. He lived to extreme old age, dying in 1802.

After Mr. Cleverly's death the society for many years continued in what might fairly be called a state of suspended animation. It did not wholly die, for the church edifice and the rectorship were there, and the rent collected from the latter sufficed to keep the former from tumbling down. The parish committee secured the assistance of clergymen and readers, so that from time to time church services were performed, and a few kindly-disposed ladies exerted themselves to keep up a Sunday-school, at which the children not only of that society but of the precinct were taught

the catechism. But, as a religious force affecting town life, Christ Church hardly made itself felt between the close of the Revolution and the year 1825. It had lived on support from without, and that support was withdrawn. Accordingly, with one period of faint revival between 1822 and 1827 under the fostering charge of a faithful and able rector, the Rev. B. C. Cutler, it continued to languish until long after 1830. At last the increase of wealth and the change in modes of life of the whole outside community brought in new and influential families, introducing elements in which the Episcopal form of worship found natural support. But the town had then lost its individuality. During the first hundred years of its existence the history of Christ Church in Braintree and Quincy is most interesting as showing how wholly alien Episcopacy was to the New England civilization; how practically impossible it was for it there to take root and to flourish; and how, supported for a time at great effort and cost from without, when that support was withdrawn, it languished and died away, having, so far as could be seen, in no way influenced the growth of the native community. Like Catholicity, it was a wholly alien institution; and, again, like Catholicity, it got a secure hold on the soil only when a new element was infused into the town's blood.

Returning to the history of the original precinct church, around which the whole religious life and mental activity of the town still centred, the Hancock pastorate, ending with premature death in May, 1744, was followed by an interim of a year and a half. During that period the church twice invited Mr. Benjamin Stevens to occupy the vacant pulpit, but he declined to do so. At last, on the 16th of September, 1745, the Rev. Lemuel Briant, of Scituate, was unanimously chosen pastor, and on the 11th of the following December he was formally ordained. The salary of the new minister was fixed at "fifty pounds per year in bills of credit on this province of the last emission" during the first two years of his settlement, to be thereafter increased by a further annual sum of "twelve pounds and ten shillings in bills of the like emission." This salary was considerably smaller than had been paid either to Mr. Hancock or to Mr. Fiske, but it was payable in bills of credit of the last emission. How clergymen and the few others who, in Massachusetts, were dependent on fixed incomes contrived to live in those days must always remain a mystery. At the time of Mr. Hancock's death, bills of the tenor in use when he was settled passed in circulation for about sixteen per cent. of their nominal value; in other words, silver was worth nearly forty

shillings "old tenor" per ounce, instead of six shillings seven pence, as it should have been. In 1645 there were in circulation bills of the "new tenor," of the "middle tenor," and of the "old tenor." Those of the two former, being of greater value than the latter, were hoarded. Apparently, in 1788, Mr. Briant's salary of sixty pounds "new tenor" was equivalent to about fifty-four pounds in silver, or to six hundred pounds in "old tenor," and in purchasing power was not less than what had been paid to his predecessor.

A graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1739, Mr. Briant, when he came to Braintree, was in his twenty-fourth year. His pastorate was brief, for he died before he was thirty-three; but it was as troubled as it was short. Intellectually he was certainly a remarkable man; there is reason to suppose also that he was a somewhat eccentric one. An advanced religious thinker and a born controversialist, he seems to have paid little regard to conventionalities. Had he lived he might have held his ground, and succeeded in advancing by one long stride the tardy progress of liberal Christianity in Massachusetts; on the other hand, it is not improbable that he was too far in advance of his day, and that premature decline alone saved him from the loss of his pulpit, and theological ostracism. Yet his career, so far as it went, was indisputably an interesting one.

In the year 1749, Mr. Briant published a sermon on moral virtue. He seems before to have preached it several times in different pulpits, and it had excited a good deal of remark. In his native town of Scituate, especially, it had produced so great an impression that the minister of that place had felt moved to controvert its teachings. This he had essayed to do by means of a series of discourses, in regard to which it was at the time remarked the main difficulty was to discern the "difference between his doctrine and that of Mr. Briant." The progress of religious thought has since been so great, that it is not easy now to see in the Briant sermon anything to excite remark. In it moral and religious truisms seem to be set forth in plain, strong English, which at times rises into eloquence; while it throughout possesses the better quality of plain speaking. The writer said what he meant; and he said it in a way not to be misunderstood. He drew his text from Isaiah lxiv. 6,— "All our righteousnesses are as filthy rags,"—and he proceeded to vigorously denounce the absurdities to which a lifeless, conventional religion had led. The distinctness with which he gave utterance to the truth that was in him startled those who had quietly settled down in the faith that Calvinism was not only the foundation of all things, but that it was a good founda-

tion. Once more accepted formulas had been challenged, and declared to be pernicious cant.

Formulas, and religious and educational formulas in particular, rarely lack defenders. Several of his brethren at once entered the lists against Mr. Briant, and the theological rancor with which they did it was expressed on the title-pages, even, of the sermons in which they thought to confute him. The Rev. Mr. Niles, of the Middle Braintree Precinct, for instance, called his discourse a vindication of certain gospel doctrines and teachers "against the injurious reflections and misrepresentations" of the "Rev. Mr. Lemuel Briant;" and the Rev. John Porter, of Bridgewater, improved on this by entitling a sermon "The absurdity and blasphemy of substituting the personal righteousness of men in the room of the surety righteousness of Christ, in the important article of justification before God." Mr. Briant was not a man to be summarily suppressed. He was young, it was true, but his church was with him, and he had a vigorous pen. Accordingly, in 1750 he published, in the form of a letter, some "friendly remarks" on Mr. Porter's effort, to which, in the printed form, had been appended an "attestation," as it was called, signed by five other clergymen, in which they expressed their hearty concurrence with their brother, Porter, and dolefully lamented the "dreadful increase of Arminianism and other errors in the land."

This reply of Mr. Briant's must have been very irritating to his opponents, for he met them in a way they could not understand. They were narrow-minded men of no great intellectual strength, and, after the manner of such, they could not grasp a new idea even when it was plainly set before them. Because it was new, was with them sufficient proof that it must be unimportant or erroneous. Nevertheless, they were men thoroughly in earnest and of implicit belief. Briant in his reply trifled with them. Hardly troubling himself to conceal his contempt, he permitted a vein of irony to run through his answer, which, while it must have bewildered as well as exasperated his opponents, was out of place. The subject-matter under discussion should at least have made the discussion serious. As it was, he very distinctly, to use a modern word, chaffed his reverend critics.

Naturally they were not slow to respond, and, as is the custom of men of their calibre, they forthwith proceeded to identify themselves with the sacred cause of which they were the self-appointed and incompetent advocates. They accused Mr. Briant of levity in the treatment of religious truths, and of prevarication; and they proceeded in their labored way to show that he was an Arminian and unsound. The

Rev. Mr. Foxcroft, the colleague of Dr. Chauncey in the First Church of Boston, Mr. Briant had in his letter referred to as "a verbose, dark, Jesuitical writer," and, accordingly, Mr. Foxcroft now returned the compliment by accusing Mr. Briant of being not merely Arminian, but Socinian even. To this contribution to theological debate Mr. Briant speedily replied in a piece dated April 15, 1751, which he entitled "Some more friendly remarks on Mr. Porter and Company. In a second Letter to him and two of his abettors, namely, Mr. Cotton, appendix writer, and Mr. F—xcr—ft, marginal noter." The title alone is sufficient. In pointed controversy his opponents were no match for Mr. Briant, and he now fairly convicted them of having brought serious charges against him on the strength only of conjecture and suspicion; but the discussion had drifted away from great doctrinal issues to mere personalities, and it ceased to be of importance.

Yet it did not end then. Referring, in one of his notes to Winthrop, to some forgotten controversy of earlier days, Mr. Savage has alluded to what he calls "the exquisite rancor of theological hate." Mr. Briant seems to have stirred those waters to their depth, nor did they subside during the short remainder of his life. At the time of his second letter he was not yet thirty, but he was already drawing towards that decline which, only two years and a half later, caused him to sever his connection with his parish. The closing months of his short pastorate must have been very trying to him. Among his brethren he was not without sympathizers, and he counted the celebrated Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, of the West Church in Boston, as his intimate friend; but his controversial methods must have startled even those who believed as he did, and prevented their rallying to his support. Nor were his own people undivided. The majority sustained their pastor, but some were greatly disturbed by his liberal views. Through their agency an Ecclesiastical Council was called to consider the case of the Braintree church. Mr. Briant declined to acknowledge the authority of the Council, or to be present at its sessions. It adjourned; but met again in January, 1753, and, Mr. Briant still declining to appear, it proceeded to take cognizance of his case. Eight causes of complaint had been preferred. They related to all grades of offense from the sermon on moral virtue to whispers of "scandalous immoralities."

In their findings the Council expressed its opinion that there did exist grounds of complaint against the pastor, but it added the belief that the "aggrieved brethren," as the minority of the society was termed,

had gone too far in their charges. The members of the Council concluded its report by giving "their best advices" to the two parties; thus, in the words of Mr. Briant's most eminent successor, effecting "as much as Councils ever effect,—that is, nothing at all, except, it may be, to increase the difficulty in which they intermeddled." But these findings of a responsible tribunal could not be overlooked. Accordingly, they were referred to a committee of the North Precinct church composed of its most respected members. At its head was John Quincy, then one of the most prominent men in the public affairs of the province, and others of its members bore names which had appeared on almost every page of the town records since the records began. The report of this committee was dated April 14, 1753, and, breathing a high order of the true Protestant spirit, it wholly justified the pastor. As to the immoralities charged on Mr. Briant, the committee reported that they had "never been proved in any one instance."

On the 22d of the following October a precinct-meeting was held to take action on the pastor's request for dismission. His health was failing. As was usual in the town- and precinct-meetings of that period, John Quincy served as moderator, and it was presently voted that the pastor's request be granted, his parishioners apparently having considered that it was hopeless "to wait patiently some time longer to see if it may not please God in his good Providence to restore our reverend pastor to his former state of health." Mr. Briant did not survive his dismissal quite one year, dying at Hingham in the early autumn of 1754. At the time of his death he was but thirty-two, and of all those who have served as pastors of his church, his remains and those of his eloquent successor a century later, William Parsons Lunt, alone do not moulder in the old First Precinct graveyard. Briant was buried in the neighboring town of Hingham in September, 1754, while Mr. Lunt, in March, 1857, a tired wayfarer, was laid, decently, reverently, beneath the sands of the Syrian desert, as he journeyed towards the Holy Land. A little heap of stones alone marked his resting-place.

There is high authority to the fact that, in his religious views, Lemuel Briant was a man half a century in advance of his time. During the controversy of 1749-53, John Adams was a growing lad, for he entered Harvard in 1751. It was an open question with him whether he would prepare himself for divinity or the law, and in the minds of the college students of those days theological disputes had all the active interest which new scientific or philosophical theories now have. His own town of Braintree was

the theatre in which the debate went on; one precinct was arrayed against the other. Under these circumstances young Adams could not but have taken a lively interest in it. More than sixty years then passed away, during forty of which the New England mind was wholly drawn off from problems of theology, and concentrated on questions of civil rights first and of government afterwards. Then, at last, during the earlier part of the present century, an established order of things was brought about, and once more religious issues came to the front. Growth had meanwhile been going on, quietly, slowly, giving no outward sign, and all at once it revealed itself in the Channing protest against Calvinism. New England Unitarianism assumed its shape. Then Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, sent a pamphlet setting forth the tenets of the new church to the ex-President, who was now verging on his eightieth year. In reply he wrote as follows, under date of March 4 and May 15, 1815:

"I thank you for your favor of the 10th, and the pamphlet enclosed, entitled 'American Unitarianism.' I have turned over its leaves and find nothing that was not familiarly known to me. In the preface Unitarianism is represented as only thirty years old in New England. I can testify as a witness to its old age. Sixty-five years ago my own minister, the Rev. Lemuel Briant, Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, of the West Church in Boston, the Rev. Mr. Steele, of Hingham, the Rev. John Brown, of Cohasset, and perhaps equal to all, if not above all, the Rev. Mr. Gay, of Hingham, were Unitarians. . . .

"In short, sir, I have been a reader of theological, philosophical, political, and personal disputes for more than sixty years, and now look at them with little more interest than at the flying clouds of the day."

Mr. Briant died in the autumn of 1754, and the last French war, that which resulted in the English conquest of Canada, had then already begun. At the time of his death Washington was reconnoitering on the Ohio, and Lord Monkton was preparing for the removal of the Acadians; Braddock's defeat took place in the following July. The Revolutionary struggle followed close on the French war. The rapid sequence of great events outside materially affected even the First Precinct church of Braintree. A long period of doctrinal quiescence ensued, which amounted at last almost to torpidity. It was on the 22d of October, 1753, that Mr. Briant was dismissed, and just one year later, on the 8th of October, 1754, the parish extended a call to the Rev. Anthony Wibird.

Mr. Wibird, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1747, was at the time of this call in his twenty-eighth year. He at first declined, apparently on the ground that the salary voted would not suffice for his support. It was small, being but eighty pounds a year, with a

further sum of one hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings, and eightpence, "lawful money," for "a settlement." This it will be noticed was not so much as Mr. Fiske had received nearly a century before. Subsequently the parish modified its terms, offering a salary of one hundred pounds a year, with no sum at settlement, and this proposition Mr. Wibird accepted. Accordingly, on the 5th of February, 1755, he was ordained. His pastorate, the longest in the annals of the parish, covered forty-five years, outlasting the century. During it the colonies separated from the mother-country, and the North Precinct of Braintree became the town of Quincy. What with French and revolutionary wars and reigns of terror, the downfall of the old and the upbuilding of the new, the world in those days moved rapidly; but amid all the turmoil without,—stamp-acts, tea-riots, Bunker Hill fights, Declarations of Independence, and elections of Presidents,—the Rev. Mr. Wibird seems to have pursued the even tenor of his way. His colleague during the closing years of his ministry wrote of him that "he was a learned man, though in his habits somewhat eccentric, and withal of great dignity, and beloved and respected by his people." He was, as his name implies, a genuine New Englander, also; and traditions still linger among the grandchildren of his parishioners touching the dry, quaint humor with which he observed on men and things. He was never married, nor was anything bearing his name ever put in type, though he was once chosen to deliver the annual election sermon. He was about seven years older than John Adams, who saw a good deal of him during the years while the former was picking up a practice at Braintree, and in 1759 the active-minded young lawyer wrote of the divine that his soul was lost in "dronish effeminacy," though he had "his mind stuffed with remarks and stories of human virtues and vices, wisdom and folly, etc." On yet another occasion he remarked upon Parson Wibird's popularity, "He plays with babies and young children that begin to prattle, and talks with their mothers, asks them familiar, pleasant questions about their affection to their children; he has a familiar, careless way of conversing with people, men and women; he has wit and humor."

Before Mr. Wibird's pastorate closed he was, through bodily infirmity, disabled from preaching, so that on Feb. 5, 1800, exactly four months before the pastor's death, the Rev. Peter Whitney was ordained

as his colleague. Like all his predecessors in that pulpit, except Tompson and Flynt, Mr. Whitney was a Harvard graduate, belonging to the class of 1791, and at the time of his ordination he was thirty-two. His pastorate lasted through forty-three years, and during it the separation of church and state took place in New England. Quincy town and precinct were divided. Intellectually, Mr. Whitney was in no way remarkable; a worthy, easy-going divine of liberal tendencies, while Dr. Storrs, of the Middle Precinct, held his church and its people firmly to the strict faith of the fathers, the old North Precinct—the church of Wheelwright and Briant—was allowed to drift, as it was fit and proper that it should, quietly and easily in Channing's wake. The change to Unitarianism was then almost unnoticed, and in 1827 Mr. Whitney was able to record that "for the last thirty years this society has been more united, perhaps, than any other in our country. No 'root of bitterness' has in any measure sprung up to trouble them; none of that ill-will which sectarianism so often produces has been found among them; nor have any of those sources of division arisen which in so many of the towns of New England have cut the happiest societies asunder."

These words were written at the very time when the old epoch had come to a natural close, and the new one was about to begin. The silence of the West Quincy hills was now broken by the sharp ring of the sledge on the drill, and loud blasts told of quarries from which gangs of busy men were taking huge blocks of stone to be carried off on the newly-devised railway, which, opened only the year before, was daily examined by curious visitors from far and near. Forces destined in a few years to wholly revolutionize the town were thus already actively at work. Though the mass had not yet been celebrated in Quincy, and, indeed, no new religious society had been organized there for more than a century, the church and the town were no longer one. The separation had taken place seven years before. Most significant of all, the old church edifice of 1732, in which three whole generations of townspeople had worshiped together as one civil and religious family,—this plain, wooden meeting-house was even then being removed to give place to that more pretentious temple of stone which was in a few years to be known only as the church of one, and not the most numerous, of the half-dozen religious societies into which the people of the town had divided.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

QUINCY—(*Continued*).

LIFE IN THE COLONIAL TOWN.

IN speaking of the town of Braintree, then newly incorporated, Capt. Edward Johnson, in his "Wonder-working Providence," remarked: "Some of Boston retain their farms from being of their Town, yet do they lye within their bounds, and how it comes to pass I know not." It will also be remembered that at the time of the incorporation two thousand acres had been "set apart at the Mount" for the use of Boston, "in the most convenient place unallotted." For several years thereafter Boston continued to make allotments in Braintree, until in January, 1644, a tract of three thousand acres was granted to John Winthrop, Jr., and others for the encouragement of some iron-works then projected. Thus a quarter of the entire township, large as it was, had been either reserved to Boston, or set aside as common lands, or given away in large private allotments. It has already been remarked that the actual settlers in Braintree seem as a rule to have been poor persons who received small grants of land. On these fell the burden of the town's charges.

Those charges, it is true, were in the earlier period practically limited to the support of the clergyman; but a contribution of £60 a year for that purpose was a heavy burden in itself, and naturally the exemption of the Boston allotments from their share of the charge was from the beginning a source of contention. The arrangement was one which could not possibly last. Accordingly, an order was passed, as early as 1641, that no house or land in the town should be sold to any one not an inhabitant until it had first been offered to "the men appointed to dispose of town affairs;" and in case they did not see fit to purchase, it could then be sold "only to such as the townsmen shall approve on." Nor could any one not received as an inhabitant build within the town limits without permission. In the case of Braintree this rigorous restriction of non-resident ownership and new settlement had probably a fourfold object. In the first place, it was an outgrowth of the Antinomian excitement and its alien law. All elements of civil and religious discord were to be excluded. Above all things, the peace of the church was not to be disturbed. Church and town were one; and it was thus reserved for the members of the church to say who might be inhabitants of the town. So important was this exclusive power centred in church-government and church-membership, that it is

not too much to describe it as the corner-stone of the earliest Massachusetts polity. Its formal recognition on the first pages of the Braintree records was fit and proper. It hedged the Lord's people securely in against intruders.

The legal inhabitancy of the town, moreover, carried with it certain rights and privileges in the common lands, then supposed to be of value. Further on these will be more particularly referred to. Then came in the question of the support of the poor and the helpless, under that system of English law and custom which the settlers had brought over with them as their rule of conduct. Every one had a right to insist on being kept by some one from starving and freezing. That right was established by legal residence. From the beginning, therefore, it has been matter of deep concern with all Massachusetts towns to prevent the poor and dependent from becoming legal inhabitants within their limits. This is still the case. The order of 1641 was intended to provide against this danger. Finally, it was also intended to meet in a certain degree the vexatious question peculiar to Braintree of non-resident ownership. The people of the town wished to purchase among themselves all lands and tenements offered for sale, so that neither land nor tenement should in future be held by any one who did not actually live in Braintree and share in its parish burdens.

The evil of non-residency could not be remedied in this way. Accordingly, in 1647 another attempt was made to correct it. Upon a commutation payment of £50 in five equal annual instalments, "to be made in merchantable corn, as wheat, rye, peas, and Indian, at fifty shillings in each of them," Boston agreed that all land owned by its inhabitants in Braintree should, when laid out and improved, be accounted as Braintree lands, and as such be liable to all common town charges. But this agreement, also, failed to settle the question. The unsurveyed and unimproved lands next became the bone of contention. Inhabitants of Boston, going back to the loose grants freely made in earlier times, claimed ownership. A vexatious and endless litigation seemed imminent. On a greatly reduced scale, it was the question which during that century and the next involved England and France and Spain in war upon war. A wilderness was in dispute, with a paper title set up against actual occupancy. Fortunately the parties to the conflict were not in a position to go to war; but in January, 1698, seventy freeholders of Braintree formally and in writing covenanted one with another "to defend our ancient rights, and oppose in a course of law those and all those that shall by any means

disturb, molest, or endeavor to dispose" any of their number; and they promised to bear as a common burden all charges which might arise out of the law-suits expected to ensue.

This determined front naturally brought about a compromise, and in the year 1700 a body of the Braintree freeholders agreed to purchase all the waste land within the town limits a title to which was claimed by inhabitants of Boston, paying therefor £700. In order to effectually prevent a repetition of the non-resident experience, it was at the same time, and at a public meeting, further voted that no purchaser of these lands should make any conveyance of them to any outsiders, "thereby to let them have a foothold or interest in said purchase or any other way." The purchase-money was raised by voluntary subscription through the efforts of an association consisting of one hundred inhabitants of Braintree, and the Boston claims finally extinguished. It was noticeable, also, and characteristic of the time and of the people, that the committee of the town of Boston appointed to execute the deed for these lands, and to receive the purchase-money therefor, was further instructed to lay out "the said money in some real estate for the use of the Public Latin School."

Thus ended a controversy the importance of which to Braintree cannot be exaggerated. It involved a vital question,—that of a fixed rent charge to be forever paid by the actual occupant of land to a technical owner. English and Irish experience had sought to repeat itself on new soil. From the time of King James' grants to the Virginia companies in 1606 downwards, one grantee after another of large tracts of American wilderness had thought to secure forever some annual return from them, just as English adventurers and court favorites had secured similar returns from the grants of William the Conqueror, Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. The idea was to transplant the feudal system to America. The future increase, at least, in land value was to be appropriated. A succession of organized efforts were made to bring this about. These efforts also were authorized by the king, and the greatest names in England were associated with them. For instance, on Sunday, the 29th of June, 1623, eleven men met together in a room at Greenwich, near London. King James was present with them. A small map of New England was laid upon a table. On that map the whole coast from the St. Croix to Buzzard's Bay had been divided off by lines into forty parts not unequal in size. The eleven men then drew two lots each, the lots representing divisions on the map. They thus parceled out New England. One duke, two marquises, six

earls, a viscount, three barons, and nineteen knights were parties to the arrangement. King James drew the lot for Buckingham, who chanced not to be present. The region in which Braintree and Quincy lies fell to Lord Gorges. The Earl of Warwick drew Cape Ann.

This and many other similar attempts were made to introduce into New England the system which Strongbow had introduced into Ireland four centuries and a half before. That these attempts failed was, it may safely be asserted, the making of the New England people. The occupants of the soil became the owners of it. Paying no rent, what they would under another system have been forced to pay as rent remained with them; and it represented that slow increase of substance which built up the community. The increased value which the laborer's toil gave to the land belonged to the toiler, and not to his landlord.

This is not the place to discuss in detail the cause of the failure of these attempts. That failure was probably due to natural economical influences; for it clearly was not due to any prejudice against the system itself in the minds of the early settlers. The allotments at "the Mount" afford conclusive evidence on that point. Landlordism depends on a monopoly of land; and it was the abundance of cheap lands, combined with the want of accumulated capital, which made such a monopoly impossible in America. But while this is true of the country as a whole, it is not true of Braintree. The net of the law was thrown over the people there in 1637, when provision was first made for a church, and again in 1640, when a town was incorporated. From that net the people had to extricate themselves. The agreement of Jan. 10, 1698, was accordingly their declaration of independence of landlordism. The contract of 26th January, 1700, was the recognition of that independence. The long struggle between the paper claimants of the soil on the one side and its actual occupants on the other side runs through sixty years of the town records. It was only an episode in the history of an insignificant New England village, and as such is beneath the notice of history. Yet it had great historical significance. In a natural way, all unconsciously to those composing it, a single member in a community of towns was asserting itself in the line of common development.

Meanwhile the freeholders had been called upon to pass through another experience in the same matter of title. At the time this seems to have occasioned no little alarm; but it reads now like a burlesque on those national claims then so freely asserted and bloodily argued. In August, 1665, certain inhabit-

ants of Quincy, on behalf of the whole, took of the Indian descendants of Chickatabut a deed of the Braintree township, duly signed and sealed, with delivery "by turf and twig." It was probably done in excess of caution, as a muniment of title in the controversy with Boston then going on. Among the eight grantees was one Richard Thayer. By virtue of this Indian deed, Thayer, in 1682, laid claim for himself to the whole township, and actually petitioned the Privy Council to have the property put in his hands. In his petition he claimed to have long enjoyed quiet possession by virtue of his Indian deed, but that more recently, "under pretence of an imaginary line," the Massachusetts colony had usurped jurisdiction and dispossessed him. The General Court had then, he asserted, disallowed the deed, and refused to give him his appeal to the king. Accordingly, having now been driven from his property "to his bitter Ruin," he made his appeal in person.

The Privy Council in due course referred the paper to the Committee of Trade and Plantations, and it was by them sent to Joseph Dudley and John Richards, the agents of the colony in London, to report thereon. Massachusetts at this time was not in favor at court, and it was impossible to know what secret influences might be at work behind a distant and all-powerful tribunal like the Privy Council. The freeholders of the town seem, accordingly, to have been greatly stirred up when tidings reached them of this new assault. An address to the king was at once prepared and "subscribed by an hundred and thirty-four hands out of this small town, consisting of ninety or a hundred families at the most." The remonstrance which accompanied this address seems to have been final, for, in January, 1683, Dudley and Richards filed their answer, in obedience to the order of the Council, and it seems to have ended the Thayer claim. But the remonstrance of the town was a highly characteristic document. It was not only illustrative of the people and times, but it is still entertaining reading. It was drawn up apparently by Col. Edmund Quincy, that "true New England man," who died Jan. 8, 1698. Thayer's history, character, and belongings are there described with much particularity. It is declared untrue that he

to this day. . . . His father's shoppe, who was a cobbler, would now hardly contain him with his arms a kembow. And of a mushrome hee's swolne in conceipt to a Coloss, or giant of State, and dreams of a Dukedome or petty province, since at first essay hee hath gotten a Maister-shippe. The vast tract of land he makes such a puther about is a mere Utopia, or, if more, a derne solitary desert, and his share therein can hardly reach the five hundredth part. . . . The body of the town are of one soule as to satisfaction with the present Government (that of Charles II.), and looke at themselves as basely traued by Thayer's reports. Whose cards, had they been good, hee had the less need of cheating, fraud, and falsehood to helpe him out." As to his complaint of the "utter ruin" brought on himself and family, the remonstrants asserted vigorously that he had brought it upon himself, "having expended that little estate he had in contention and litigation," so making himself "one of the forlorn hope among men of desperate fortunes, . . . and can find nothing for his living but by this way of lying and romaneing about his vast dominions and territories of lands, plantations, and towns to prosecute his fictitious claims, while his wife and family live in sordid poverty at home."

The town spoke in this way of Richard Thayer not without reason. The authorities had become acquainted with him and his ways during King Philip's war, when, in company with several others, he was impressed from Braintree. There was a sort of advanced station, or picket-post, in Bridgewater, of which Thayer had charge, and he soon proved himself a timorous braggart. He evidently belonged to a class peculiar neither to that time nor to New England,—noisy, scheming men of great pretension and small performance. As a soldier, he kept the country in a state of continuous alarm, and was always scouting to no purpose. Nor did he forget at the end of the war to bring in what in those days was looked upon as an exorbitant bill for extra services, which the military committee of the town promptly disallowed.

Returning to the question of the town lands, the matter of title being disposed of, it remains to speak of the commons. In the original Braintree there were three of these, comprising some fifteen hundred acres in all, and known as the South and North Commons and the ministerial lands. When it is said that the settlers of Massachusetts were as a body common people of the purest English blood, much naturally follows. The English are a tenacious race, not easily adapting themselves to new conditions. They brought to New England, therefore, together with their language and families and household stuffs, a mass of customs and usages which dated back to the Saxon days of Kings Ceawlin and Ine, but were little applicable to the new surroundings. Of these usages and customs many yet remain in the more remote towns, strange relics of the almost forgotten communal system of early German life. Antiquarians from time to time come across them, and when they do so they

"went into New England" in 1641; but it is agreed that "his very poor father, with eight poor children, of which this Richard was one, came two-and-forty years ago, in exceeding mean and low condition, and was suffered to sojourn, as a poor man and stranger, in a remote and obscure part of the town untill he adventured to purchase only four acres of land, which at that time and in that place might be bought for a very small matter, yet more than the poor man was able or willing to pay. The grantor, yet living with us, now saith he is not paid for it

are apt to expatiate, as if it were matter of surprise that the first settlers, in bringing with them their Saxon tongue, also brought their Saxon village ways. Yet such was the fact. They not only brought those ways, but, after their natures, they were slow to see that in many respects such ways did not fit into their new life. In the matter of town commons, for instance, the original settlers came from a country in which all the land was occupied to a country in which, except in choice localities, land hardly repaid the cost of fencing. The cultivator could certainly afford to pay no rent. Consequently the Braintree commons, like those of most other towns, early proved a source of quarrel and vexation. The privilege of taking stone, timber, and thatch off of those commons, as well as pasturing cows upon them, was long regarded as valuable. It was one of the advantages pertaining to legal inhabitancy. As early as 1646 a vote was passed, and now stands upon the record, authorizing legal inhabitants to take timber off the commons for any use in the town, but imposing a penalty of five shillings a ton on any sold out of the town. For years votes of a similar character were from time to time recorded, especially in regard to stone for building material. Then, not satisfied with the commons they had within their own limits, with genuine Anglo-Saxon land-hunger, a number of the Braintree freeholders petitioned the General Court in 1666 for a grant of six thousand acres elsewhere. The reason they assigned was that the town lands were worn out, and could not afford them a comfortable support; but it was, in fact, an outbreak of the general and indiscriminate land-appropriation fever which then and ever since has prevailed in America. The petition was granted, and the six thousand acres assigned. Nothing more was then done in the matter for half a century, when another generation had the curiosity to look the title up, and, finding it still good, they got the grant located in Worcester County; and at last, but not until 1757, the town of New Braintree was organized from it.

Meanwhile, year by year the townsmen were called upon to take action either to defend or to improve the town lands. In 1662 a part of them were fenced in, and litigation ensued. Then, in 1682, a committee was instructed to lease a portion to Benjamin Tompson, the schoolmaster, and son of the first minister, for a term of twelve years. Then, in 1699, it was again voted that the town "would stand by the persons who have the town Lands leased to them, in defending them from Mr. Tompson, their late Schoolmaster, they paying rent of said Land to the Town Treasurer for the present school." Tompson also had given to

him "a piece of land to put a house upon on the common." The lands were then leased to others, and the rent applied to the support of the school. But this plan of improvement failed in its turn. The lessees complained bitterly of trespasses and encroachments, finally throwing their lease up. In their memorial they particularly referred to one open way which had been recently laid out through these lands; and they add that, "although we repeatedly attempted to fence against the same by a sufficient stone wall, yet we were as often prevented by certain unknown evil-minded persons, who, as fast as we built up the wall by day, did in the night-time throw the same down again."

Under these circumstances both the lessees and the town were discouraged. However it might be in England, the remains of the communal land system, beyond the limits of a training-field and graveyard, were not productive of satisfactory results in Massachusetts. It was accordingly proposed that the commons should be sold; and this question divided the town for years, just as it has since divided the Parliament of Great Britain and the Congress of the United States. The problem which Burke and Benton debated on a large scale was, on a smaller scale, and before they were born, discussed in the Braintree town-meetings. John Adams has told the rest of the story:

"In 1763 or 1764 the town voted to sell their common lands. This had been a subject of contention for many years. The south parish was zealous, and the middle parish much inclined to the sale; the north parish was against it. The lands in their common situation appeared to me of very little utility to the public or to individuals; under the care of proprietors where they should become private property, they would probably be better managed and more productive. My opinion was in favor of the sale. The town now adopted the measure, appointed Mr. Niles, Mr. Bass, and me to survey the lands, divide them into lots, to sell them by auction, and execute deeds of them in behalf of the town."

This was accordingly done, and an element of discord and jobbery was once for all removed from town affairs. Perhaps the most singular circumstance connected with the subsequent fate of the North Common was that a large portion of it, including that region immemorially known as Mount Ararat, in which the leading stone-quarries have since been developed, was afterwards bought by John Adams himself. Towards the end of his life he deeded it back to the town in endowment of an academy. It has always been locally known as "the common," and the rents received from it for pasturage and rights of quarry have again in this way been appropriated to school purposes.

Like most primitive settlements which are not themselves seminal,—like Boston, Salem, and Ply-

mouth,—Braintree grew up naturally at certain more favored or fertile points on the line of a main thoroughfare which connected places beyond its limits. In this case the thoroughfare connected the Massachusetts and the Plymouth colonies, and the line followed by it was dictated in advance by the lay of the land, the points of ferriage or fording, and the course of the brooks. The construction of a great coast road from Newbury, on the Merrimac, to Hingham—the northern and southern limits of the Massachusetts Bay colony—had been ordered by special vote of the General Court in November, 1639, two months after the Braintree church was gathered. Those deputed to lay out the new road were empowered to do so wherever it might “bee most convenient, notwithstanding any man’s propriety, or any corne ground, so as it occasion not the puling downe of any man’s house or laying open any garden or orchard.” Its width was not specified, except in the common lands or where the lands was wet and miry; it was there to be six, eight, and even ten rods wide. At first designed to connect all the outlying coast towns of the Massachusetts Bay with Boston, it naturally was almost immediately continued along the shore to Plymouth. South of Boston it doubtless followed almost exactly the old Indian trail, seeking the fords, avoiding morasses, clinging to the uplands, and skirting the rough, wooded heights. This trail in due course of time was succeeded by the blazed way, axe-marks on the bark of trees supplying for the settler those more subtle indications which had pointed out his path to the savage. The earliest Europeans, like Alderman, of Bear Cove, in 1634, made their journeys on foot, and groped their way from tree to tree. The blazed trail was shortly succeeded by the bridle-path, which was little more than the blazed trail made passable to horsemen, so that only at certain points was the rider forced to dismount and lead his steed over difficult ground. The highway was beginning to take shape. Naturally, these incipient roads were far from straight, and in following them many fences and gates had to be passed. They were, in fact, little more than a succession of farm lanes running through cleared and fenced lands, and open only through the commons. Gradually these farm lanes were fenced in and the bars and gates removed, until at last the lanes were more or less straightened out, and made public ways.

Such being the general process, the date of the laying out of any particular street, or the fact that originally it passed the gate or house of Goodman This or Deacon That, is of interest only as affecting titles or to those dwelling upon it. In history it is

mere cumbersome detail. That only is of interest now which bears on the progress of early development; and the genesis of the Massachusetts town roads can best be studied in the history of one of them. The main thoroughfare through Braintree, connecting it with Boston, is fairly typical.

In a direct line the centre of the North Precinct was but little more than seven miles from Boston stone; and the devious character of the colonial ways is well illustrated by the fact that the great coast road of 1639 increased this seven miles to ten. It followed in some degree the line of the bay shore in order to avoid the difficult Blue Hill formation, and yet it was forced to make a long detour to go around the creeks and marshes which everywhere indent the coast. But the Neponset River was the great obstacle to be overcome; and for more than twenty years that puny stream seems to have defied every colonial effort at reliable crossing. Indeed, the futile attempts to effect one afford perhaps as clear an insight as can be obtained into the process through which the road development of New England was gradually worked out.

The matter of a reliable public-way crossing of the Neponset first received the attention of the General Court in 1684, the year in which Boston had “enlargement at Mount Woolliston.” Mr. Israel Stoughton was then granted liberty to build a mill, weir, and bridge at the river’s lower falls. Five months later, at the next session of the court, an exclusive mill privilege on the Neponset was granted to Stoughton, who, on the other hand, agreed to “make and keep in repair a sufficient horse-bridge over the said river.” The building of this bridge was an important event in the history of the colony,—as important as was the building of the St. Louis bridge across the Missouri in the history of the nation more than two centuries later. Indeed, the earlier effort at construction taxed much the more severely of the two the resources of the community which attempted it. Father of a son more famous than himself, and whose name in connection with the quaint and venerable hall which perpetuates his memory is a household word among the graduates of Harvard College, Israel Stoughton was a man of enterprise and substance. In the summer of 1634 he built on the Neponset the mill at which was ground the first bushel of corn ever ground by water-power in New England. This prototype of all the busy water-wheels in New England stood at the foot of Milton Hill, on the Dorchester side of the stream, in the midst of a wilderness; for it was four miles from any settlement on the north, while to the southward

Wassagusset was the nearest inhabited place. There was no road to it, and in 1634 the bridge at Stoughton's mill was probably little more than a succession of logs thrown from rock to rock across the stream, affording passage to people on foot alone. In the autumn of that year the blazed trail seems to have been converted into a bridle-path; for the town of Dorchester then ordered a road made to the mill, and voted the sum of five pounds with which to make it. This amounted to a little over one pound a mile for a road through a wilderness, and it was intended to make a trail passable for horses, so that those having corn to be ground could get access to the mill by land as well as water. Such was the beginning of the Plymouth road through Dorchester.

Mount Wollaston was now annexed to Boston, and a number of allotments made there. The need of a land route between the two places began to make itself felt. Accordingly, in 1635, John Holland, a wealthy and enterprising Dorchester man, was authorized to keep a ferry between what is now Commercial Point and a creek on the opposite shore, charging four pence for the carriage of each passenger, or three pence each in case there was more than one passenger. There were not passengers enough to make the business of carrying them a paying one, and this ferry was soon discontinued. The next attempt was made at a point higher up the stream, and by Bray Wilkins, who then dwelt on the Neponset, but subsequently moved to Salem, where he lived into the next century, dying at the age of ninety-two. Ten years before his death, Bray Wilkins, being then eighty-two, rode down to Boston, with his wife on the pillion behind him, to pass election week. He then visited Dorchester, and had an experience which led to his afterwards playing a wretched part in the hideous witchcraft mania. This was years later; and now, in 1638, at the age of twenty-eight, he was ambitious of being a ferryman. Accordingly, he got permission to set up a house of entertainment and to ply across the Neponset, between the landing at the head of what is now Granite Bridge, on the Dorchester side, and the tongue of upland which, under the name of "the ridge," makes out across the marshes to the river's bank on the opposite shore. This, from the rate of fare established for it, was known as the "penny ferry." It was intended for the conveyance of foot passengers, and, indeed, owing to the flats in the river's bed, could have been used only when the tide was partially up. Like its predecessor further down the stream, it soon proved a failure, and was discontinued.

After this time there was no ferry at all across the

river, as no one could be induced to undertake the charge of one unless he was furnished with a house, land, and boat at the public cost. This method of overcoming the difficulty was not in accordance with the usages of the time; and so the Court, in apparent despair, referred the matter to Mr. John Glover, who lived on the south side of the river, in what was then a part of Dorchester. From the position of his farm Glover stood much in need of the ferry, and accordingly he kept up an agitation of the matter; so now the Court empowered him to grant the ferry to any one who could be induced to take it for a term of seven years, "or else to take it himself, and his heirs, as his own inheritance forever."

Four years more passed away, and the problem of crossing the Neponset was still unsolved. Mr. Glover did nothing. Yet the difficulty was one sure in time to force its own solution, for the river had to be crossed by every one journeying over the great coast road. Under the order of 1639 any town guilty of a default in the construction of so much of this road as lay within its limits rendered itself liable to a fine of five pounds. In view of its long neglect to build a bridge, measures were taken to enforce this penalty against Dorchester. The town then petitioned the court for a remission of the fine. This was allowed in May, 1652, but only on condition that the bridge should be constructed according to law, within three months, "and, if not, the said fine to take place according to the court order, the making of such bridges over such rivers being no more than is usual in the like case."

Dorchester was stimulated by this pressure to some action, but it seems to have been very loth to go into bridge-building. Accordingly, the town bethought itself of the clause in the exclusive grant to Israel Stoughton, in 1634, one condition of which was that the grantee should "make and keep in repair a sufficient horse-bridge" over the river. Israel Stoughton himself was now dead, but his widow owned and worked the mill; so proceedings were begun against her. She then, in her turn, had recourse to the General Court, and petitioned to be discharged from her liability. Some investigation was had, as a result of which her request was granted in part; and, in view of the fact that near the mill there was a good fording-place with a gravel bottom, she was excused from building a horse-bridge on condition that she maintained a good foot-bridge, with a sufficient hand-rail. Satisfied with this concession, the widow Stoughton seems to have adopted a policy of masterly inactivity, and the next spring the attention of the Court was called to the fact that, so far from a new foot-

bridge having been built, the old bridge during the winter had been wholly ruined. Then at last the matter was taken in hand energetically. It was time, also. Massachusetts now numbered a population of over twenty thousand, dwelling in more than a score of towns, while Plymouth had five thousand people in five towns; and a little river only seven miles from Boston, on the main road between the two colonies, was still unbridged, and in times of freshet must for days together have been impassable. The construction of a cart-bridge "neere Mrs. Stoughton's mill" was now, therefore, pronounced both a necessity and a county matter, and ordered to be undertaken at once. A committee of six, among whom was Deacon Samuel Bass, of Braintree, was accordingly appointed, with full powers to locate a bridge and to contract for its building, the cost of it to be duly apportioned among the several towns. The committee seem to have done their work so effectually that nothing more was heard of a bridge across the Neponset. Indeed, for a whole century and a half the travel between Boston and the south shore followed the old Plymouth road across Roxbury Neck through Dorchester, and over Milton Hill by the bridge at Stoughton's mill.

The first attempt to fix the line of road through Braintree was in 1641; but not until 1648 was the final location made. Running close at the base of the hills, crossing brooks at the points where uplands were nearest each other, the coast thoroughfare divided when it came to the church. Meeting again beyond, it took the shortest line to the foot of the hills, always avoiding the swamps. Then crossing a spur of the granite hills by a sharp ascent and decline, it approached the Monatiquot, which, like the Neponset, proved an obstacle not easily overcome. As early as 1635 a ferry had been established across the Monatiquot between Mount Wollaston and Wasagusset, the toll being one penny for each person and three pence for each horse. The ferryman was one Thomas Applegate, of whom not much is known, except that he was married to a wife, Elizabeth, who would seem to have been an unamiable woman, inasmuch as in 1636, "for swearing, railing, and reviling," she was sentenced by the magistrates to stand with her tongue in a cleft-stick. Applegate did not long have charge of the ferry, for, in March, 1636, six months only after he was licensed, Henry Kingman, of Weymouth, was put in his place. A year later Kingham was authorized to keep a tavern in connection with his ferry, the toll on which was in March, 1638, raised to two pence a person. Meanwhile Applegate would seem to have remained in Kingman's employ, for this year in crossing the ferry

he upset a canoe of which he had charge, and into which he had crowded nine persons, three of whom were drowned. For this misadventure he was summoned before the General Court, and Richard Wright, a prominent personage at "the Mount," was commissioned "to stave that canoe, out of which those persons were drowned." The matter ended with the appearance of Applegate and five others before the March General Court of 1639, which discharged them with an admonition not in "future to venture too many in any boat." But in consequence of this mishap the use of canoes at ferries was interdicted.

At its September session the General Court of 1639 changed the location of the Kingman ferry, and at the same time reduced the toll to a penny. Two months later the act providing for the construction of the coast road was passed, and, as the road was laid out in 1641, the ferry undoubtedly was a link in it. Subsequently John Winthrop, Jr., established his iron-works in that neighborhood, and a stone bridge was in 1644 built across the little river, twenty years before one was built at the Milton Falls.

The section of the coast road within the limits of Braintree was about five miles in length, the church being not far from midway. It was the backbone upon which the growing settlement formed itself. At first it had but three lateral branches,—two to points upon the shore, Squantum and Hough's Neck, and one to what subsequently became the Second Precinct of the town. Wright's mill, upon the town brook, stood a short distance from it, and with this the way from Hough's Neck connected, crossing the coast road. From this simple beginning the system of modern town-ways gradually developed, the lane and farm-way regularly, at the proper time, becoming the village road and town street, fierce contests sometimes arising over questions of prescriptive right. But from 1641 to 1803 the old coast road remained the single thoroughfare from Braintree, and Quincy, to Boston. Then, at last, the needs of an increasing community began to make themselves felt, and a bridge across the Neponset nearer its mouth was projected. Chartered in 1802 and located in 1803, the turnpike road of which this bridge was a part followed nearly a straight line from the point where it crossed the Neponset to the centre of the town. The way in which it was laid out and built—disregarding the lay of the land, crossing the marshes, cutting through hills, and filling the bog-holes—was in strong contrast with the method pursued a century and a half before. It even dimly foreshadowed the coming railroad era. Gates and bars and crooked

farm-ways disappeared before the "pike," and the colonial lines of travel underwent a change which only prepared the way for the greater change brought about by the railroad only two-score years later.

During Braintree's first century it is very questionable whether the roads were kept in any state of systematic repair at all. That they were very bad, and at the season of the year when the frost comes out of the ground well-nigh impassable, may safely be inferred. There was no tax imposed for constructing or keeping them in order, and such work as was done upon them was done in kind. At certain seasons of the year every one was called upon to labor on the roads, bringing with him his horse and his oxen, if he had them, his cart and his tools. The principles of road construction were wholly unknown, and the labor and time expended were largely thrown away. The change to another system took place about the year 1760, and John Adams was instrumental in bringing it about. He afterwards recounted his experience in the matter. In March, 1761, being then a young lawyer in Braintree, he found himself suddenly chosen surveyor of highways. He was at first very indignant, and remarked that "they might as well have chosen any boy in school;" but after thinking the matter over, he concluded that it was best for him to accept the situation quietly, and at least give the town an energetic administration of the office.

"Accordingly, I went to ploughing and ditching and blowing rocks upon Penn's Hill, and building an entire new bridge of stone below Dr. Miller's and above Mr. Wibird's. The best workmen in town were employed in laying the foundation and placing the bridge, but the next spring brought down a flood that threw my bridge all into ruins. The materials remained, and were afterwards relaid in a more durable manner; and the blame fell upon the workmen, not upon me, for all agreed that I had executed my office with impartiality, diligence, and spirit."

Yet this not unusual outcome of amateur, though official, zeal seems to have set the Braintree road surveyor reflecting, for he goes on to say,—

"There had been a controversy in town for many years concerning the mode of repairing the roads. A party had long struggled to obtain a vote that the highways should be repaired by a tax, but never had been able to carry their point. The roads were very bad and much neglected, and I thought a tax a more equitable method and more likely to be effectual, and, therefore, joined this party in a public speech, carried a vote by a large majority, and was appointed to prepare a by-law, to be enacted at the next meeting. Upon inquiry I found that Roxbury and, after them, Weymouth had adopted this course. I procured a copy of their law, and prepared a plan for Braintree, as nearly as possible conformable to their model, reported it to the town, and it was adopted by a great majority. Under this law the roads have been repaired to this day, and the effects of it are visible to every eye."

The closing words of this extract are perhaps the

most suggestive portion of it. Some idea may be formed of what the condition of the roads must have been before 1760, when their condition prior to the year 1820 is confidently spoken of as a vast and indisputable improvement.

But during the whole colonial period down even to the year 1830, the use the roads were put to in a country town was comparatively light. There was then no internal commerce worthy of the name. There were no lines of regular stages running through Quincy prior to the year 1800, and the pleasure travel over the roads amounted to nothing at all. Journeys were made chiefly on horseback. In the winter-time, when the ground was hard with frost or covered with snow, the clumsy carts and sleds, drawn mainly by oxen, were kept busy bringing loads of cord-wood down from the wood-lots, or carrying corn, potatoes, and other farm produce to market in Boston. Manure was hauled only from the barn-yard to the neighboring field; lumber and material were carted only when some dwelling or out-building had to be raised. The quarry teaming did not begin until after 1825, and the stage-coach period was wholly of the present century. The first of these coaches which ran from Boston was that to Providence in 1767, making part of the inside line to New York; and the Massachusetts south-shore towns—Weymouth, Hingham, Scituate, and Plymouth—had a packet or, later, a steamboat service until after the railroad was opened. As late as 1823 the stage-coach travel through Quincy was limited to some three trips a week to and from Plymouth and the intermediate towns. Locally, when the Neponset turnpike was opened, Col. James Thayer began to run a baggage-wagon, in which he also carried passengers, from Quincy to Boston. Simon Gillett purchased the route in 1823, and shortly after put upon it a regular stage passenger-coach, the "John Hancock" by name. This was an epochal event, and the "John Hancock" made four trips a week, carrying passengers inside and out. It left Quincy betimes in the morning so as to reach Barnard's, in Elm Street, at nine o'clock, from which place it started at four P.M. on its return trip. It was years later that daily trips were made; and, indeed, it was not until 1840 that the stage-coach movement began to tax the capacity of the highways.

During the first hundred and seventy years of the settlement, therefore, the country roads in Braintree, however poorly made or kept in repair, were quite equal to the light work exacted of them. Of what that work was we get glimpses here and there in such records as that of Tutor Flynt's journey to

Portsmouth in 1755, and John Adams' drive with his wife to Salem in 1766 to visit their "dear brother Cranch." There being then no stages at all in the colony, "a single horse and chair without a top was the usual mode of conveyance. A covered chair, called a calash, was very seldom used." In the case of Tutor Flynt, he and his companion, leaving Cambridge after breakfast, "oated" and had "a nip of milk punch" at Lynn, and then towards sunset "reached the dwelling of the Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Rawley, and Mr. Flynt acquainted him he meant to tarry there that night." They reached Portsmouth the following evening. John Adams, some ten years later, leaving Braintree in the morning, dined in Boston and passed the night at Medford, getting to Salem at noon the following day. The streets of Salem he found "broad and straight and pretty clean." The houses he thought the most elegant and grand he had seen in "any of the interior towns." A few years later, while riding the circuit, he described how he

"Overtook Judge Cushing in his old curriole and two lean horses, and Dick, his negro, at his right hand, driving the curriole. This is the way of traveling in 1771,—a judge of the circuits, a judge of the superior court, a judge of the King's bench, common pleas, and exchequer for the Province, travels with a pair of wretched old jades of horses in a wretched old dung-cart of a curriole, and a negro on the same seat with him driving."

An eye-witness gives a not dissimilar description of Dr. Chauncey, pastor of the First Church in Boston, as he drove about the town making his parochial visits at a period about fifteen years later. "In a heavy, yellow-bodied chaise, with long shafts, a black boy perched on the horse's tail, the old divine was seated, in his dignified clerical costume, with three-cornered hat, gold cane, and laced wrists, bowing gracefully to citizens as he passed. His grinning young driver in the meanwhile exchanged his compliments with young acquaintances of his own color by touching them up with his long whip from his safe perch."

This was after the Revolution, but the simple ways of the fathers were still in vogue. It has already been mentioned that when Bray Wilkins, in 1692, at the age of eighty-two, came from Salem to Boston to pass election week, his wife, scarcely younger than himself, rode on the pillion behind him. But this method of conveyance was not peculiar to those of Bray Wilkins' condition in life. A few years later, in November, 1700, the widow of Col. Edmund Quincy died. Judge Sewall went out to Braintree to her funeral from the old Quincy house, and he

describes how, "because of the Porridge of snow, the Bearers rid to the Grave, alighting a little before they came there. Mourners, Cous. Edward and his Sister rid first; then Mrs. Anna Quincy, widow, behind Mr. Allen; and cousin Ruth Hunt behind her Husband." A few years later, in 1712, Judge Sewall also describes a journey he made from Plymouth, where he had been holding court, to Boston. It was early in March:

"Rained hard quickly after setting out; went by Mattakeese Meeting-house, and forded over the North River. My Horse stumbled in the considerable body of water, but I made a shift, by God's Help, to set him, and he recovered and carried me out. Rained very hard, that went into a Barn awhile. Baited at Bairsto's. Dined at Cushing's. Dried my coat and hat at both places. By that time got to Braintree, the day and I were in a manner spent, and I turned in to Cousin Quinsey. . . . Lodged in the chamber next the Brooke."

When Judge Sewall thus turned in at its gate on that rainy March day, the Quincy house had already been standing for twenty-seven years. It still remains, a noticeable specimen of the best domestic architecture of colonial times. Its comparatively broad hall in the centre of the house, the easy, winding staircase with carved balustrade, the low studded, but fairly large, rooms opening to the south and west, the broken line of the floors and ceilings which tell the story of increased size, the little ship-like lockers and other like attempts to economize space while space is everywhere wasted,—all these things bespeak the dwelling-place of gentry. Time has only hardened into something very like iron the solid timbers of hewn oak still bearing upon them the marks of the axe; and one room yet has on its walls the quaint Chinese paper which tradition says was hung there in 1775 in honor of Deborah Quincy's approaching marriage to Hancock.

Nor in the last century was the Edmund Quincy house the only specimen of this order of dwelling in Braintree North Precinct. Col. John Quincy occupied another such house at Mount Wollaston, which he had built in 1716, and which stood there, though reduced to baser uses, until the year 1852. Here during his long public life he often entertained parties of ladies and gentlemen who came across the bay to visit him from Boston, and there are traditions of strawberry parties held on the Half-Moon before yet the upland top of that now submerged gravel ridge had been wholly washed away. The Vassall house, sequestered as Tory property after the Revolution and bought by John Adams in 1785, was another of these gentry residences. Built about 1715, as the summer resort of a West India planter, it still contains one room paneled from floor to ceiling in

solid St. Domingo mahogany. Originally it was a small dwelling, constructed on a plan not unusual in the tropics, with kitchen and all domestic arrangements behind the house and in a separate building. In itself it contained only parlors and sleeping-rooms; but gradually it was added to, until the original house is now lost in the wide front and deep gabled wings of the later structure. In this house John Adams died; and in the same room in it were celebrated his own golden wedding, and the golden weddings of his son and his grandson.

These houses and houses like these were the homes in Braintree of the landed gentry, during the long time in which there was in the community little property other than land. They were the manor houses of the period. Close to them stood the stable, the barn, the corn and wood and cart-sheds, the cider-mill, and all the other buildings belonging to the farm, which lay behind and around them. Nor were those farms merely the costly luxury of gentleman-farmers. On the contrary, the owner of the house drew from the farm around it his chief support. He lived upon its produce, for the more prolific soil of the West had not then beggared New England agriculture. From wood-lot to orchard the fruits of each acre were carefully gathered, and what was not sold was used in rude abundance at home. Yet the primitive simplicity of the life in those early homes can now hardly be realized. They had none of the modern appliances of luxury, and scarcely those now accounted essential to proper cleanliness or even decency. As dwelling-places during the less inclement seasons of the year, these houses were well enough, though the life was simple and monotonous to the last degree; but in winter there was little comfort to be had in them. John Adams during the last years of his life used to wish that he could go to sleep in the autumn like a dormouse, and not wake until spring. The cold of the sitting-rooms was tempered by huge wood fires, which roasted one-half the person while the other half was exposed to cold drafts. The women sat at table in shawls, and the men in overcoats. Water left in the unventilated bedrooms froze solid, and entries, which could not be heated, had the temperature of ice-houses.

Such were what might be called the mansions of the colonial gentry, and such in Braintree they continued to be until long after 1830. The gradual introduction of coal and new appliances for heating then revolutionized modes of life. The dwellings of the farmers were of another class, excellent specimens of which still remain in Quincy in the old Adams houses at Penns-hill, and in the so called Hardwick

house, once the home of Parsons Fiske and Marsh. It was the simplest form of domestic architecture. A huge stack of brick chimney was the central idea in it, and about this the house was built. It was one room only in depth, and two stories in height. The front door opened on a narrow space, with rooms on either side, while directly opposite the door, and some four or five feet away, were the crooked stairs, supported on the chimney. Behind this outer shell was a lean-to, the sloping roof of which, beginning at the rear eaves of the house, descended to within a few feet of the ground. In this were the kitchen and wash-room, and here, on all ordinary occasions, the family took their meals and the household work was done. Of the front rooms, one was the ordinary sitting-room and the other the best parlor, which, formal, unventilated, and uncomfortable, was entered only upon the Sabbath or great occasions, such as a funeral or a wedding or a birth. About these houses, which stood as a rule facing towards the south and as near as might be to the road, though rarely square with it, were the out-houses, sheds and barns necessary for carrying on farm or household work.

The wearing apparel and household furniture, as revealed through the Braintree inventories, speak also of a modest and almost Spartan simplicity. There seem to have been a few beds,—possibly one of feathers, but generally of wool or of corn-husks,—some bolsters, blankets, and coverlids; but, except in the cases of the more wealthy, there is no mention of bed linen. Col. Edmund Quincy's two carpets were appraised at one pound. There was a table, and possibly two; a few chairs, perhaps half a dozen, and, in the case of the rich, a scattering of cushions and covers to chairs, but stools were chiefly in use. Knives and forks are not mentioned until a comparatively recent time, but pewter and earthenware is generally valued at from a few shillings to as many pounds. The kitchen utensils seem to have consisted of a brass and iron pot or two and some pans. In the house there would be a Bible, and possibly a few other books; an old musket and sword; a looking-glass now and then. The dress was of home-spun, and worn and reworn until there was nothing left of it. A hat would descend from father to son, and for fifty years make its regular appearance at meeting. The wearing apparel of a whole family would thus be stored away for generations, fashions never changing; and accordingly it is a noticeable fact that wearing apparel constitutes the first, and generally one of the largest items of the inventories.

The food and drink in use in Braintree during the first century or two of town life were as simple as the

furniture. Indian corn-meal was the great standby; and even as late as the earlier years of the present century flour was bought by the pound, and used only in the houses of the gentry. As bread made wholly of meal soon became dry, rye was mixed with it; and from long use rye was not uncommonly preferred to wheat. Fresh meat was rarely seen, but the well-to-do in the autumn of each year were in the custom of salting down a hog or a quarter of beef, bits of which were boiled in the Indian porridge. Marshall notes in his diary that, in January, 1704, a hog weighing two hundred and sixty pounds cost him fifty shillings, and a quarter of beef, seventy-four pounds, cost him twelve shillings; and he at the same time mentions that provisions were then "more plenty and cheap than is frequently known, beef for six farthings per pound, pork at two pence the most, the best two and a half pence, Indian [meal] two shillings per bushel, mault barley at two shillings." Naturally the constant use of salted meat created thirst; and this thirst, the necessary consequence of what it is the custom to call a simple mode of life, led to that intemperance which was the bane of New England. The use of tea and coffee as beverages was not general until about the middle of the last century, and prior to that time the people drank water, milk, beer, cider, and rum. The excessive use of the last, and its demoralizing consequences, it will be necessary to speak of presently, and at length. Meanwhile it will be noticed that Marshall in his short price-list mentions "mault barley" as the staple next in importance to corn-meal. A brewery was one of the earliest Braintree institutions, second only to the mill. The first was established by Henry Adams, the town clerk, shortly after 1640, and was afterwards carried on by his son. Later, cider seems to have supplanted beer as the every-day and all-day beverage, and the quantity of it drunk by all classes down to a late period in this century was almost incredible. In the cellars of the more well-to-do houses a cask of cider was always on tap, and in the morning and evening. To the end of his life a large tankard of hard cider was John Adams' morning draught before breakfast; and in sending directions from Philadelphia to her agent at Quincy, in 1799, Mrs. Adams takes care to mention that "the President hopes you will not omit to have eight or nine barrels of good late-made cider put up in the cellar for his own particular use."

There were no shops, in the modern sense of the word, in Braintree or in Quincy prior to 1830. At the village store the more usual and necessary dry and

West India goods, as the signs read, from a paper of pins to a glass of New England rum, could be obtained. For everything else people had to go to Boston, which they did on foot, on horseback, in chairs or carts, and by water. Marshall in his diary speaks of going to Boston as no unusual occurrence. In October, 1705, his father died; in September, 1708, he lost an infant son; and in October, 1710, his mother. In each case he speaks of going to Boston the next day "to get things for the funeral." He was himself a mason and plasterer, but like most men of his time he seems to have turned his hand to anything by which he could earn a few shillings, for he was a farmer, a carpenter, a tithingman, a constable, and a coroner. The boot-maker, the cobbler, the mason, and the carpenter were all recognized mechanics, and earned a living by their trades. The usual wages of skilled labor were from sixty-five cents to a dollar a day. The busiest man in the town was the blacksmith, for not only were all the horses and oxen shod at his forge, but he was the general wheelwright, and maker and repairer of farm tools. Everything made of iron soon or late passed through his hands, and his shop, standing on the main street, was a central point in the movement of the town. For the rest, the peddler and the fishman were the chief purveyors both of news and of merchandise, and their horns were regularly heard on Braintree roads during the first two centuries of town life.

It has already been stated that at the time the original church was gathered the town numbered about eighty families, representing a population of not far from 500 souls, living mainly within the limits of what afterwards became the North Precinct. When Braintree was incorporated, in 1640, the English emigration had already ceased, and for many years hereafter the coming of new families into the town was systematically discouraged. In 1682 the population was limited to "about ninety or a hundred families at the most." In 1707 there were seventy-two families in the North Precinct, and seventy-one in the rest of the town, or about 800 souls in all. During the next seventy years this population increased threefold, so that in 1776 the three precincts returned 2871 inhabitants. This was a stationary period, so that Quincy in 1800 had increased its proportion of this number only to 1081; which figures were again barely doubled in 1830, when they amounted to 2201. Thus in one hundred and ninety years the population increased only from 500 to 2200, or a little more than fourfold; while during the next half-century alone it was destined to multiply fivefold. As respects wealth, it appears to have been much the same; though the contrast be-

tween the two periods was perhaps even more striking in wealth than in population.

There are few data upon which to base an estimate of the accumulated wealth of Braintree prior to the division of the town, in 1792. According to the census of 1876 the population of Quincy the year previous was 9135, and its valuation was in excess of seven millions of dollars, showing an accumulation of \$600 to each inhabitant, irrespective of sex or age. It does not need to be said that these figures are very far from representing the real facts of the case. The appraisal was simply for purposes of taxation; a sworn probate appraisal would have shown very different results. In 1830, with a population of 2200, the valuation was \$813,000, or about \$370 per head. The figures of the earlier periods are of no value as a guide. Turning now to the basis of the annual town levy, it is possible to make a comparison of periods. In 1876 the total amount raised by taxation in Quincy was \$116,000; in 1830 it was \$4556.24. The increase was twenty-fivefold in a period of forty-six years.

In 1657 the amount paid to the two ministers was £110, and besides this there were other sums, of which no record remains, disbursed on account of the poor, the sick, and the insane. At the beginning of the next century the salary of Mr. Fiske was £90 a year. After the two precincts were divided the salary of Mr. Marsh, of the First Precinct, was £70; but Mr. Hancock's was £110. Then came the period of extreme currency disturbance, and Mr. Briant was to receive £62, which in the case of Mr. Wibird was, in 1755, raised to £100. This was before the division of the town; but, approximately, it may be said that the total North Precinct levy was in 1656 not far from £100, and a century later it had not increased to over £150.

In 1798 the question of a suitable salary for a colleague to Mr. Wibird was much discussed. A committee gave it "as their most mature judgment" that it would be best for the town to pay its minister annually such a sum "as will enable him to maintain himself and family comfortably and with such decency as will do honor to the society that supports them." And the opinion is then expressed that the sum of \$500 will afford a minister and his family "a decent support." Accordingly, in 1799, Mr. Whitney was settled in the town on a salary of \$550. In the following year the entire amount raised for town and parish purposes was \$3000. In 1810 it was \$3200, and in 1820 it had increased to \$4000. These figures reveal most strikingly the stability and evenness of the scale of expense through the long period covered by them. Between 1640 and 1820 the minister's salary

increased from \$300 to \$750, and the total town and parish levy from \$350 to \$4000. The increase through the first period of one hundred and eighty years was less than twelvefold; while in the second period of forty-six years, it has been seen, it was over twenty-fivefold.

That, except during periods of war, the Braintree community increased its belongings steadily does not need to be said. Any community, every available member of which is brought up to do something, while its more active members work all day long every day in the week except Sunday, wasting nothing, utilizing everything, schooled from infancy in the severest economy and eternally striving to better its condition,—any community such as this, dwelling in a region not actually ice-bound or a desert, must accumulate from generation to generation. So the Braintree people accumulated. As each generation passed away it left more acres under cultivation, more houses, barns, and farm-buildings, more furniture and household comforts, more cattle, tools, and appliances. Yet this was all. Prior to 1830 there was no personal property in the modern sense of the word. Whatever the people had was in sight. There were no bonds or stocks locked away in safes. A few persons,—and they were very few,—having ready money amassed in trade, may have held some bank or turnpike shares; but the people of country towns had as yet scarcely begun to be educated in this respect, and their whole idea of property was the ownership of land and buildings. Money was made in trade; and the moneyed man was he who, having amassed some ready cash, put it into goods, or loaned it out to others on good security, usually bond and mortgage.

Thus the whole accumulation of the hundred and ninety years from 1640 to 1830 in a community like that of Braintree and Quincy was at home and on the surface. It showed for all it was worth. Accordingly, when John Adams returned to Braintree in 1788, after a ten years' absence in Europe, he spoke of the increase of population as "wonderful," and was amazed at the plenty and cheapness of provisions; but he added "the scarcity of money is certainly very great." And again John Quincy Adams coming back to Quincy to his father's funeral, after years of absence, spoke with deep feeling of the changes he noticed as he sat in his father's place in the old church, but he added "it was a comforting reflection that the new race of men and women had the external marks of a condition much improved upon that of the former age." Yet it may well admit of question whether the entire accumulation of that village community in those two centuries, lacking only ten years,

amounted to over a million and a half of dollars. Allowing for the goods and money which the original settlers brought over with them, this estimate supposes an average annual accumulation in the case of Braintree of only some \$7000 a year. For an industrious community of from 500 to 2000 souls this seems small. And yet it is difficult to see how in the aggregate it could have been larger. In 1830 there were not over 400 families in the town. The official valuation of their wealth, well understood to be an underestimate, exceeded \$800,000. Supposing it was in reality \$1,500,000, the amount above stated, each family would on the average have had property of some sort worth \$3750. In view of the fact that absolutely no one in Quincy was then more than well-to-do, and many families had nothing, living from hand to mouth, it does not seem possible that this average could have been exceeded.

In referring to the Braintree community prior to 1830, constant mention has been made of the class of landed gentry, whose presence influenced in a marked degree the character and development of the town. This class, it has been observed, was the legitimate offspring of the old English land-owners; and in early Braintree there was one family more curiously typical of it than could elsewhere be found in New England. In fact, the record of the Quincy family is probably unique even in the larger field of American history. Dwelling at the close of two centuries and a half on the same land which the original ancestor in this country bought of the Indian sachem who ruled over the Massachusetts Fields when Standish first landed at Squantum, the Quineys have in every generation maintained the same high public level. Never perhaps rising to the topmost prominence, either official or intellectual, the family record has yet in both respects been exceptionally uniform and sustained. That record is part of the history of the town which took its name from one member of the family.

As their name implies, the Quineys were of Norman stock. The probability is that an ancestor came over with William the Conqueror and fought at Hastings; and a century and a half later the signature of a "Saer de Quincy" was affixed to the great charter of King John. When in the early years of the seventeenth century the Puritan movement spread through England, Edmund Quincy and his wife, Judith, were living on an estate which the husband had inherited from his father, another Edmund Quincy, and which was at Achurch, near Wigsthorpe, in Northamptonshire. Himself a Puritan, when another Edmund Quincy was born in 1627, the local record shows that the child was "baptized elsewhere and not in our Parish

Church." In 1633, being then in his thirty-second year, Edmund Quincy came to New England, a companion of John Cotton, landing in Boston on the 4th of September. He was almost immediately made a freeman, and his name is found afterwards not infrequently in the records of Boston. He died in 1637, shortly after the allotment at the Mount had been made to him. He and Governor William Coddington were of nearly the same age, and the grant of land to the two lay undivided for two years after Quincy's death. It may, therefore, be surmised that they were personal friends, and not impossibly it was Edmund Quincy's premature death which alone, in the Antinomian frenzy, prevented his sharing Coddington's troubles, and perhaps his exile. Though he died young, he left his name to a son and the name of his wife to a daughter. From a descendant of the latter sprang the Sewall family, and in her memory also the stormy, western cape of Narragansett Bay was called Point Judith.

The second Edmund Quincy, born in England in 1628, unlike his father, lived to a full old age. He is the "Uncle Quinsey" of Judge Sewall's diary, whose death is recorded on the 8th of January, 1698, as that of "a true New England man, and one of our best Friends." It was he who built the house at Braintree, and between the years 1670 and 1692 he repeatedly represented the town in the General Court. A magistrate and the lieutenant-colonel of the Suffolk regiment, he reproduced the type of the English country gentleman in New England; and just as the former had gone up to the Long Parliament ripe for rebellion against Charles I., and half a century later had joined William of Nassau in the overthrow of James II., so Edmund Quincy, when Andros was "bound in chains and cords, and put in a more secure place," became naturally one of that Committee of Safety which carried on the government of the province until the charter of William and Mary was granted.

This Edmund Quincy left two sons,—Daniel, the child of his first wife (Joanna Hoar), sister of the president of the college, and Edmund, whose mother (Elizabeth Gookin) was the widow of John Eliot, Jr. Daniel Quincy was the father of that John Quincy, of Mount Wollaston, in whose honor the town of Quincy subsequently received its name. Of him it will be proper, therefore, to presently speak at length. Edmund, his younger half-brother, inherited the father's house and farm, and presently married Dorothy Flynt, already referred to as the common origin of that remarkable progeny, in which lawyers, statesmen, orators, poets, story-tellers and philosophers seem to vie

with each other in recognized eminence. More distinguished than either his father or grandfather, the third Edmund Quincy passed nearly his whole life in the public service. Graduating in 1699, in 1713-14 he represented Braintree in the General Court, and became afterwards a member of the Council. Colonel of the Suffolk regiment, he was made one of the judges of the Superior Court, and in 1737, at the age of fifty-six, he was selected as the agent of the province to represent it before the English government in the matter of the disputed New Hampshire boundary. Reaching London in December, in the following February he was a victim of prevention, for he died from inoculated smallpox. He was buried in the graveyard which held the dust of Milton and Bunyan. The General Court of Massachusetts caused a monument to be there erected to him as lasting evidence that he was "the delight of his own people, but of none more than of the Senate, who, as a testimony of their love and gratitude, have ordered this epitaph to be inscribed."

Judge Edmund Quincy had two sons, Edmund and Josiah. A portion of the land at Braintree came into the possession of Josiah, and it was he who perpetuated the family, though the old mansion passed into other hands. A Boston merchant and successful privateersman in his earlier life, the first Josiah Quincy passed his later years at Braintree, dwelling for a time in a house which stood on the "Hancock lot." This house was burned in May, 1759. In it John Adams, when a man of twenty-three, was wont to spend many evenings, and it was by mere chance that he did not marry one of its daughters. The methods of passing the time there did not always commend themselves to him. "Playing cards the whole evening. This is the wise and salutary amusement the young gentlemen take every evening in this town. Playing cards, drinking punch and wine, smoking tobacco, and swearing. . . . I know not how any young fellow can study in this town."

In his turn Josiah Quincy was colonel of the Suffolk regiment, and he was also through many years a warm personal friend and correspondent of Dr. Franklin. A man of active, inquiring mind, his only experience in public life was in 1755, the year of Braddock's defeat, when he served as a commissioner of the province in arranging joint military operations with the sister province of Pennsylvania. He left three sons, the youngest of whom, named after himself and known in history as Josiah Quincy, Jr., rose rapidly to distinction, and had he not died at the early age of thirty-one, could hardly have failed to be one of the prominent political characters

of the Revolution. With John Adams he defended Captain Preston after the so-called "Boston Massacre," and in 1774, when scarcely thirty years of age, he was the confidential agent in London of the patriot party. Dying on shipboard, almost in sight of his native New England coast, Josiah Quincy, Jr., left behind him an infant son, whose long and honorable life, beginning before the Revolution, outlasted the war of the Rebellion. But President Josiah Quincy, of Harvard College, though he lived all his life on the family-place at Quincy, always identified himself with the city of Boston. His history and fame are not part of the record of the town which bore his family name.

Recurring to the other seventeenth-century branch of the family, Daniel Quincy, the son of the second Edmund and father of John, on the 9th of November, 1682, married Anna Shepard, the granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge. The following quaint and striking account of her wedding is contained in the pages of Sewall :

"Cousin Daniel Quinsey Marries Mrs. Anna Shepard Before John Hull, esq. Sam'l Nowell, esq. and many Persons present, almost Captain Brattle's great Hall full; Captain B. and Mrs. Brattle there for two. Mr. Willard began with prayer. Mr. Thomas Shepard concluded; as he was Praying, Cousin Savage, Mother Hull, wife and self came in. A good space after, when had eaten Cake and drunk Wine and Beer plentifully, we were called into the Hall again to Sing. In Singing Time Mrs. Brattle goes out, being ill; Most of the Company goe away, thinking it a qualm or some Fit; But she grows worse, speaks not a word, and so dyes away in her chair, I holding her feet (for she had slipt down). At length out of the Kitching we carry the chair, and Her in it, into the Wedding Hall; and after a while lay the Corps of the dead Aunt in the Bride-Bed: So that now the strangeness and horror of the thing filled the (just now) joyous House with Ejulation: The Bridegroom and Bride lye at Mr. Airs, son-in-law to the deceased, going away like Persons put to flight in Battel."

There were two children born of this marriage, a daughter, Ann, in 1685, and a son, John, in 1689. The year following Daniel Quincy died. He seems always to have lived in Boston, where he followed the trade of goldsmith, and in Boston his son was born; but circumstances seemed to draw the Quineys towards Braintree. When William Coddington left Massachusetts he gradually disposed of his property there, and in 1639 the greater part of his allotment at Mount Wollaston passed into the hands of William Tyng, a Boston merchant. Thomas Shepard had married a daughter of this William Tyng, and the farm at Mount Wollaston, in 1661, passed by inheritance into Mrs. Shepard's hands. In 1677, five years before Anna Shepard married Daniel Quincy, her father, Thomas Shepard, had died, but her mother, William Tyng's daughter and the owner of Mount Wollaston,

lived until August, 1709. Mrs. Daniel Quincy, it has already been seen, married the Rev. Moses Fiske in 1701, and died in July, 1708; accordingly, Mrs. Shepard surviving her daughter, left the farm at Mount Wollaston to her grandson, John Quincy, who had graduated from Harvard College one year before.

Coming into possession of the property at this early age, young John Quincy, in 1715, married Elizabeth Norton, daughter of the Rev. John Norton, third pastor of the Hingham Church, and on Tuesday, October 4th, of that year, Judge Sewall records that he gave him "a Psalm-book covered with Turkey-Leather for his Mistress." It was at this time that he built his house at Mount Wollaston, and went to Braintree to live, being then major of the Suffolk regiment. Two years later, in 1717, he was first sent to represent the town in the General Court, and he continued to represent it at intervals through forty years, his last term of service being in 1757. From 1719 to 1741 his service was consecutive, and from 1729 to 1739 he was Speaker of the House. Paul Dudley was then chosen to the place, but Governor Shirley negatived him, and John Quincy was rechosen. In 1742 he became a member of the Council, and again in 1746, continuing in it until 1754. He then became again a delegate for three years. He was now sixty-eight years old, and seems to have retired from active life to pass the remainder of his days at Mount Wollaston. We there get a glimpse of him through the memoranda of John Adams, who, on Christmas-day, 1765, says he "drank tea at grandfather Quincy's. The old gentleman inquisitive about the hearing before the Governor and Council; about the Governor's and Secretary's looks and behavior, and about the final determination of the Board. The old lady as merry and chatty as ever, with her stories out of the newspapers." The hearing here referred to which excited the old councilor's interest was that before Governor Barnard on the memorial of the town of Boston, at the time of the Stamp Act riots, that the courts of law should be opened.

For a number of years John Quincy was colonel of the Suffolk regiment, but in 1742 he lost that position through the intrigues of Joseph Gooch. John Adams has left a lively description of this affair, in which at the time he felt a boy's keen interest; for his own father was in the regiment, and was offered a captain's commission by Gooch,—an offer which "he spurned with disdain; would serve in the militia under no colonel but Quincy." Early appointed a magistrate, for years and years the name of John Quincy—or Col. John Quincy, Esq., as the form of those days went—appears in the Braintree records as moderator

of every town-meeting. In the parish also he was the leading man. Not only, after the usage of the period, was he noted for "a strict observance of the Lord's day, and a constant attendance upon the public ordinances of religion," but he presided at the parish meetings, and it was he who served as chairman of the committee which in 1753 investigated the charges against Mr. Briant. John Adams describes him as "a man of letters, taste, and sense," as well as "an experienced and venerated statesman;" but it is a curious fact of one so prominent that not a letter or paper of his, or even a book known to have belonged to him, now remains in the possession of his descendants. After his death and through a period of forty years his estate, and everything belonging to him, fell into complete neglect. Yet if, as chairman of the committee, John Quincy wrote the report on the charges against Mr. Briant, that document alone, in its pure, simple language and broad, liberal tone, is evidence enough that John Adams' tribute to him was not undeserved. One passage in it may serve as a sample of the whole, for it breathes the true spirit which inspires every large-minded searcher for truth; and it was a large-minded man who wrote it. Referring to the charge that Mr. Briant had at his ordination made a profession of faith, the committee in its report denies the fact; but then does not fear to add that, even "if he had made any such profession, it could not destroy his right of private judgment, nor be obligatory upon him any further than it continued to appear to him agreeable to reason and Scripture." And, again, it had been charged that Mr. Briant had recommended a certain book doctrinally unsound "to the prayerful perusal of one or more of his parishioners." The committee replied that his so doing "was worthy a Protestant minister; and we cannot but commend our pastor for the pains he takes to promote a free and impartial examination into all articles of our holy religion, so that *all may judge, even of themselves, what is right.*" A country parish in which such sentiments as these were officially set forth in the year 1753 was well advanced on the path which led to revolution, both political and religious.

Among those of his own day John Quincy "was as much esteemed and respected as any man in the province." Enjoying what was then looked upon as an ample fortune, "he devoted his time, his faculties, and his influence to the service of his country," studiously avoiding "an ensnaring dependency on any man, and whatever should tend to lay him under any disadvantage in the discharge of his duty." He filled almost every public office to which a native-born

New Englander could in the colonial days aspire. Colonel in the militia, Speaker of the House, member of the Council, he also negotiated Indian treaties, and in 1727 the remnant of the Punkapog tribe, abused and defrauded, petitioned that he might be appointed their guardian. For nearly twenty years he held this trust, then resigning it "by reason of his distance" from his wards. Finally, in all positions he approved himself "a true friend to the interest and prosperity of the province; a zealous advocate for and vigorous defender of its liberties and privileges."

This detailed sketch of John Quincy is a necessary feature in the history of Old Braintree. He was a typical man. He represented, perhaps more completely than any other member even of the remarkable family to which he belonged, a political and social element in New England life which has since disappeared. He belonged to the class which in England produced John Hampden,—the educated country gentlemen, the owners of the broad acres on which they dwelt. Following no profession, but going up to Parliament year after year, they were the loyal, ingrained representatives of the communities of which they were a part. Of these men Washington was a Virginia offshoot. He represented them in their highest phase of development under Southern surroundings,—plain, true, straightforward, self-respecting, gifted with that perfectly balanced common-sense which in its way is one sort of genius. Favorable circumstances, always availed of, brought Washington to the front, and have made of him an American immortality. Yet in America at that time, as in the Stoke-Pogis churchyard, there were doubtless many men who contained within themselves the possibilities of a Hampden, a Milton, or a Cromwell. That John Quincy did, cannot be asserted; for of him now nothing remains except a name and a few dates. His grave, even, is not marked, nor its place known. But he none the less was a good specimen of the sturdy, common-sensed, high-toned class of English gentlemen in the shape New England reproduced them in colonial days. What under other circumstances he might have proved, it would be idle to surmise. Born and dying a colonist in a small provincial community thickly crusted over with theology, and in freedom of thought and fancy hardly removed from the childish stage, he and those of his time had scant room for development. The stage was small; and its atmosphere was icy.

Yet in one respect John Quincy was singularly fortunate. Though not a line of his writing remains, though his public services are forgotten, though his grave is unknown and his only son died childless,

yet his name survives. When, in 1792, the original town of Braintree was subdivided, the Rev. Anthony Wibird "was requested to give a name to the place. But he refusing, a similar request was made to the Hon. Richard Cranch, who recommended its being called Quincy, in honor of Col. John Quincy." Nor was this the only form in which the name was perpetuated. Col. Quincy had two children, a son named Norton in honor of his mother's family, and a daughter, who became in time the wife of William Smith, of Weymouth. Among the children of this couple was one who, in October, 1764, married John Adams. In July, 1767, as old John Quincy lay dying at Mount Wollaston, this granddaughter of his gave birth to a son, and when, the next day, as was then the practice, the child was baptized, its grandmother, who was present at its birth, requested that it might be called after her father. Long afterwards the child thus named wrote of this incident: "It was filial tenderness that gave the name. It was the name of one passing from earth to immortality. These have been among the strongest links of my attachment to the name of Quincy, and have been to me through life a perpetual admonition to do nothing unworthy of it."

In the year 1791, Miss Hannah Adams, the historian, in writing to John Adams, made reference to the "humble obscurity" of their common origin. Her correspondent, in reply, while acknowledging the kinship, went on to energetically remark that, could he "ever suppose that family pride were any way excusable, [he] should think a descent from a line of virtuous, independent New England farmers for a hundred and sixty years was a better foundation for it than a descent through royal or noble scoundrels ever since the flood." The "virtuous, independent New England farmers" here described were to the full as important a social and political element in colonial days as the gentry. They represented the free yeomanry of England under the new conditions, just as the gentry represented the landholders. But it has already been noticed that the New England farmer, as a rule, did not pay rent. He was the owner of the land on which he lived and a freeholder,—the equal of any one. This holding of the fee it was which gave him his individuality. He ceased to be the cultivator of another's ground, and himself had a stake in the country. Accordingly, he became an influence second to none other in the shaping of New England development. His influence, too, was immensely conservative. Not quick of thought, he was the reverse of receptive of new ideas; and, when money entered into the question, he

was mean. Accustomed in his struggle for subsistence to extort everything he got from a niggard soil, he watched public expenditure with a cold, saving eye, and in town-meeting could be safely counted upon to raise his voice against anything which was likely to impose a burden on his farm. Subsequent history showed this clearly. Questions of taxation appealed to him at once, and a freedom from all imposts not voted by himself most nearly embodied his idea of independence. In the sphere of his narrow village life, far removed from great cities, he saw around him but two classes of men to whom he in any way looked up; these were the clergy and the gentry, the minister and the squire. So far as means and mode of life were concerned, these were not very different from himself; they, as well as he, led simple lives. All mingled in the streets, at church and in town-meeting, with an equality which was not the less mutually respectful because it was real. In the gentry and clergy, therefore, the farmer saw nothing to which he might not aspire for his own child. There was no privileged class, no suggestion of caste, or rank, or nobility. If the small farmer chose by dint of severe economy to send his son to college, that son would be a minister and might marry into the gentry. Accordingly, the farmer was very apt to send one son at least to college.

As Edmund and John Quincy were in Braintree typical of the gentry, so Deacons Samuel Bass and John Adams were typical of the farmer class. Through the whole colonial period the deacon was held in high respect; on the Sabbath he sat on his own bench before the pulpit, and on the week-day he and the magistrate and the officers of the militia were the titled men of the village. Speaking of a kinsman of his, Oxenbridge Thacher used to say, "Old Col. Thacher, of Barnstable, was an excellent man; he was a very holy man; I used to love to hear him pray; he was a counselor and a deacon. I have heard him say that of all his titles, that of a deacon he thought the most honorable." Braintree's first deacon, Samuel Bass, has already been referred to as the progenitor of a numerous offspring, for at the time of his death he had seen one hundred and sixty-two descendants. Born in 1601, he came over to New England in 1632, and first settled at Roxbury; from whence, in 1640, he removed to Braintree, there purchasing lands which for over two centuries remained in the hands of his descendants. He was received into the communion of the church in July, 1640, and chosen deacon, which office he held until his death, in 1694. A small two-handled cup of plain silver in the commu-

nion service of the first church yet bears his name and title inscribed upon it as one of its givers. Active also in civil life, Deacon Bass represented the town in no less than twelve General Courts between 1641 and 1664. In 1645 he was on the committee to see that the town-marsh should "be improved to the Elders' use," and for several years he was one of three, empowered by the court to "end small cases in Braintree under twenty shillings." In 1653 he received fifteen votes out of a total of forty-one for the position of ruling elder in the church, and two years later he was one of the commission appointed by the General Court to build a cart-bridge over the Neponset. Thus—

"His virtues walk'd their narrow round,
Nor made a pause, nor left a void;
And sure the eternal Master found
His single talent well employ'd."

In 1657 a son of Deacon Bass, John by name, married Ruth Alden, the daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, of Plymouth and "Mayflower" fame. By her he had a daughter, Hannah, born in June, 1667. This Hannah Bass presently married Joseph Adams, of Braintree, and on the 8th of February, 1692, she gave birth to John Adams, afterwards in his turn deacon of the First Precinct church. This John Adams, therefore, was the great-grandson of the original Deacon Bass, and one of the hundred and sixty-two descendants born to him before his death. John Adams was in his turn a typical New England yeoman. He lived on his farm, through which ran the main street of the town, dying in 1761, "beloved, esteemed, and revered by all who knew him," having had seven children, the eldest of whom, also named John, he had sent to college. The life of the elder John Adams well illustrates what has been called "the sturdy, unostentatious demeanor of those who filled the minor places of usefulness" in early New England. For nearly forty years his name regularly appears in the records of the town. He passed through all its grades of office; for in 1722, he being then by occupation a "cordwainer," or maker of shoes, was chosen "sealer of leather." In 1724 he was tythingman, and in 1727 constable, or collector of taxes. In 1734 he was an ensign in the militia, and also selectman; and a little later, having become lieutenant, he volunteered to take care of the town powder, providing a chest for it in his own house, which he thus converted into a magazine. Between 1740 and 1749, being still Lieut. Adams, he is nine times selectman. It was in one of the earlier of these years that his military life came to an end as the result of Joseph Gooch's intrigues to supersede Col. John

Quincy. Lieut. John Adams, it will be remembered, refused "with disdain" the offer of a captaincy from Gooch. But in May, 1747, he had taken his place among the deacons on the bench before the pulpit, and in 1752 he reappears in the records among the selectmen as Deacon John Adams, and is chosen through four successive years, and again in 1758; fourteen years in all, did he fill the office, "almost all the business of the town being managed by him." He was now in his sixty-seventh year, and his name appears but once more in the records, and then only in connection with a way through his land. Three years later he died in a season of epidemic. Long after, in referring to him, his son wrote that he could not adequately express the exalted opinions he had "of his wisdom and virtue," and that he was "a man of strict piety and great integrity; much esteemed and beloved wherever he was known, which was not far, his sphere of life being not extensive."

While the individuals whose lives have been sketched represented the gentry and yeomanry of the province, it must not be supposed that those classes made up the whole of that community. This was not the case. They were its distinctive types only. The body of that community, like those of all communities, was composed of laboring people; and, while in Braintree the richest were poor, there is ample evidence that the poorest did not live in abundance. On the contrary, besides the ordinary laborer who simply made his living, there was a curious pauper class, traces of which appear all through the records, who lived in hovels on the waste land, picking up a living in unknown ways. They were the vicious, the shiftless, and the intemperate. Left to take care of themselves, the law of the survival of the fittest worked upon them slowly, perhaps, but in that rugged climate it worked with certainty. They died out. When Quincy was set off, in 1792, one of the first things the selectmen did was to warn fourteen adults, seven of whom had families, to "depart the limits of the town." Throughout the records of the whole colonial period, down even to the year 1830, the heavy proportion which the expense of maintaining the poor bears to all other public charges is most noticeable. It was far heavier than it now is, and it showed a continual tendency to disproportionate growth. And yet the charity of those days was cold. Indeed, anything colder could not well be conceived. It acknowledged in the poor and the unfortunate a right to live; and that was all. On this point the record is instructive.

It opens with the town-meeting of Dec. 24, 1694, when the earliest specific appropriation ever recorded in Braintree was made. The first item of it reads

"Five pounds for John Belcher's widow's maintenance; thirty shillings to Thomas Revell for keeping William Dimblebee." But the unfortunate Dimblebee had already gone to his rest, and this payment was for service performed, as a little further on seven shillings is appropriated "for Dimblebee's coffin." Before this entry of 1694 there is one other which throws a gleam of ghastly light on a subject which of late years has been somewhat discussed. It has been the fashion to assert that for certain reasons, traceable to local peculiarities of life or thought, insanity is in New England on the increase, and the census tables have been confidently appealed to in support of this theory. Those advocating the theory have seemed to forget that social statistics are of recent invention, and that the charitable systems of some communities are more perfect than those of others. To compare the showing as respects insanity of a community which now carefully gathers the demented together, and tenderly cares for them in hospitals, with the showing of that same community before its demented were cared for at all, is sufficiently absurd: yet even this is far less absurd than it is to compare the record of such a community with that of some other community which still leaves its insane tied in attics and cellars, or wandering in the streets; and then to argue that the first community, because it cares for the insane and numbers them, is afflicted with an epidemic of insanity from which the last community, because it neither cares for or numbers them, is exempt. It is a mistake to suppose that our age has been fruitful of new social or physical evils. There is a world of truth in Macaulay's remark, when treating of these questions, that the social and physical ills which so shock us now are, with scarcely an exception, old; "that which is new is the intelligence which discerns and the humanity which remedies them."

Here is the first record relating to the treatment of the insane poor of Braintree town, under date of 1689:

"It was voted that Samuel Speer should build a little house, seven foot long and five foot wide, and set it by his house to secure his sisters, good wife Witty being distracted, and provide for her, and the town by vote agreed to see him well payed and satisfied which shall be thought reasonable."

The wretched maniac was chained like a dog in a kennel which stood by her brother's house. Then again in 1699, in language hardly less significant of cold, merciless brutality, it was

"Voted, That John Bagley, of Roxbury, should have four pounds for keeping Abigail Neal, Providing he give the Town no further trouble."

Poor Abigail Neal was not in this way to be gotten rid of; and the next year Dr. Bayley had to be voted

eight pounds more, accompanied again with the condition that he should "take up therewith and give the Town no Farther Trouble." The year following Abigail cost the town thirty-eight shillings; and at last, in 1707, it was bargained with one "Samuel Bullard, of Dedham or Dorchester," that he should take the unfortunate creature and keep her for eighteen pence a week; and if he cured her he should have ten pounds, but if he failed to cure her, only twenty shillings. The records contain no further trace of Abigail Neal. But at the same time "Ebenezer Owen's distracted daughter" had to be cared for, and the selectmen accordingly in 1699 are instructed to treat with Josiah Owen "and give him Twenty pounds money provided he gives bond under his hand to cleare the Town forever of said girle." Mary Owen was no more to be so disposed of than Abigail Neal, and in 1706 forty shillings a year was voted Josiah Owen for her care.

Such in those days—"good old days"—was the provision made for the insane,—eighteen pence a week for care, or twenty pounds provided bond was given "to clear the town forever of said girl." The poor were treated with consideration not much more tender. In old Braintree there was no almshouse until shortly before the division of the town. One was finally built in the Middle Precinct in 1786, and Capt. Jonathan Thayer was chosen its first overseer, being allowed £3 12s. for a year's services as such. Down to that time, therefore, providing for the needs of the poor at their homes had been one of the most important and irksome duties of the selectmen. It was also a fruitful source of jobbery. John Adams describes how the moment a selectman was elected he was importuned for "the privilege of supplying the poor with wood, corn, meat, etc." He then had to visit them; and, if he found they had a legal residence in another town, return them to it. The amount spent for their care was not large, but it was enormous compared with what was spent for other town purposes. In 1770, for instance, it was £90 in a total town expenditure of £245. This also seems to have been the normal proportion. Nor did it decrease after the division of the town. Quincy then adopted the practice of putting the care of its poor up at public auction, to be knocked down to those who would undertake it at the lowest price. In 1813 this price averaged "\$1.42 each per week, exclusive of sickness and funeral charges." In 1806, also, it was voted that "the medical care of the poor be let out by the selectmen to the physician who will undertake that charge at the lowest price." Naturally this method of dealing with pauperism put a premium on

its increase. Accordingly, during the six years between 1808 and 1813, both inclusive, out of \$18,200 levied by taxation to meet necessary town and parish expenses, \$6205, or more than one-third of the whole, went to the support of the poor. They cost more than the church or the schools. The matter was then vigorously taken hold of, and reformed. Nevertheless, the evidence all points to the conclusion that, in proportion to the total of all expenses, the cost of maintaining the poor prior to 1820 was several times what it now is in any well-regulated town. In Quincy it amounted to nearly one-half of the town expenses, those of the parish being deducted. It now amounts to less than one-tenth. Undoubtedly carelessness and want of system in extending relief had much to do with this excess; but, making all due allowance for this, it is difficult to avoid the inference that there is proportionally much less extreme poverty in the modern than there was in the colonial New England town. Pauperism has distinctly decreased. This is not generally supposed to have been the case; should it prove to be so, a partial explanation, at least, of the fact will probably be found in the more temperate habits of the people. This subject will have presently to be considered by itself. Meanwhile it is only necessary here to say that if rum, gin, and cider were now sold as publicly and used as freely in Quincy as they were there sold and used sixty years ago, the increase of pauperism and vice could doubtless be studied clearly enough in the tax-rate and the returns of the almshouse.

In Braintree and Quincy, as in all the other Massachusetts towns, these social problems, of which pauperism was one, were, until a comparatively recent date, disposed of in what is commonly known as the plain, practical, business-like way. Unfortunately the problems were complex; so the plain, practical way of disposing of them proved not to be the right way. Insanity and pauperism could not be hustled out of sight by a town-meeting vote; nor could they be disposed of beyond the current year to those who would undertake the job of dealing with them at the lowest rate. Though excellent for certain purposes, it had yet to be made plain that the town-meeting was not adapted to every purpose, and least of all could it work to results through what is now known as a scientific method. As a means for dealing with complex social problems it is, therefore, not a success. It can no more do that, than it could make discoveries in chemistry or astronomy. But poverty, intemperance, ignorance and vice are found everywhere. The town government is found only in New England; and it is the object of a work like the present to deal

rather with those institutions which are peculiar to New England than with the problems common to all mankind.

When John Adams was minister of the federated States at the English Court, a certain Maj. Langbourne, of Virginia, one day dined with him, and in the course of their table-talk noticed, rightfully enough, the difference of character between Virginia and New England. John Adams then goes on:

"I offered to give him a receipt for making a New England in Virginia. He desired it; and I recommended to him town-meetings, training-days, town schools and ministers, giving him a short explanation of each article. The meeting-house and school-house and training-field are the scenes where New England men are formed. . . . The virtues and talents of the people are there formed; their temperance, patience, fortitude, prudence, and justice, as well as their sagacity, knowledge, judgment, taste, skill, ingenuity, dexterity, and industry."

In saying this Mr. Adams spoke from actual observation. He, and his ancestors before him, had for a century and a half been a part of that which he described. He thoroughly understood New England. But there was one institution he did not mention, which, for good and ill, was hardly less influential an element in early New England life and action than the most potent of those which he did mention. That omitted institution was the country tavern.

Of the Braintree town-meetings and church-going there is little that needs to be said. They were like other Massachusetts town-meetings and church-goings, and these have been frequently described. During the first twenty years after 1640 formal or stated meetings of all the freemen do not seem to have been held, or, if they were, no record of them was made; but from time to time a few of the more prominent church members met at the dwelling-place of one of their number and passed certain votes, some of which were recorded in a book. Not until 1673 was provision made for holding general meetings at specified seasons. For over sixty years these were then held in the old stone church, but in 1736 it was voted to hold half of them in the North Precinct and the other half in the Middle Precinct meeting-house. The last-named edifice, therefore, served not only as a town-hall, but for a time at least as a magazine, for in 1746 the selectmen were instructed to build a "Closite on the Beams of the Middle Precinct meeting-house (if it be allowed of) as a suitable place to keep the powder." There was nothing sacred about the early New England church building. That the meeting-house and the furniture in it underwent hard treatment at secular meetings scarcely needs to be said. Not only were those gatherings frequent, but the deliberations

and debates which took place at them were sometimes long and exciting, while among those assembled there was not a little disorder and drunkenness. The Middle Precinct meeting-house stood directly opposite the Eben Thayer tavern, where a sort of open-house was kept on all election and other public days, and in 1766, John Adams records that a certain candidate on the ticket with himself was defeated because "the north end people, his friends, after putting in their votes the first time, withdrew for refreshment." Accordingly, it is small matter of surprise that the record contains formal votes forbidding those attending the meetings from standing on the seats.

The rude and almost stern equality which, as matter of common usage, prevailed at those town-meetings was well illustrated by an incident which occurred in 1758. It was the duty of the annually elected town constable to collect all taxes. The office, therefore, was avoided; for not only did it entail much work, but there was a dangerous liability attached to it. Under the law as it then stood the constable had to account for all taxes included in the levy which he had failed to collect, as well as for those he actually received. Nor without reason, therefore, was it argued in the town-meeting of 1766 that "collecting taxes had laid the foundation for the ruin of many families." So much was the office avoided that as early as 1709, the church bell being cracked, one Daniel Legaree offered to mend it "on condition of his being free from being chosen constable;" and the town formally accepted the offer, providing further that "if anything should happen whereby [the bell] should be melted or broken, that [Legaree] will return the same weight of the same metal that he receives." At the March town-meeting of 1761, John Adams says, "when I had no suspicion, I heard my name pronounced in a nomination of surveyors of highways. I was very wroth, because I knew no better, but said nothing. My friend Dr. Savil came to me and told me that he had nominated me to prevent me from being nominated as constable. 'For,' said the doctor, 'they make it a rule to compel every man to serve either as constable or surveyor, or to pay a fine.'" This was quite true; nor could John Adams well have failed to know it. He had probably thought that, as a college graduate and student of law, he would be exempted from the common rule. If he did think so, he should have known better. There were no exemptions allowed; and, indeed, it was one of the rough town-meeting jokes to elect men constables who had never served, and make them pay the fine. For instance, in 1734, Josiah Quincy, then a young man of twenty-five, was elected; and the

record reads "Mr. Josiah Quincy refused to serve, and paid his fine down, being five pounds." In 1728, Moses Belcher was chosen; and he declaring non-acceptance, William Fields was next chosen. Fields also declaring his non-acceptance, "John Adams being by a majority of votes chosen, he declared his acceptance." In 1735 no less than twenty-five pounds were paid in as fines for non-acceptance, and those fines were looked upon as a considerable source of revenue to the town. Col. John Quincy's only son, Norton, graduated in 1736, and two years later, at the town-meeting of September 11th, he was chosen constable. Another meeting was held a week afterwards. Col. Quincy was then a man of nearly seventy, and for almost fifty years he had been the most prominent personage in the town. He was looked up to with that respect which, in the popular mind, always accompanies advancing years associated with high public office. Apparently the old man thought the choice of his son as town constable an act derogatory to him; so he went into the meeting, and, as the record says, "desired his son might be excused from serving constable." Among those to whom he addressed his request there could not have been many who remembered a time when he had not, as a matter of course, presided at town-meetings. They were not wanting in deference to years and standing; and, if they would defer to any one, they would surely defer to him. But, clearly, they thought that Col. Quincy was now demanding for himself and his an exemption from public service which amounted to little less than a denial of equality. Such an assumption of superiority was inconsistent with the spirit of town government. And so, the record proceeds, "after reasons offered," the request to be excused was "passed in the negative," and the town treasurer was directed "to call on said Norton Quincy for his fine." Apparently the old man felt this slight, as he regarded it, deeply, for his name does not again appear in the town records, though it was nine years yet before he died. But young Norton Quincy accepted the rebuke in the true spirit. He paid his fine; and the next year when the town again chose him constable, he quietly accepted the office and performed its duties. Later he was chosen selectman, serving as such for many years during the Revolutionary period.

Once, when in Amsterdam, John Adams defined the New England man as a "meeting-going animal;" and again he derived his experience from Braintree, where, as he long subsequently wrote, it was notorious that he had himself "been a church-going animal for seventy-six years, from the cradle." In

Braintree the dogs even seem to have gone to church, for in 1730, by a solemn town vote, Mr. Joseph Parmenter, precinct clerk, was paid twenty shillings "for taking pains in beating dogs and keeping them out of the meeting-house on Sabbath days." But the Braintree church-going differed in no wise from the ordinary New England church-going, of which sufficient has been written and said.¹ For generations all those dwelling in the town as regularly as the Sabbath day came gathered towards the plain, wooden structure, standing on the training-ground. Until the year 1827 the old horse block, for the convenience of the pillion-riding good-wife, stood close to the main entrance. In the galleries sat the boys. Before the altar were the deacons. And here doubtless in the early days not unfrequently in midwinter was it so cold that "the Sacramental Bread was frozen pretty hard, and rattled sadly as broken into the plates."

A glimpse of the interior of the church on a Sunday is obtained through the memoirs of the wife of President Quincy. She came to Quincy as a summer home in 1798, living in the house which Col. Josiah Quincy had built in 1770, and which still stands at the end of the long avenue of elms which her husband set out in 1790. She was wont to describe the Quincy of 1800 as being still a retired village, in which few changes had taken place since the Revolution.

"There were only two churches, both ancient wooden edifices,—the Episcopal and the Congregational. The pews in the centre of the latter, having been made out of long, open seats by successive votes of the town, were of different sizes, and had no regularity of arrangement, and several were entered by narrow passages, winding between those in their neighborhood. The seats, being provided with hinges, were raised when the congregation stood during the prayer, and, at its conclusion, thrown down with a momentum which, on her first attendance, alarmed Mrs. Quincy, who feared the church was falling. The deacons were ranged under the pulpit, and beside its door the sexton was seated, while, from an aperture aloft in the wall, the bell-ringer looked in from the tower to mark the arrival of the clergyman. The voices of the choir in the front gallery were assisted by a discordant assemblage of stringed and wind instruments. In 1806, when the increased population of the town required a larger edifice, the meeting-house was divided into two parts; the pulpit, and the pews in its vicinity, were moved to a convenient distance, and a new piece was inserted between the fragments."

In mentioning the muster-field among the great formative influences of New England, it may well be questioned whether John Adams did not give to it an undue importance. Certainly there are in the

¹ See Mr. Young's description in the volume of "Commemorative Services of the First Parish in Hingham," Aug. 8, 1881.

Braintree records few traces of it as an active educational force. Whatever else they were, the New Englanders were not a military race. On the ocean they were at home, and the hardy mariners who, as Burke expressed it, pursued their gigantic game "among the tumbling mountains of ice," and "drew the line and struck the harpoon on the coast of Africa,"—these same men, skillful, alert, and venturesome upon their element, have never failed to assert a brilliant supremacy in maritime warfare. But, though repeatedly in the course of its history engaged in conflicts the brunt of which was sturdily assumed, New England proper has never yet produced any considerable military genius. Church and Peperill, Putnam, Allen, Knox, Stark and Lincoln are names of only local note, while during the war of the Rebellion the great leaders from the New England stock were born and bred far in the interior of the continent. Not one New England soldier achieved renown.

As a people they do not take kindly to camp life. When forced to it, they have always fought in a dogged, intelligent sort of way, just as they fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill; impelled, as it were, by a consciousness that the situation was one of their own making, and they proposed to see the thing through. But to disband a New England army has never proved a difficult or delicate task. Once the work in hand was done, the camp quietly and joyously dissolved of itself. An army of Yankee mercenaries sounds like a contradiction in terms. Accordingly, though the Suffolk regiment existed as a military organization through a century of colonial life, and the Braintree companies were always a part of it, there is no reason to suppose that it was ever an effective force. Commissions in it were eagerly sought, and were intrigued for, and the titles of captain, lieutenant, and ensign are continually met with in the records; but, except in time of military excitement, the training-days were few and far apart, and partook apparently more of the character of a rough country jollification than of war. Certainly, when Washington took command of the provincial army at Cambridge, neither its discipline nor its equipment bespoke a martial race. It was little more than a mob of intelligent men, organized by localities, and, as sportsmen, accustomed from youth up to the handling of guns.

The first commander of the Braintree company was Capt. Robert Keayne, whose name is more familiarly connected with a great litigation carried on between him and "one Sherman's wife," springing out of a quarrel over "a stray sow," which was brought to

Keayne in 1636, and which he had "cried divers times, and divers came to see it, but none made claim to it." Mrs. Sherman then appeared on the scene, and the quarrel ensued which by degrees enlisted the sympathies of the whole community on one side and the other, resulting finally in the separation of the Massachusetts Legislature into two bodies, and the introduction of the Senate as a feature in American polity. Capt. Keayne was presently succeeded in the command of the Braintree company by William Tyng, the Boston merchant who bought Mount Wollaston of Coddington. Capt. Tyng represented Braintree in the General Court, and died in 1654 the richest man in the province. To him succeeded Capt. Richard Brackett, who was deacon and town clerk as well, holding his military commission until he reached the ripe age of seventy-three. He resigned in 1684; and to trace his successors thereafter is matter of hardly local interest, even though shortly after 1700 the town had so increased that it had two companies, one containing seventy-two families and the other seventy-one, "both enumerated by exact computation."

The training-field may have been overestimated as a factor in the making of New England, but to overestimate the influence of the school in that making would be difficult. It stands next below the church in the earlier period, and above it in the more recent. Prior to 1830 it was below it. There are entries in the Braintree records which indicate that a public Latin school was established in the town at a very early period, though the exact date cannot be ascertained. It was probably designed to prepare youths for college in the days when any might be admitted who were "able to read Tully, or such like classical author, extempore . . . and decline perfectly the paradigms of nouns and verbs in the Greek tongue." Yet this Latin school could hardly have been a public school in the modern sense of the term, and was probably only Teacher Flynt's side of his wife Margery's institution for "instructing young gentlewomen." If this was so, he in it fitted for Harvard not only his own son Henry, but also Benjamin Tompson, the son of his colleague, afterwards the first regular schoolmaster of the town. The school-house, which must have been a structure of the humblest possible description, stood at the side of the main street and almost under the eaves of the church. Nor does it seem to have been built until the year 1680, so that for forty years prior to that time all the teaching the children got must have been at home, or in the house where the temporary teacher lodged. At last, in 1679, the town agreed with Benjamin Tompson that he should be schoolmaster, receiving for his services

"the rent of the town's land, made up to thirty pounds." Tompson had graduated at Harvard eight years before, and was seeking to make his way as a physician. That calling afforded him a scanty support, and so he eked out a living by teaching. Yet even this school was not wholly free, for part of the agreement between the town and Tompson was that every child should carry in to him half a cord of wood, besides the quarter money, every year. From a subsequent vote, in 1700, it would seem that this "quarter money" was a shilling, which was accounted for by the schoolmaster to the selectmen as part of his salary. In 1701 the fee for tuition was fixed at "five shillings a year, and proportionably for any part of it." Again, in 1715, it was voted that each parent, master, or guardian of a school child should, on that child's next appearance at school, deliver to the master three feet of wood for the use of the school.

But in 1715, Mr. Tompson had ceased from teaching. He died at Roxbury in 1714, leaving "behind him an uneasy world, eight children, and twenty-eight grandchildren;" and on his tombstone he is referred to as "ye Renowned Poet of N. Engl." In Braintree he had served as town clerk, as well as physician and school-teacher; and, after being engaged with it in a long controversy, which in 1700 he compromised on payment of five pounds, he seems to have moved away about 1710. The building in which he taught is said to have measured some twenty feet by sixteen, and that which elsewhere replaced it in 1715 was of the same dimensions. The old school-house was then sold "for three pounds paid into the treasury." The new building sufficed for the needs of the North Precinct until as late as 1763.

The history of the Braintree schools, no less than that of the church, shows in a striking way how the chrysalis stage of development lasted to the year 1830. During all that long period the same identical system was pursued, the difference being only in degree. The precinct grew and became a town, and the town increased in population; but not until 1830 was the strain from within sufficiently strong to rend the integument. About the year 1720 the practice of exacting payment for each child taught was abandoned, and the whole expense became a charge on the town. The master was then paid thirty-four pounds a year, and the town was noted for the excellence of its school in which boys were fitted for Harvard, no less than forty-seven having gone there from the First Precinct before the year 1740. In 1792 this school certainly had not improved on its earlier record, and the sum of seventy-five pounds was appropriated for its support. In 1793 a new school-house was built

"on the training-field" and opposite the church, the cost of which was estimated at ninety pounds. The school-room was twenty-eight feet long by twenty wide. In 1815 this building was burned, and in 1817 another was constructed, to serve both as town-hall and school-house, which cost a little over \$2000, and measured fifty-five feet by thirty. Up to 1800 all children whose parents desired them to be taught had to find their own way to the centre. In a town the size of Quincy their so doing implied a daily walk measured in many cases by miles. For the smaller children this was generally found to be too severe, and provision was made for local or "dame" schools, for which specific sums varying from \$4 to \$40 were annually appropriated. Yet in the year 1820 the whole amount voted for the support of the centre school, "including ink and fuel," as well as the pay of both a male and a female teacher, was but \$692. It is now, therefore, small matter for surprise that a committee then reported the school-room so crowded that the scholars, 204 in number, "were obliged to wait one for the other for seats, notwithstanding the master gave up his desk, and used every other means in his power to accommodate them." Still the town had not yet reached the stage of differentiation. With the innate conservatism of a community accustomed to majority government, it clung to the primitive customs; and the committee went on to submit a plan for certain alterations, at an estimated cost of \$200, by which 250 scholars were to be brought together in one room and under one master, "with an assistant when necessary." Then in 1825 the master was censured for not attending more faithfully to his duties; whereupon he replied that he was not paid enough (\$450 per annum) to support him, but if the town would increase his salary to \$500 he would devote all his time to the school. This increased the appropriation to \$745, leaving \$245 with which to pay the female assistant and defray all other school charges. At last, in 1829, the condition of affairs had become intolerable, and provision was made for the district system. The chrysalis stage was over.

Of the old town school of Braintree, and the system of instruction pursued in it, it is needless to speak at length. Both have often been described. They were wholly primitive. No print, or black-board, or map, or motto adorned the grimy, blackened walls within the narrow limits of which were crowded scores of children of both sexes and of every age. They sat in twos and threes on benches behind rude rows of desks cut and hacked and mutilated by the jackknives of successive generations. The larger scholars, among whom were full-grown young men and women, sat at

the rear, the sexes on opposite sides, while the smallest of the little children occupied low benches close to the teacher's chair. Great logs of wood blazed in the fireplace, or later in stoves one of which was at each end of the room, and before these they read and ciphered and wrote. The period was one neither of refinement or sentiment, and both at home and in the school the rod was freely used. The children were neither taught much nor were they well taught; for through life the mass of them could never read with real ease and rapidity, nor could they write a legible hand. But, after a fashion, they could read and they could write, and for those days that was much. In itself the standard was not high, but it was the highest of its time. It is well in matters of teaching as in other things to talk of the good old times, and of the thoroughness of its simple methods; but examination only serves to make those living in the present thankful that the times have changed. Brutality, ignorance, and coarseness have not yet vanished from the world, nor are they soon likely to vanish from it: but it is safe to say that if the Braintree village school of 1790 should for a single fortnight be brought back to the Quincy of 1880, parents would in horror and astonishment keep their children at home until a town-meeting, called at the shortest possible legal notice, had been held; and this meeting would probably culminate in a riot, in the course of which school-houses as well as school would be summarily abated as a disgrace and a nuisance.

But if in the matter of schools constant effort has in the lapse of time worked a vast improvement in Quincy, the improvement as respects the tavern has been yet more marked. None the less during the colonial period the tavern, and the tavern-going habits of the people also, were a marked feature in New England life, and exerted a powerful political and educational influence. In the days before railroads, mails, and newspapers the tavern was the common gathering-place of the town, where the news was circulated and the events of the day discussed. The modern caucus is a substitute for it. Here the politics of the village were arranged, and here the questions at issue between the colonies and the mother-country were debated. From his early life John Adams detested the public houses. He declared that in them "the time, the money, the health, and the modesty of most that were young and many old were wasted; here diseases, vicious habits, bastards, and legislators were frequently begotten." Yet of their potency as a political educator and influence he was a living witness. More than thirty years afterwards he thus described one of these colonial tavern debates:

"Within the course of the year before the meeting of Congress, in 1774, on a journey to some of our circuit courts in Massachusetts, I stopped one night at a tavern in Shrewsbury, about forty miles from Boston, and as I was cold and wet, I sat down at a good fire in the bar-room to dry my great coat and saddle bags till a fire could be made in my chamber. There presently came in, one after another, half a dozen, or half a score, substantial yeomen of the neighborhood, who, sitting down to the fire after lighting their pipes, began a lively conversation upon politics. As I believed I was unknown to all of them, I sat in total silence to hear them. One said, 'The people of Boston are distracted.' Another answered, 'No wonder the people of Boston are distracted. Oppression will make wise men mad.' A third said, 'What would you say if a fellow should come to your house and tell you he was come to take a list of your cattle, that Parliament might tax you for them at so much a head? And how should you feel if he was to go and break open your barn, to take down your oxen, cows, horses, and sheep?' 'What should I say?' replied the first; 'I would knock him in the head.' 'Well,' said a fourth, 'if Parliament can take away Mr. Hancock's wharf and Mr. Rowe's wharf, they can take away your barn and my house.' After much more reasoning in this style, a fifth, who had as yet been silent, broke out, 'Well, it is high time for us to rebel; we must rebel some time or other, and we had better rebel now than at any time to come. If we put it off for ten or twenty years, and let them go on as they have begun, they will get a strong party among us, and plague us a great deal more than they can now. As yet, they have but a small party on their side.' . . . I mention this anecdote to show that the idea of independence was familiar even among the common people much earlier than some persons pretend."

This is a reminiscence long after the event; but it only confirms what he wrote in 1761, describing what he then daily saw going on before his eyes:

"If you ride over this whole province you will find that taverns are generally too numerous. . . . In most country towns in this country you will find almost every other house with a sign of entertainment before it. If you call, you will find dirt enough, very miserable accommodations of provision and lodging for yourself and your horse. Yet, if you sit the evening, you will find the house full of people drinking drams, flip, toddy, carousing, swearing; but especially plotting with the landlord, to get him at the next town-meeting an election either for selectman or representative."

Later in life Mr. Adams was wont often to say that it was in silently listening to these tavern talks among farmers as he rode the circuits that he first came to realize that American independence was both inevitable and close at hand. But the school, though effective, was dangerous. The intemperance of the colonial period is a thing now difficult to realize; and it seems to have pervaded all classes from the clergy to the pauper. Cider was the beverage of the soil; but the people of New England had inherited a love of strong drink direct from their Saxon ancestry, and cider failed to satisfy it. They craved something more potent. Their West India trade soon supplied it. Here is an extract from a sermon of Increase Mather's delivered in March, 1686, before a criminal awaiting execution for murder:

"It is an unhappy thing that later years a kind of strong Drink called Rum has been common amongst us, which the poorer sort of People, both in Town and Country, can make themselves drunk with. They that are poor and wicked too, can for a penny or two pence make themselves drunk. I wish to the Lord some Remedy may be thought of for the prevention of this evil."

One hundred and ten years later, speaking of the work on his farm in Quincy, John Adams describes how one of the hands got drinking, and he adds :

"A terrible drunken distracted week he has made of the last. A beast associating with the worst beasts in the neighborhood, running to all the shops and private houses, swilling brandy, wine and cider in quantities enough to destroy him. If the ancients drank wine and rum as our people drink rum and cider, it is no wonder we read of so many possessed with devils."

Not until after 1830 did the great temperance movement make its influence felt, and for a century and a half, therefore, it is not too much to say that rum was the bane of New England. Braintree seems to have been scourged by it, even more than most of her sister towns. . At the very time the town was incorporated, at the May General Court of 1640, Martin Sanders, who a year before had been "allowed to keepe a house of intertainment" at the Mount, and whose name was one of the eight subscribed to the church covenant there, was "allowed to draw wine at Braintree." In 1731 the third church was "raised," and the North Precinct records state that "after considerable debate at the meeting, concerning the raising of the new meeting-house, the question was put whether the committee should purchase Bread, Cheese, Sugar, Rum, Sider and Beer at the cost of the precinct, and it passed in the affirmative." In 1754, Tutor Flynt made his journey to Portsmouth. He was seventy-eight years old, an instructor in the college, and he had for his companion an undergraduate of twenty. At every public house at which they stopped this venerable preceptor took a "nip" of punch; and when, "in full view of Clark's Tavern" near Portsmouth, the old gentleman was tumbled headlong out of the chaise, nearly breaking his neck, he was revived by "two or three bowls of lemon punch, made pretty sweet," which, as they "were pretty well charged with good old spirit," made him "very pleasant and sociable." In 1758, Samuel Quincy and John Adams were admitted to the province bar. After the oath had been administered on motion of Gridley and Pratt, the leading lawyers of their day, the two young men "shook hands with the bar, and received their congratulations, and invited them over to Stone's to drink some punch, where the most of us resorted, and had a very cheerful chat." It is not easy to imagine leading counsel of to-day drink-

ing with students in a tap-room. Again, in 1778 Count d'Estaing came to Boston with the French fleet. Mrs. Adams visited it and could not sufficiently express her admiration of the bearing of officers and men, which she said ought to make Americans "blush at their own degeneracy of manners." What delighted her most was, that "not one officer has been seen the least disguised with liquor since their arrival."

So bad had the condition of affairs grown about the year 1750 that John Adams declared that several towns within his knowledge had "at least a dozen taverns and retailers." Suffolk County he asserted was worse than any other, and in Braintree within a circuit of three miles there were "eight public houses, besides one in the centre." Within three-quarters of a mile on the main road there were three taverns, besides retailers, or those who supplied the "neighborhood with necessary liquors in small quantities and at the cheapest rates." These houses, frequented as they were by a "tippling, nasty, vicious crew," had become "the nurseries of our legislators," for there were many who could "be induced by flip and rum to vote for any man whatever." Aroused to the necessity of doing something to restrain this growing evil, the young village lawyer had an article looking to some reduction of the number of licensed houses inserted in the warrant for the May town-meeting of 1761. A full debate was had upon it and a vote passed, which is chiefly curious now as indicating what that condition of affairs was for which this measure was regarded as one of reform. The vote reads as follows:

"Voted, That, although Licensed Houses, so far as they are couveniently situated, well accommodated, and under due Regulation for the Relief and Entertainment of Travellers and Strangers, may be a useful Institution, yet there is Reason to apprehend that the present prevailing Depravity of Manners, through the Land in General, and in this Town in particular, and the shameful neglect of Religious and Civil Duties, so highly offensive in the sight of God, and injurious to the peace and Welfare of Society, are in a great measure owing to the unnecessary increase of Licensed Houses.

"Voted, That for the future, there be no Persons in this Town Licensed for retailing spirituuous Liquors, and that there be three persons only approbated by the Selectmen as Innholders, suitably situated, one in each Precinct.

"Voted, That the Persons who are approbated as Innholders for the coming year, oblige themselves by written Instruments, under their Hands and Seals, to retail spirituuous Liquors to the Town Inhabitants, as they shall have occasion therefor, at the same price by the Gallon or smaller Quantity, as the same are usually sold, by Retail, in the Town of Boston, and upon the performance of the above condition there be no Person or Persons approbated by the Selectmen as Retailers."

It hardly needs to be said that these measures of reform produced no result. The Revolutionary

troubles then shortly ensued, and John Adams was called away to larger fields of usefulness. Long afterwards, referring to this experience, he wrote :

" Fifty-three years ago I was fired with a zeal, amounting to enthusiasm, against ardent spirits, the multiplication of taverns, retailers, and dram-shops and tipping-houses. Grieved to the heart to see the number of idlers, thieves, sots, and consumptive patients made for the use of physicians, in those infamous seminaries, I applied to the Court of Sessions, procured a committee of inspection and inquiry, reduced the number of licensed houses, etc. But I only acquired the reputation of a hypoerite and an ambitious demagogue by it. The number of licensed houses was soon reinstated, drauns, grog, and sotting were not diminished, and remain to this day as deplorable as ever. You may as well preach to the Indians against rum as to our people."

When John Adams made his futile attempt at temperance reform, and for seventy years thereafter, the town in which he lived was as respects intemperance no better and no worse than her sister towns. In every store in which West India goods were sold, and there were no others, behind the counter stood the casks of Jamaica and New England rum, of gin and brandy. Their contents were sold by the gallon, the bottle, or the glass. They were carried away, or drunk on the spot. It was a regular, recognized branch of trade; and when during the Revolution Mrs. Adams sent a list of current prices to her husband she always included rum, looking upon it as just as important a farm staple as meat, or corn, or molasses. Three shillings a gallon, or ninepence a quart was a high price; and John Adams wrote back to her from Philadelphia, " Whisky is used here instead of rum, and I don't see but it is just as good."

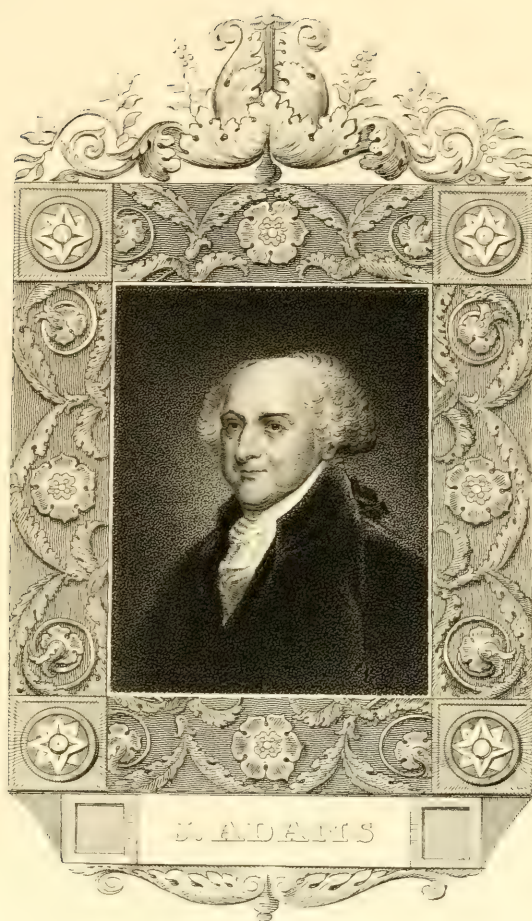
Rum or whisky for home and farm consumption were here spoken of; for among laboring men rum was served out as a regular ration, and during the early years of the present century a gallon of it a month was considered a fair allowance for each field hand. It was used especially during the haying season and at hog-killing; for the latter it was mixed with molasses and known as "black-strap," while, compounded for the former with cider, the result was called "stone-wall." Even as late as 1838 it was voted in Quincy town-meeting that "the paupers be allowed a temperate use of ardent spirits when they work on the road or farm."

For consumption at home and on the farm, rum was bought from the retailers, and they thus constituted one distinct class of licensed sellers. The inn-holders were another class; and upon the main street of the North Precinct, in its most thickly settled part, there were three taverns standing at convenient points. They were buildings of a type still not uncommon in the more remote and older New England towns. Two

stories high, they faced the road, and before them was the hitching-rail; while stables and covered standing-sheds stretched away on either side or to the rear. A piazza or gallery ran along the front, on which sat in summer those who most frequented the house; while in winter they gathered around the bar-room fires. The village toppers were as much recognized characters as the minister and the magistrate. They remained so in Quincy down to the beginning of the railroad period. The children all knew them, nor as they reeled through the streets did they attract more than a passing glance. Prematurely old, they drank themselves into their graves, and another generation of the same sort succeeded them.

At a later period great numbers of the more energetic youth of the town went out to California and the West, a portion of the New England migration. It was astonishing and lamentable to note the destruction then wrought by this inherited vice. Failure was the rule; and in the majority of cases the failure was due to drink. In this matter it is easy to charge exaggeration, and neither the gravestone nor the registry bear witness to the facts. Those who remember the old condition of affairs also are fast passing away. Yet any man of middle life who has talked of his townspeople and of their families with a Massachusetts man or woman born near the close of the last century, has been exceptionally placed if he has not heard the same old tale of lamentation. As the name of one after another is recalled, the words "He drank himself to death" seem so often repeated, that they sound at last not like the exception but the rule. It was certainly so with Braintree and Quincy.

Where there is drunkenness there is vice and crime. It of course does not follow that in communities where there is no intemperance crime is unknown. The experience of all ages and many countries demonstrates the falsity of this proposition; but none the less the other proposition is true. In New England the enforced industry, the religious training, and the law-abiding habits of the people during the colonial period modified to some extent the evils of intemperance. The New Englander was neither an Irishman nor an Indian; and so he did not in his cups become fighting drunk like the first, or sodden drunk like the last. The habits and traditions and inground training of a race assert themselves even through liquor. Consequently, a Donnybrook fair was in Yankee inebriety as unknown a feature as a Mohawk war-dance. When they were sober the people were not quarrelsome or lawless or shiftless; and consequently when they were drunk they did not as a rule fight or ravish or murder. But that the earlier generations in Mas-





sachusetts were either more law-abiding, or more self-restrained than the latter, is a proposition which accords neither with tradition nor with the reason of things. The habits of those days were simpler than those of the present; they were also essentially grosser. The community was small; and it hardly needs to be said that where the eyes of all are upon each, the general scrutiny is a safeguard to morals. It is in cities, not in villages, that laxity is to be looked for. Of course, it hardly needs to be said that in old Braintree and early Quincy the thought of robbery or violence scarcely entered into the heads of the people. They did not require bolts to their doors nor bars to their windows; neither, under similar circumstances, do they require them to-day. On the other hand, now and again, especially in the relations between the sexes, we get glimpses of incidents in the dim past which are as dark as they are suggestive. Some such are connected with Quincy,—incidents which for long years have caused houses to be looked upon as haunted, and have given to old and once honored names a weird-like, uncanny sound. The illegitimate child was more commonly met with in the last than in the present century, and bastardy cases furnished a class of business with which country lawyers seem to have been as familiar then as they are with liquor cases now.

Nor was the physical health of the people what it has since become. People did not live so long. This is opposed to the common belief, because exceptional cases of old age in each family are always remembered, while the average death is ignored. Some grandparent, uncle or aunt, who nearly completed a century, will cause a whole race to be reputed long-lived, though half those belonging to it died before forty. As might have been expected, the drinking habits of the last century generated a class of diseases of their own, besides *delirium tremens*. Men broke down in middle life, dying of kidney and bladder troubles, or living with running sores which could not be closed. It is singular to find how common it was for fathers to die at an age between forty and fifty. Rheumatism was more prevalent then than now. A closer and more scientific observation has given new names to old ills, tracing them back to their sources; but, referring to the frequent cases of Bright's disease brought to his notice during the latter part of his life, the last and shrewdest medical practitioner in Quincy of the old, country-doctor school was wont to remark that he had known the new disease for fifty years, but they "used to call it dropsy, and the patients died." Not only were visitations of the smallpox periodical, but in 1735 the diphtheria

raged fearfully, and again in 1751. Indeed, in this latter year more than a hundred and twenty died of it in the neighboring town of Weymouth out of a population of only twelve hundred. In 1761 an epidemic raged among the old people of Braintree, carrying off seventeen in one neighborhood. In 1775, during the excitement of the siege of Boston, a chronic dysentery prevailed to such an extent that three, four, and even five children were lost in single families, and Mrs. John Adams, writing from amid the general distress, could only say, "The dread upon the minds of the people of catching the distemper is almost as great as if it were the smallpox."

Notwithstanding such facts as these, it ever has been, and probably always will be, the custom to look back upon the past as a simpler, a purer, and a better time than the present; it seems more Arcadian and natural, sterner and stronger, less selfish and more heroic. As respects New England and Massachusetts, this idea is especially prevalent among those of the later generations, and, indeed, has been almost sedulously inculcated as an article of faith. The growing laxity of morals, the decay of public spirit, the vulgarity of manners and the general tendency of the age to deteriorate, have from the very beginning of New England been matters of common observation. Each generation has observed these symptoms with alarm; and each generation has in turn held up its fathers and mothers before its children as models, the classic severity and homely, simple virtues of which they might well imitate, but could scarcely hope to equal. Those fathers and those mothers were not for days like these.

Yet a careful study of the past reveals nothing more substantial than filial piety upon which to base this grateful fiction. The earlier times in New England were not pleasant times in which to live; the earlier generations were not pleasant generations to live with. One accustomed to the variety, luxury, and refinement of modern life, if carried suddenly back into the admired existence of the past would, the moment his surprise and amusement had passed away, experience an acute and lasting attack of homesickness and disgust. The sense of loneliness incident to utter separation from the great outside world, the absence of those comforts of life which long habit has converted into its necessities, the stern conventionalities and narrow modes of thought, the coarse, hard, monotonous existence of the old country town would, to one accustomed to the world of to-day, not only seem intolerable, but actually be so. He would find no newspapers, no mails, no travelers, few books,

and those to him wholly unreadable, Sunday the sole holiday, and the church, the tavern, and the village store the only places of resort. Last week's politics at home and last month's abroad, the weather, the crops, the births, the deaths, and the Sunday sermon would be the subjects of droning talk. Braintree had been settled more than a century and a half, and the town of Quincy had for three years been set off from it before a post-office was established in the North Precinct. That it was established here even then was probably due to the fact that John Adams was Vice-President. His brother-in-law was appointed postmaster. The postage on a letter from Quincy to Boston was then six cents; to Springfield, it was ten; to New York, fifteen. Before 1830 not a single copy of a daily paper found its way regularly to Quincy. As regards books the case was not much better. A library, in the sense in which the word is now used, was a thing unknown. Harvard College possessed one, it is true, and by 1830 the Boston Athenæum had reached a certain degree of growth; but in Quincy, only after 1800 was there even a poor collection of ordinary standard books of the day, which, owned by a social club, were allowed sluggishly to circulate among its members. After 1788, John Adams had a valuable private collection, which he subsequently left to the town; but the works in it were little adapted for general reading, and the restrictions put upon its use were such as made it available only to scholars. Had it been otherwise, it would have made no difference. Before 1830 the people of the town, as a whole, never having been accustomed to books and reading, did not really know what a library was or how to use it. Two generations of newspapers, railroads, and book-stores were needed to convert the New Englanders of the interior into a really reading race.

Going back to the earlier period, the Bible, and that alone, seems to have been found everywhere; while in the houses of the gentry might be seen copies of Shakespeare and Milton, a few volumes of the classics, the "Spectator" and the "Tatler," the philosophical works of Locke and of Bolingbroke, a number of sermons and theological works now wholly forgotten, and, if the owner was a lawyer, a doctor or a minister, a few professional books. As a young man, on a Sunday, John Adams, in the old house at the foot of Penn's Hill, read Baxter's "Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," and, for amusement, "Ovid's 'Art of Love' to Mrs. Savil."

The sensations of John Adams when he came back to this vegetating existence after having for thirty years been part of great events have already been alluded to. He longed to hibernate as a dormouse.

Yet he at least knew what he went back to, and expected nothing else. It would be otherwise with a visitor bred to modern usages. In his case an illusion would be dispelled. If his experience chanced to fall on a Sabbath, he would pass a day of veritable torture. Were the period during the last century, in order to escape the tedium of the dwelling, if for no other reason, he would be forced to spend weary hours in a building scarcely as weather-proof and far less comfortable than a modern barn, in which the only suggestion of warmth was in that promise of an hereafter which was wont to emanate from the orthodox pulpit. The remaining hours of the dreary day he would pass seated in a wooden, straight-backed chair, roasting one-half of his person before a fire of blazing wood, while the other half shivered under the weight of an overcoat. In his bedroom he would find no water for washing; for if exposed overnight, it would be solid ice in the morning. If among personal virtues cleanliness be indeed that which ranks closest to godliness, then, judged by nineteenth century standards, it is well that those who lived in the eighteenth century had a sufficiency of the latter quality to make good what they lacked of the former. Prior to 1830 there certainly was not a bath-room in the town of Quincy, and it is very questionable whether there was any utensil then made for bathing the person larger than a crockery hand-bowl. The bath-room is a very modern institution; nor was the ordinary laundry wash-tub, of which it is an outgrowth, by any means in family requisition each Saturday night. In 1650 it is recorded that those dwelling in certain portions of the British Isles did "not wash their linen above once a month, nor their hands and faces above once a year." As compared with these the New Englander was cleanly, but even his ewers and basins were strictly in keeping with a limited water supply.

When the temperature of a bedroom ranges far below the freezing-point, there is small inducement for the person who has slept therein to waste any unnecessary time in washing or dressing. So when Monday morning came, the visitor of the good old days would huddle on his clothes and go down, blue and shivering with cold, to the sitting- and breakfast-room, in which he would find a table spread with a sufficiency of food, neither well cooked nor well served. The salted meat and heavy bread made of Indian meal and rye he would wash down with draughts of milk or hard cider, though in a few houses tea might be offered him. All day he would look in vain for a newspaper, or a letter, or even a distant echo from the outside world. Weary with the

monotony of in-door life, the visitor might wander forth and watch for a time the hands on the farm as they hauled and split wood, husked corn, or tended the stock. Then he would find his way through the village. On the bare and dreary road he would meet only an occasional chaise or traveler on horseback, and an ox-cart or two loaded with cordwood or produce; a few children might be on their way to or from the half-warmed school-house in which they huddled together on the long, hard benches, shivering for hours. Coming at last to the tavern, and driven into it in search of warmth and comfort, he would understand at a glance why the New Englander was intemperate. There, gathered around the great fire in the bar-room, would be a half-dozen or more rough, sinewy Yankees smoking their pipes, drinking flip, and talking politics. The room might be dirty, the language coarse, the air foul with tobacco, and scenes of drunkenness might occur, but here was an escape from tedium, and a natural craving for society and excitement was gratified. It was the one form of sociability open to the average New Englander through the long, comfortless winter hours of enforced idleness.

With the tavern the circle would be complete, unless the stranger also stopped at the village store. There again he would find the occupationless lounge seated on the stools or leaning against the counter; and there also rum would be on sale, drawn by the glass or by the bottle from the barrels on tap at the rear of the room. The resources of the town would now be exhausted. It would only remain to return to the point of commencement, and, seated in the wooden chair, resume "Baxter on the Soul" or the "Tatler," or "Paradise Lost," before the great wood fire. And so it went on as generation followed generation across the little stage. No change came; nor was change either expected or desired. To use Burke's supremely happy phrase, it was the existence of a people "still, as it were, in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone."

CHAPTER XXIX.

QUINCY—(*Continued*).

THE NORTH PRECINCT ANNALS.

As generally understood, the political record of an old New England town is the narrative of the connection of that town with the great current of external events. Yet, when so treated, it cannot but lose in

great degree both its individuality and its significance. The events of large historical moment which have occurred within the limits of any town are necessarily few, and those few belong to general history. In most cases they are already familiar, and to go over them in a purely local connection is but to repeat a story which has been sufficiently told. This is not the function of the town historian. His function is to develop, in so far as he can, whatever of individuality there may have been in a particular unit of a remarkable system. Having a general family resemblance, just as the individuals composing a community resemble each other generally, each of the Massachusetts towns in the early days had also characteristics and peculiarities of its own. In making a portrait of the individual, the attempt of the artist should be to impress on his canvas the traits peculiar to that individual,—not those which he had in common with all his neighbors. So in dealing with the New England town, its historian should cut loose as far as possible from the general current of political events, and labor to bring into prominence that which made the town as a unit not altogether like its fellow units.

That which lends an especial interest to these towns was the complete freedom of their growth from all paternal or fostering care. For them there was no prophet, no chief, no lord, no bishop, no king. Those dwelling in them were all plain people. As such, they were neither guided nor protected from above. They stood on their own legs, such as they were; and there was no one to hold them up. Accordingly, each town as an organized political body worked out its problems in its own way. Neither were those problems simple. On the contrary, it has already been seen that in the course of the first hundred and ninety years of municipal life Braintree and Quincy had to deal in a practical way with almost every one of those questions which are wont to perplex statesmen. Religious heresies, land-titles, internal improvements and means of communication; education, temperance, pauperism, and the care of the insane; public lands, currency, taxation, and municipal debt,—all these presented themselves, and the people assembled in town-meeting had to, and did, in some fashion work out a solution of them. Nor, being wholly unaided, did they fail to do so. There was fortunately no inspiration in New England, nor did any saviours of society appear. It is needless to say that the solutions worked out were often rough, and superficial, and wrong. None the less they were the best of which those people were capable, and so best for them. They were working out their destiny in their own way, and paying for their experience as they

went along. Their so doing marked an epoch in history.

It is in the towns and town records of Massachusetts, therefore, that the historical unit of America is to be sought. The political philosopher can there study the slow development of a system as it grew from the germ up. The details are trivial, monotonous, and not easy to clothe with interest. Yet the volumes which contain them are the most precious of archives. Upon their tattered pages, yellow with age, the hardly legible letters of the ill-spelled words are written in ink grown pale with age, but they are all we have left to tell us of the first stages of a political growth which has since ripened into the dominant influence of the new world. Nor is it too much to imagine that when the idea of full human self-government, first slowly hammered into practical shape in the New England towns, and as yet far from perfected, shall have permeated the civilized world and assumed final shape, then these town records will be accepted as second in historical importance to no other form of archives.

The first page of the first town book of Braintree bears the date of 1640. It is only legible in part, for, as was naturally to be expected, it is worn and mutilated by rough handling through two hundred and fifty years. Yet there is a singular fitness in the opening heading. It is in these words, "The Schoole Land." Then follows the memorandum of a conveyance that year made, under which a portion of the tract originally allotted at "the Mount" to William Coddington passed into the hands of the town as common lands, and was by it devoted to be the support of a school. The first recorded act of Braintree, therefore, was to make a provision for common-school teaching; nor is the fact already alluded to unworthy of second mention, that the land thus set apart has even to the present time paid an annual rent for the purposes to which it was then dedicated. The second entry, made in the following year, is for the encouragement and protection of home enterprise. A monopoly in grinding corn is secured to Richard Wright so long as the mill he had built remains in the hands of him and his heirs, "unless it evidently appear that the said mill will not serve the plantation, and that he or they will not build another in convenient time." The site of this mill, and the stones which went into its foundation walls, are still pointed out. Next a right of way is recorded. Then follows a provision setting a precedent for all that legislation against aliens coming in to the land which has from time to time found a place upon the American statute book. This has been already referred to. Strangers are forbidden to build

house or cottage "within the libertys" of Braintree without the consent of those "chosen to dispose of the towne's affairs;" and a heavy money penalty is imposed on every sale of lands to any except "such as the townsmen shall approve on." Next, though an interval of more than two months intervenes between it and the last order, is a regulation which foreshadows all future municipal ordinances in relation to fire departments; every house-owner is ordered "to have a ladder to stand up against his Chimney" as a security against fire.

But it has already been mentioned that in the earliest colonial period town-meetings in the modern sense of the word were not regularly held, and no record was made of the action taken by the selectmen, who seem to have been agreed on in some informal way. Acknowledgments, transfers of land, and permits to take stone and timber from the commons were entered of record in the town book; and yet a dozen pages of it were not filled in as many years. The machinery of government was organized slowly, and only under the pressure of actual need. Nothing was done that did not have to be done. But at last, in March, 1673, when the town was already a third of a century old, it was voted that thenceforth on the first Tuesday of March and the last Tuesday of October there should be general meetings of "the whole inhabitants" to make choice of their town officers and to agree upon all things that might concern the common welfare. Even then, for twenty years more, no record of these meetings was kept, nor were the names of the town officers entered in the book. Their election seems to have been held matter of common knowledge, and they met at each other's houses. This continued to be the case until after the Revolution of 1688, during which Braintree heartily sympathized in the movement which overthrew Andros. It was in 1693 that the list of town officers first appears, and from this time forward the machinery of town government was complete. The officers chosen were five selectmen, a town clerk and a commissioner, two constables, five tithingmen, and eight viewers of fences. The next year surveyors of highways and field-viewers were also chosen, and the first specific appropriation was made. It amounted to £9 13s. in colonial money, the pound being \$3.33, and it is instructive in its details. It reads as follows:

"five pounds to John Belcher's widow's maintenance, and thirty shilings to Thomas Revill for keeping William Dimblebee, and twenty-five shilings for the ringing of the bel and sweeping the meeting-hous in the year 1694, and eight shilings for mending the pound, seven shilings to William Savill for dimblebe's coffin, and eight shilings to constables for warning

the Town, and five shilings for the exchange of a Town cow to Samuel Speer, and ten shilings to Thomas Bas for dept for ringing the bell formerly, this to be raised by rate."

In a general sketch such as the present it would not be profitable to enter into the petty details of legislation through monotonous years. They repeated each other. Regular votes were passed in relation to the church, the commons, the school; and at times the dissent of certain freemen from the action had was noted. One Samuel Tompson especially seems to have opposed all outlays of an educational character. Certain large issues always loomed up as the engrossing questions of the time, upon the solution of which the common mind was fixed. Now it would be the matter of title and determined resistance to the pretensions of Boston land claimants; then the division of the town into precincts would force itself to the front. The village theatre of 1700 was in fact exactly like the national theatre of 1850, excepting only that it was not so large. As the tariff and bank issues in the latter were succeeded by the disunion issue, so in the former the question of title was followed by the demand for parochial division. The title question has already been sufficiently referred to, but a few words more may be given to the division of the town into precincts as illustrating the methods of the time. It has already been stated that the freemen of the two sections were so wrought up over this issue that they by no means abstained from angry words, and almost came to blows. For a time the battle raged over the amount of the minister's salary. Then an overt act was resolved upon, and the frame of a new meeting-house was raised. Finally a joint committee of eight, four being selected from each of the two precincts, was sent to "discourse with Mr. Fiske one with another, and bring report to the town whether there can be any proposals made that may and shall be complied with on either side that may be for the peace and satisfaction of both parts of the town." It was a committee of representative men, for Edmund Quincy served upon it, and it went on an errand of peace; but, as registered, it has now a warlike ring. Upon it were a lieutenant-colonel, two captains, one cornet, two sergeants, besides "Lieut. Deacon Savel." One only bore no military designation, plain "John Ruggles, senior." This was in March, 1708.

Apparently the committee did not "discourse" in vain, or perhaps the Rev. Mr. Fiske proved a successful peacemaker; for steps were soon taken towards effecting a peaceful division. By December matters had been so far advanced that a special town-meeting was called, as the warrant ran, "then and there to consult and consider about, and if possible to fix upon

a suitable and reasonable line of division, distinction, or limitation. . . . That said line be lovingly agreed upon and settled (if it may be)." Edmund Quincy was chosen moderator, and then ensued an angry and exciting debate, for the record reads that "after the warrants were read there were some immediately that did declare against the dividing of the town, and that they did refuse to Joyne with said Inhabitants in that affair, and requested that it might be entered with their names in the Town Book." The names were then recorded; and it is a significant fact that three at least of those names belonged to persons then active in organizing the Episcopal church. They apparently desired no settlement of religious disputes which did not cover their own case. But the division of the town into separate parishes was none the less effected, and this absorbing issue was disposed of.

Town government was now thoroughly organized in Braintree; and, for purpose of illustration, the record of a single year will not be uninteresting. Take, for instance, that of 1710-11. During those twelve months, from March to March, three town-meetings were held, one in March, one in May, and one in November. At the March meeting town officers were chosen, and a special committee was appointed "to go and search the records at Boston with reference to the grant of the six thousand acres of land by the General Court to the town of Braintree." Twenty shillings were also voted to Joseph Bass as a suitable compensation for two years' service as town treasurer. At the May meeting the delegate to the General Court was chosen, and also a sealer of leather. At the November meeting a levy of thirty pounds was ordered to defray the town charges for the current year. Provision was then made for the increase of the town herds, and an appropriation of six pounds was made therefor. The schoolmaster, "Mr. Adams," was then "impowered to demand a Load of wood of each boy that comes to school this winter." From this impost it will be noticed that girls were exempted. It was then further voted that "twelve pounds be raised for John Penniman, of Swansey, provided that the Town be forever cleared of him." Finally, a further order was passed by the North Precinct freeholders that Mr. William Rawson should have "liberty to build a Pew for himselfe and Family where the three short seats of the women's be, and so to joyne home to the foreseat of the women's in the old Meeting-house at the southwest end." To this same Mr. Rawson, it may be added, there had ten years before been conceded "the privilege of making a seat for his family between or upon the two beams over the pulpit, not darkening the pulpit."

It is a noticeable fact that there is no trace whatever of the Indian wars to be found in the Braintree records. The entries just referred to were of the year 1710. The Indian wars were then over, and the questions which occupied the public mind were those usual to periods of peace. It does not need to be said that Braintree could not have escaped its share of the burdens of that severest New England trial when, and when only in its whole history, the enemy was at almost every door. The long struggle with the French was carried on at a distance. So far as Massachusetts was concerned, it entailed heavy drafts for men and money; but no camp-fire smoke was seen or hostile shot heard within the colony's limits. The forays of the Revolution were limited to the coast and one short march to Concord. The war of 1812 caused for Massachusetts nothing more than needless alarms along the sea-coast. The war of the Rebellion was fought at a distance. Not so the Indian wars. The struggle then, where it was not actually over the hearthstone, was at the threshold. Braintree was one of the more fortunate towns. Though a few wretched Indians lingered within its limits down even to the middle of the next century, the great plague of 1616 had within Braintree limits done its work thoroughly. Rum and smallpox finished the little it had left. Accordingly, Braintree was never called upon, even in King Philip's war, for anything more than men and money.

The first draft of this kind was in August, 1645. A war with Passacus and the Narragansetts was then threatening, and Maj.-Gen. Gibbons, he who had been a companion of Morton's at the Mount Wollaston of the old Maypole days, was sent out in command of a force of two hundred men. Braintree, Weymouth, and Dorchester were ordered to furnish three horses, with saddles and bridles, "to be at Boston by seven o'clock in the morning, the 18th of this 6th month," to accompany Gen. Gibbons; and it was Mr. Tompson, of the Braintree church, who was selected "to sound the silver trumpet along with his army." Among the commissary stores of this expedition,—“Bread, tenn thousand; beif, six hogsheads; fish, tenn kintalls,” etc.,—“strong water, one hogshead; wine at your pleasure; beere, one tunn.” These preparations proved too much for the savages. They succumbed before a blow was struck.

Again in 1653, the commissioners of the confederacy of New England colonies “conceived themselves called by God to make a present war against Ninigret, the Niantic sachem,” and the next year it fell to Massachusetts to raise one hundred and eighty-three soldiers, foot and horse, to go forth in that

cause. Braintree's quota was four men. Simon Willard, of Concord, was in command, and he mustered his force at Dedham on the 9th of October, 1655, and led it off through Providence to the shores of Long Island Sound. In fifteen days he was back at Dedham, having accomplished a military promenade.

Twenty years later came King Philip's war, and Braintree is said now to have received a scratch from the wildcat's claw. An insignificant Indian raid occurred, and four persons were killed,—“three men and a woman. The woman they carried about six or seven miles, and then killed her and hung her up in an unseemly and barbarous manner by the wayside leading from Braintree to Bridgewater.” In consequence of the alarm occasioned by this raid a sort of frontier post was established on the Bridgewater road, and Richard Thayer, who had been “impressed” as one of the Braintree contingent, was put in charge of it. This individual has already been mentioned as a claimant of Braintree lands under an alleged Indian grant. It has also been stated that as a military commander Richard Thayer seems to have been instrumental in spreading many false alarms. He claimed the credit of capturing one John Indian, who was “so feeble and weake that he came creeping under the fences, and not able for any action, being without arms.” But his participation in this last exploit was by others denied. Nevertheless he afterwards brought in that bill for services and disbursements at this time, amounting to thirteen pounds, which has already been mentioned, and which the “Military Committee of Braintree” disallowed. In 1675 the town was called upon to furnish nineteen men for active duty, seven of them mounted. These figures now have an inconsiderable sound, and convey but a slight idea of the stress of war. Yet a call for nineteen men was to Braintree of 1675, with its eighty families, as heavy a draft as a call for 325 men from Quincy in the Rebellion of two centuries later. The largest number who went out from the town in any one year of that Rebellion was 304 in 1861.

In 1690 came the French war, and Braintree was called upon to furnish thirteen men for the ill-fated Quebec expedition under Sir William Phipps. The fate of these men was hard. The town records tell it in a way not to be improved upon:

“The 9th of August there went soldiers to Canada, in the year 1690, and the smallpox was aboard, and they died six of it; four thrown overboard at Cape Ann, Corporal John Parmenter, Isaak Thayer, Ephraim Copeland and Ebenezer Owen, they; and Samuel Bas and John Cheny was thrown overboard at Nantaskett.”

Two more of the thirteen, making eight in all, died shortly after reaching home. Yet, according to the Rev. Cotton Mather, "during the absence of the forces the wheels of prayer in New England had been continually going round." From the beginning this expedition had not been popular in Braintree. The young men had refused to be impressed, and Col. Edmund Quincy, on whom had fallen the duty of supplying the contingent called for, had been forced to write to old Governor Bradstreet, then the head of the provisional government, that there were among those impressed in Braintree "but two or three who will go. I can do no more, without there be some sent for, and made example to the rest. To behold such a spirit is of an awful consideration."

The French and Indian war was followed by a long period of quiet; and after the division of the Braintree church had been effected there was little for the town to agitate itself over. Accordingly for many years the records contain not much that is noticeable. The town organization, so far as offices were concerned, was complete after 1700, and an amount was annually appropriated to meet necessary expenses. This sum steadily increased, though its increase was caused probably as much by the fluctuating value of colonial paper money as by the needs of a wealthier community. In 1701, for instance, the rate was forty pounds; about 1725 it averaged year by year over ninety pounds; in 1750 it was in the neighborhood of one hundred and sixty pounds; and when the Revolutionary troubles began it had grown to two hundred and fifty pounds. The minister's salary was not included in any of these levies, as after an early period the precinct rate was kept separate from the town rate. Townways were now laid out more frequently. The old coast road of 1639 was still the sole land route to Boston, but in February, 1715, "a Town Driftway (not to be open) one rod and half wide" was laid through Col. Edmund Quincy's farm, on the line of what nearly a century later became the direct turnpike road across the Neponset. This action of the selectmen, though requested by Col. Quincy, seems to have led to a question between him and the town. He was then the leading inhabitant of Braintree, serving as delegate to the General Court, acting as moderator of the town-meetings, and referred to in the records as the Hon. Col. Edmund Quincy, Esq. He now made a claim against the town, and at a meeting held on the 23d of March, 1719, it was "propounded by the moderator whether the town would choose a committee to treat" with him as to compensation for any damage he might have sustained on account of the way laid out through his lands. The

motion was rejected. The warrant for the next town-meeting contained an article for the townsmen "to consider of, debate upon and agree about an answer to the petition of Edmund Quincy, Esq.," relating to a driftway through his land. And now a committee was appointed. Six months later, at a meeting held on the 28th December, Col. Quincy was chosen moderator, and this committee made its report. It was brief, but significant. They "were of opinion That the Records on the Town's Book Relating to an highway or Town driftway through the Lands of the said Quincy, etc., as may appear on Record baring Date February the 15th, 1714-15 be erased, made void, and be as tho' it had never been. And it was then voted that the report of said Committee should be accepted with the Town." Subsequently, March 17, 1731, this way was regularly laid out and accepted.

Other questions, which through this period continually occupied the attention of the town in a mild way, related to the six thousand acre grant, the unauthorized taking of stone from the commons, the growth of the timber upon them, a political division of the town, and, above all, the obstruction caused to the passage of alewives up into the Braintree ponds by the dam in the Monatiquot at the old iron-works. The freemen seem never to have been able to agree as to what should be done with the land grant, so they wrangled and debated over it, never reaching any definite conclusion. It was their land question of the day; but, like most such questions, it is devoid of interest now. As respects the stone on the commons, there is an entry in the record of a special town-meeting held to consider the subject, on the 30th December, 1728, which is characteristic, and has in it a touch almost of humor. The meeting came together and chose a moderator. The record then proceeds as follows:

"After which they proceeded to act upon the first article or clause in the warrant, and after sundry votes were passed Preliminary or Introductory to an order or by-law concerning the stones, which seemed by those votes to be the thing designed, a vote for confirmation of what had passed was called for; but it passed in the negative, and so the whole affair was brought to a non pluss. The other articles in the warrant were discoursed on but no vote passed thereon. After which some persons declaring their judgment that it was improper or at least unnecessary to Record the votes that had passed, seeing the things could not be effected; a vote was asked whether the votes that had passed should be put on record, and it passed in the negative."

One Capt. Peter Adams had acted as moderator of this meeting in the absence of Major John Quincy, and it is apparent that he had not proved equal to the position. At the next town-meeting, held a month later, the question of dividing the town was brought

up. It was voted to appoint a committee of eight to consider the subject, and to report at an adjourned meeting. Of this committee Major John Quincy was chairman, and upon it were several other prominent men. They presented their report on the 25th February following. It was unanimous and consisted of eight articles, looking apparently towards the proposed division. The reception it received was, considering the names that were attached to it, quite singular. The townsmen had evidently come to the meeting prepared to take the matter into their own hands. The report having been read before the meeting, the record proceeds as follows :

"After which, upon a motion made, the question was put whether the agreement of the committee should be voted article by article, and it passed in the negative.

"The question was then put whether all the articles thereof should be voted upon at once ; it passed again in the negative.

"The question was then again put whether they would accept of the Report of the said Committee. It passed again in the negative.

"After this, upon a motion made, the Question was put whether they would Reconsider their last vote, viz., of non-acceptance, and it was voted in the affirmative.

"Then again the Question was put whether they would accept of the Report of the Committee, and it passed in the negative.

"Upon which, the meeting was dismissed."

At another town-meeting held in the following May the report was again brought up, and the question was put whether the town would reconsider its former action ; and again it passed in the negative. It is almost needless to add that nothing more was heard on the subject of dividing the town. The people had emphatically shown that they were not ready for it, and the leaders, who seem to have worked the plan up, were obliged to abandon it. It was more than sixty years before the project was revived in a practical form. In 1730 the warrant contained an article to see whether the town would "comply with a motion or desire of the House of Representatives (Recommended to all such as have a Regard to New England's welfare) to raise money for the supply of Francis Wilks and Jonathan Belcher, Esqrs., agents for the said house in the Court of Great Britain ; to enable them to sollicit the affair and perpetuate the peace and tranquility of this country and prevent the mischief that is likely to ensue on the want thereof." The action of the town upon this matter showed that the leaders of public opinion had not lost their heads. The article was "discoursed upon and the meeting being sensible that they could not (as a town) Raise money upon that Head the thing was Dismissed and the Inhabitants left to subscribe as they pleased."

Col. John Quincy at this time became Speaker of the provincial House of Representatives, which was engaged in its long and tedious dispute with Governor Belcher over its right to audit public charges before money which had been appropriated should be paid out of the treasury. That Braintree fully sympathized in the stand taken by the representatives on this subject became manifest the following year, when the advice and direction of the several towns to their members was desired. At a special town-meeting held on the 27th of September, 1731, it was

"Then Voted, that the thanks of this meeting be Returned to the honorable House of Representatives for their faithful service in asserting and defending the Just Liberties of this Province (as we esteem they have hither done and which we highly approve) and Desire that they would continue strenuously to endeavour the maintaining and defending the same."

But the matter which alone during this period seems to have stirred the town to its lowest depths was a controversy with Mr. Thomas Vinton, who in 1720 had purchased the land on which the Monatoquit Iron-works stood. The attempt to manufacture iron there had some time before been finally abandoned as unprofitable. The dam which furnished water-power was still standing, and it seems now to have obstructed for no sufficient cause the passage of fish up the river during the spawning season. At the May town-meeting of 1736 the subject was brought up, and, after a warm debate, a committee was appointed to treat with Mr. Vinton for the surrender of his rights in the river. At a special meeting called a month later to receive the report of this committee, its chairman, Lieut. Joseph Crosby, stated verbally

"That they had been with Mr. Thomas Vinton and had asked of him on what terms he would quit his Claim to the River aforesaid ; To which (they said) he made no answer. And Mr. Vinton being present at the meeting the moderator [Benjamin Neal] put the Question to him whether he would part with his Right in the River. To which he made answer that he would not sell his Right therein on any terms whatever. The moderator then put the Question to the meeting whether they would defend their Rights in said River against the claims of all persons whatsoever. It passed in the affirmative ; against which John Hunt entered dissent. Then the Question was put whether they would raise money to defray the charge that may arise in defending their Rights. It passed in the affirmative ; against which Ensign John Hunt and Benjamin Ludden dissented.

"Then voted that One Hundred Pounds shall be assessed on the Town (if need be) to defray the charge of defending their Rights abovesaid.

"Then the Question was put whether they would chuse a Committee to Take care that the River be kept clear of all obstructions to the passage of the Fish and to prosecute in the Law all such as shall hinder or obstruct their passage in said River. It passed in the affirmative."

The committee now appointed was especially authorized to submit the whole matter in dispute to a reference of "indifferent men," if Vinton would consent to so doing. He would come to no terms; and apparently the committee was afraid to do anything. In any event, their action certainly was not energetic enough to meet the views of the townsmen, and another meeting was held on the 23d of August. A vote was then passed that "all such things as obstruct the Passage in Monaticut in any part thereof be removed." It was further voted not to continue the former committee, nor to add to it other "meet persons," but a wholly new committee was chosen, at the head of which was "The Honble. Leonard Vassal, Esq." This committee appears to have had recourse at once to high-handed measures. They pulled the dam down. In consequence of this action another meeting was held on the 14th of September, at which Mr. Benjamin Neal, a member of the committee, was chosen moderator. It was then voted that the committee should be empowered to defend all individuals against any action which Mr. Vinton might bring, "excepting any charge Mr. Vinton shall or may recover of any person or persons by making out a Riot."

Three weeks later still another special meeting was called, and a vote was passed offering Vinton three hundred pounds in bills of credit if he would quit-claim to the town all his right in the river, and discontinue legal proceedings against those who had been concerned in the pulling down of the dam. "Mr. Vinton being present, declared his acceptance of the Town's offer, and promised to comply with their demands concerning a Deed of his Right in said River." It was then voted that, after the committee had done what they should see cause to do about clearing the river, Mr. Vinton should be at "liberty" to take away the remainder of the stuff at any time at his leisure.

Yet another meeting was held before this matter was fully disposed of. There seems to have been a strong feeling that the town had dealt too liberally with Vinton. Accordingly, the meeting had hardly come to order and chosen its moderator when "Peter Marquand appeared and declared that he had no warning to the meeting, and therefore desired his desent might be entered against the meeting and all that might be therein transacted." Nevertheless, the town proceeded to tax itself to the amount of the three hundred pounds which it had agreed to pay Mr. Vinton. But its action did not pass without a strong protest from the minority. No less than twenty-four persons insisted upon having their names recorded in opposition.

Not content with thus removing obstacles in the way of the passage of fish, the town a few years later tried its hand at the artificial development of an infant industry, thus foreshadowing the national protective policy of a century later. At the March meeting of 1755 a formal vote was passed for the encouragement of the "Bank Codfishery to be sett up and carried on within this town." Those concerned in this business, whether inhabitants of Braintree or elsewhere, were to have their poll-taxes remitted to them for the space of three years. A proviso was added that all such persons from other places should be subject to the approval of the selectmen; and, if not approved by them, might be "warned out of Town according to Law." Fortunately for the town, the bounty thus offered does not seem to have been sufficient to build up an artificial industry. Accordingly, as the years went by, the people were not drawn on from point to point in the singular process of taxing profitable industry to keep alive some industry which is not profitable.

In the record for the year 1757 there is a passage which shows in a curious way how thoroughly the parliamentary system had become a part of political habit. In the rough town-meeting they evinced as much respect for precedent as was shown at Westminster. They had their customs, with all the force of law. The question was on the election of selectmen. The record is as follows:

"The votes being called for, brot in and examined, it appeared that Col. Josiah Quincy, Mr. Jonathan Allen, Mr. Benjamin Porter were chosen by a majority of votes. Capt. Richard Brackett and Capt. Eben Thayer, Junr., were chosen according to the usual custom of said Town as having more votes than any others, and were Declared Selectmen by the Moderator according to the custom of said Town. Upon which and much Dispute Respecting the Legality of the aforesaid choice, Messrs. William Penniman, Samuel Bass, Peter Adams, Jonathan Rawson, Ebenezer Adams, John Adams, John Hunt, Samuel Bass, Junr., Josiah Capen, and John Clark entered their Dissent against the proceedings of the said meeting. After much Debate Respecting the Legality of Capt. Brackett and Capt. Thayer's choice as selectmen, the Question was put by—the Modr. whether the Town would then confirm said choice. Voted and passed in the affirmative."

The last struggle with the French and Indians was at this time already two years old. Braddock had been defeated before Fort Duquesne in July, 1755, and in May, 1756, war between Great Britain and France had been formally declared. Pitt was in office. The massacre at Fort George occurred in 1757; in 1758 Cape Breton was captured by the English, and on the 17th of September, 1759, Wolfe and Montcalm both fell on the Heights of Abraham. The next year the conquest of Canada by the English was complete. John Adams was then a young man, keep-

ing school at Worcester. He describes how Amherst with his little army of four thousand men passed through the town on his way from Louisburg to Crown Point. "The officers were very social, spent their evenings and took their suppers with such of the inhabitants as were able to invite them, and entertained us with their music and their dances. Many of them were Scotchmen in their plaids, and their music was delightful; even the bag-pipe was not disagreeable." Then came the siege of Fort William Henry, during which almost every day couriers came down from the frontier bearing earnest appeals for men and supplies.

While the colony thus resounded with warlike preparations, Braintree pursued the absolutely even tenor of its ancient ways. In the records of the town there is no trace of these great events. The usual town-meetings were held, but even less than the usual interest attached to them. Questions of commons and ways were discussed, fines were imposed or remitted, schools were provided for, and from £60 to £150 was annually ordered to be levied to meet the current expenses of the town. But of the stress of war in the form of calls for men, supplies, and money there is no indication. Yet these must have come and been felt, and that severely. A partial examination of the provincial muster-rolls has shown that between 1756 and 1760 more than two hundred Braintree men did military service. Some were impressed; the greater number volunteered. Twenty-eight took part in the unfortunate Crown Point expedition of 1756, serving during that season only. Hutchinson says that "when the main body of the enemy went back to Canada, the provincial army broke up and returned to the government in which it had been raised. Many had deserted and more had died while they lay encamped. Many died upon the road, and many died of the camp distemper after they were at home." Upon the rolls Joseph Blanchard, of Braintree, appears as a deserter.

The next year the capitulation of Fort William Henry spread a panic all through New England. Those living west of the Connecticut were ordered to destroy their wheel carriages and to drive in their cattle. The authorities hoped to hold the line of the river. Nearly the whole military force of the colony was called to arms. From Braintree, Capt. Peter Thayer's company was marched as far as Roxbury. They lay there in camp for some days, and then, the alarm having subsided, returned home. Some seven or eight Braintree men are known to have been in the garrison at Fort William Henry at the time of the surrender.

The next year, in response to the strong, personal

appeal of Pitt, Massachusetts put forth what she then supposed to be her utmost efforts. A levy of seven thousand men was ordered. Forty-five hundred only could be raised by voluntary enlistment, and the remainder had to be drafted. They composed part of the force which operated against Ticonderoga, and at their head Lord Howe was killed. Among them were at least thirty men from Braintree; and during the same season twelve more enlisted on the ship of war "King George." The next year (1759) witnessed the fall of Quebec, and brought the war to a practical close. While Wolfe, with his regulars, moved against Quebec, the provincial levies relieved the garrisons of Nova Scotia. To this force Braintree contributed a quota of some forty men, while more took part in the operations under Amherst which resulted in the fall of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

The terms of enlistment during this war were short, and the name of the same man often appears more than once on the rolls. But during these three years it is probably safe to say that Braintree furnished, apart from the promenade of Capt. Thayer's company in August, 1757, one hundred different men for actual service. The population of the town was then about two thousand, of whom some five hundred were males above sixteen. From this it would appear that at least one man in each three capable of bearing arms was put into the field.

With the close of the French war a new generation came on the Braintree stage. The last recorded appearance of John Quincy at the town-meetings was in September, 1758. The rebuff he then met with at the hands of his fellow-townsmen has already been noticed. Deacon John Adams, though a selectman in 1758, was not again chosen to that office, and he died two years later. But this year, though his name does not appear on the records, the younger John Adams has asserted that he was chosen surveyor of highways. From this time forward his presence in the town made itself most distinctly felt. Upon the smaller stage it was just as it was on the larger one a little later. The active, inquiring mind was at work impelled by all the nervous energy of youth. Accordingly, in the town-meeting of May, 1761, we find him engaged in his crusade against intemperance, persuading the town to regulate its licensed houses and restrict their number. Then in 1765 he induced it to abandon the old system of repairing highways, and to do it by means of a tax. A committee, of which he was a member, made a report outlining the new system. The old question about the commons is still undecided, and comes up in dreary shape before each succeeding town-meeting. A few years

later he takes hold of it, and then at last the matter is disposed of. An apparently interminable discussion is brought to an end, and all the commons are sold.

Meanwhile a new set of questions begins to loom up. The report in favor of selling the north commons was presented at the town-meeting of April 1, 1765, just ten days before Parliament passed the Stamp Act. When the news reached New England it caused prodigious excitement everywhere. In Braintree John Adams took the matter up at once. He says,—

"I drew up a petition to the selectmen of Braintree, and procured it to be signed by a number of the respectable inhabitants, to call a meeting of the town to instruct their representative in relation to the stamps."

The town met in the Middle Precinct meeting-house on the 24th of September. Norton Quincy was chosen moderator. Mr. Adams then goes on,—

"I prepared a draught of instructions at home and carried them with me. The cause of the meeting was explained at some length, and the state and danger of the country pointed out; a committee was appointed to prepare instructions, of which I was nominated as one. We retired to Mr. Niles' house; my draught was produced, and unanimously adopted without amendment, reported to the town, and accepted without a dissenting voice. These were published in Draper's paper, as that printer first applied to me for a copy. They were decided and spirited enough. They rang through the State and were adopted in so many words, as I was informed by the representatives of that year, by forty towns, as instructions to their representatives."

These instructions were printed in the *Boston Gazette* of October 14, 1765, and in comparing them with some of an opposite nature coming at the same time from the town of Marblehead, a correspondent of the *Evening Post* picked out at the time one paragraph as "worthy to be wrote in letters of gold." It was the following:

"We further Recommend the most Clear and explicit assertion and vindication of our Rights and Liberties to be entered on the Public Records that the world may know in the present and all future Generations, that we have a clear knowledge and a just sense of those Rights and Liberties and that with submission to divine Providence, we never can be slaves."

Accordingly, these instructions are spread upon the Braintree records. As they have been reprinted it is unnecessary to repeat them here, though the form in which they appear in the works of John Adams¹ is quite inaccurate when compared with the original.

It was certainly a vigorous, stirring production, well calculated to attract the public eye. There was in it an easy reference to the principles of English constitutional law which showed that the man who wrote it was master of his subject. He appealed to

Magna Charta, laying down the principle as "grand and fundamental," that "no freeman should be subject to any tax to which he has not given his own consent in person or by proxy." The courts of admiralty were then arraigned:

"In these courts one Judge presides alone! No juries have any concern there! . . . What Justice and Impartiality are we at Three thousand miles distance from the fountain to expect from such a Judge of Admiralty. We all along thought the Acts of Trade in this Respects a grievance. But the Stamp Act has erected a vast number of sources of New crimes which may be committed by any man and cannot but be committed by multitudes and Prodigious Penalties all annexed and all these to be tryed by such a Judge of such a Court. What can be wanting after this but a weak or wicked man for a Judge to render us the most sordid and forlorn of slaves? We mean the slaves of a slave of the Servants of a Minister of State."

The authorship of this paper brought the young Braintree lawyer into great popular prominence. Accordingly, it was upon the 18th of the following December that the town of Boston retained him to appear with Gridley and Otis before the Governor and Council in support of the memorial praying that the courts of law might be opened. It was a week later, on Christmas day, that he and his wife "drank tea at Grandfather Quincy's" at Mount Wollaston, and found the "old gentleman inquisitive about the hearing." A few days after, referring to the dangers of the times, he wrote in his diary, "Let the towns and the representatives renounce every stamp man and every trimmer next May!" He probably felt some anxiety at the time in regard to the action of Braintree. The North Precinct, he afterwards declared in a letter which has been printed, was at that time "a very focus of Episcopal bigotry, intrigue, intolerance, and persecution." The church influence there was certainly very great, and one of its prominent members was on the board of selectmen. So intense was the popular feeling, that politics had now fairly taken possession of the pulpit. For instance, the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham, had preached a Thanksgiving sermon in which he inculcated distinctly submission to authority and a recourse to "prayers and tears, not clubs." This discourse greatly disturbed the Hingham people, who got so far as to believe that their worthy pastor had the stamps in his house, and they even threatened to go and search it for them. This feeling was not allayed when, the next Sabbath, Parson Smith, of Weymouth, preached a sermon in the Hingham pulpit in which he recommended obedience to good rules and a spirited opposition to bad ones, interspersed with a good deal of animated declamation upon liberty and the times. A month later Parson Wybird alarmed his parishioners by announcing the following as the

¹ John Adams' Works, vol. iii. pp. 465-8.

text of his discourse: "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth! I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." John Adams goes on:

"I began to suspect a Tory sermon on the times from this text, but the preacher confined himself to spirituals. But, I expect, if the Tories should become the strongest, we shall hear many sermons against the ingratitude, injustice, disloyalty, treason, rebellion, impiety, and ill policy of refusing obedience to the Stamp Act. The church clergy, to be sure, will be very eloquent. The church people, are, many of them, favorers of the Stamp Act at present. Major Miller, forsooth, is very fearful that they will be *stomachful* at home (England), and angry and resentful. Mr. Veasey insists upon it that we ought to pay our proportion of the public burdens. Mr. Cleverly is fully convinced that they, that is the Parliament, have a right to tax us; he thinks it is wrong to go on with business; we had better stop and wait till Spring, till we hear from home. . . . Etter is another of the poisonous talkers, but not equally so. Cleverly and Veasey are slaves in principle; they are devout, religious slaves, and a religious bigot is the worst of men."

Major Miller was then one of the board of selectmen. He and all the others mentioned were prominent churchmen, and their names will presently be found as those of political "suspects" in the town records.

As the day in March approached when town officers were to be elected, Braintree was alive with excitement and intrigue. The church party was anxious not to lose the degree of influence it still had, and its members accordingly professed to have seen new light. Mr. Cleverly, for instance, was not so clear as he had been that Parliament had a right to tax the colonies; indeed, he was inclined to think it had not. For selectmen he proposed a combination ticket,—Col. Josiah Quincy and Major Ebenezer Miller, the former being a staunch patriot. At last the day for the town-meeting came, and John Adams, who long afterwards spoke of it as "the first popular struggle of the Revolution in the town of Braintree," thus at the moment described what took place:

"My brother Peter, Mr. Etter, and Mr. Field, having a number of votes prepared for Mr. Quincy and me, set themselves to scatter them. The town had been very silent and still, my name had never been mentioned, nor had our friends ever talked of any new selectmen at all, excepting in the South Precinct; but as soon as they found there was an attempt to be made they fell in and assisted, and although there were six different hats with votes for as many different persons, besides a considerable number of scattering votes, I had the major vote of the assembly the first time. Mr. Quincy had more than one hundred and sixty votes. I had but one vote more than half. . . . Etter and my brother took a skillful method. . . . Many persons, I hear, acted slyly and deceitfully; this is always the case. . . . Mr. Jo. Bass was extremely sorry for the loss of Major Miller; he would never come to another meeting. Mr. Jo. Cleverly could not account for many things done at town-meetings."

This was the meeting at which the popular party achieved only a partial victory, owing to the fact that "the north end people," after voting for "Cornet Bass" once, "withdrew for refreshment," and during their absence in the bar of Ebenezer Thayer's tavern, just across the road, another vote was taken and their candidate defeated. A fortnight later, on the 18th of March, the newly chosen selectman met Major Miller, who, though a Tory then and afterwards, was a worthy man and useful member of his church and town. The successful candidate gave this account of the interview:

"Went to Weymouth; . . . on my return stopped at Mr. Jo. Bass's for the papers. [This was the tavern at the centre of the North Precinct.] Major Miller soon afterwards came in, and he and I looked on each other without wrath or shame or guilt, at least without any great degree of either, though I must own I did not feel exactly as I used to in his company, and I am sure by his face and eyes that he did not in mine. We were very social, etc."

Six weeks later Mr. Adams wrote:

"May 4. Sunday. Returning from meeting this morning, I saw for the first time a likely young buttonwood tree, lately planted on the triangle made by the three roads, by the house of Mr. James Bracket. The tree is well set, well guarded, and has on it an inscription, 'The Tree of Liberty, and cursed is he who cuts this tree!' . . . I never heard a hint of it till I saw it, but I hear that some persons grumble, and threaten to girdle it."¹

On the 16th of May, 1766, news of the repeal of the Stamp Act reached Boston and was the cause of general rejoicing. For some reason the event was not noticed in Braintree, which John Adams pronounced "insensible to the common joy," declaring that a duller day he did not remember to have passed. Yet there was a town-meeting held, and Ebenezer Thayer was chosen representative. Two more town-meetings were held that year, at each of which the question of granting compensation from the treasury of the province to the sufferers by the August riots of 1765 in Boston came up for discussion. Like many other towns, Weymouth for instance, Braintree at first instructed its representative to vote against the proposed indemnity. The inhabitants desired "at all times to bear their testimony against such unlawful and abusive practices, but as they were in no wise accessory to the mischief committed they did not judge that they could be justly charged with the damages." At another meeting, held in December, Mr. Thayer was instructed to vote for indemnity. The

¹ Apparently this tree was planted in a vacant grass-plot which then stood where the roads united diagonally opposite to where the Episcopal Church now is. Dr. Pattee (p. 378) says that it died a natural death eight years later.

record of this meeting would also seem to indicate that the new method of repairing the ways by tax had not yet worked a full measure of reform; for the town petitioned to be relieved from a fine of ten pounds imposed upon it by the Superior Court "for not keeping their roads in repair."

In the following March, Norton Quincy and John Adams were again elected selectmen, and Major Miller appears at the head of the fence-viewers and surveyors of highways; but the next year John Adams, who was then in active law practice in Boston, asked to be excused from further service. Not only did the town excuse him, but it passed a formal vote thanking him "for his services as selectman for two years past." There is no other case of such a vote of thanks, and the occasion for it does not appear. Mr. Adams may have declined to receive pay for his services, but if he did, the fact was not stated. Though fast rising into professional eminence, he was at the time a man of only thirty, and there seems no reason why a town which for generations had seen colonels and judges and counselors serving it as selectmen should have been especially grateful to the son of Deacon Adams because he filled for a brief period the office to which his father had been thirteen times elected. It would seem probable, therefore, that, for reasons which do not now appear, his services were known to have been of peculiar value.

After the repeal of the Stamp Act there was a lull in the agitation. Yet the troubled waters did not grow wholly calm before, in 1767, Parliament passed the Import Act. The popular alarm over that measure is next reflected in the record of town-meetings. The warrant, for instance, for that in Braintree at which John Adams declined re-election as selectman, contained an article for the town to agree upon "some effectual Method to promote Economy, Industry, and Manufactures, thereby to prevent the unnecessary importation of European commodities, which threaten the country with poverty and Ruin." This article of the warrant was referred to a committee which reported at once that, in view of the decay of trade, the scarcity of money, and the heavy public debt, the town should use its utmost endeavors towards the suppression of extravagance, idleness and vice, and to promote industry, economy and good morals.

"And in order to prevent the unnecessary exportation of money, of which this Province has of late been so much drained, it is further voted, that this Town will, by all prudent means, discontinue the use of foreign Superfluities, and encourage the Manufactures of this Province, and particularly of this Town."

This was in March, 1768, and a few months later the rumor crept abroad that regiments of British sol-

diers were to be brought from Halifax and Ireland to overawe the Massachusetts Colony. Boston again took the lead in agitation, and a formal committee from its town-meeting waited on Governor Barnard, asking, in view of the well-authenticated character of the rumor, that the General Court should be called together. It was not supposed that this request would be complied with; but the refusal to comply with it gave the popular leaders a pretext for taking the next step to which they now saw their way. The town of Boston by circular letters invited all the other towns to choose delegates to a convention. As Hutchinson said, this act "had a greater tendency towards a revolution in government than any preceding measure in any of the colonies. The inhabitants of one town alone took upon them to convene an assembly from all the towns, that, in everything but in name, would be a house of representatives." This was the exact state of the case. The appeal was direct to the New England town system. In that system, acting through town-meetings called in a perfectly legal way, the popular leaders saw the material for perfect political organization. The units being of one mind, the way was open to a reorganization of the whole. The slow growth of a hundred and thirty years was now to produce its results. Without having recourse to any suddenly improvised political machinery, with no noise or confusion, but acting quietly through their accustomed local organizations, the people of Massachusetts were in the most natural manner conceivable about to take the management of their affairs into their own hands.

In this work Braintree only did its share. John Adams had removed to Boston, and was now busy with his law books. Yet both this year and the year after he drew up the Boston instructions to its representatives. When the Braintree town-meeting was held, on the 26th of September, Col. Josiah Quincy and Ebenezer Thayer were chosen to represent the town in the proposed convention. A letter of instructions to them was at the same meeting read and approved and ordered to be spread on the records, two pages of which are covered by it.

These instructions—and during this period many of them are to be found in the records of the towns—are no longer interesting reading. They relate to issues long since decided, and set forth principles which few now care to dispute; but historically, they are of the utmost value. Generally well written, though in the somewhat turgid style of the day, they almost always show a clear idea both of what was wanted and of the means through which it was proposed to get it. That such papers should have ema-

nated at once from so many towns in the province shows more clearly than anything else the generally high standard of political thought which then prevailed. Nor were these papers the work of a few leaders in advance of the people. The whole popular column was moving together. The instructions, prepared by committees, were read and understood in town-meeting. Those of Weymouth were cast in the same mould as those of Braintree. It was one voice, and it emitted no uncertain sound. It was the voice of an intelligent people moving by an accustomed path towards a given end which they distinctly saw. Hence there was nothing strange, irregular, or mob-like in their action. Even when engaged in a revolution they elaborately argued every measure, and took each new step in careful conformity with law and precedent.

Between September, 1765, and September, 1776, there are seven of these state papers, as they may properly be called, entered at length on the Braintree records, filling eighteen closely-written folio pages. First are the town instructions to its representative in relation to the Stamp Act; last is the Declaration of Independence. Between these come the instructions to Col. Quincy and Ebenezer Thayer, delegates to the Boston convention of September, 1768; the resolutions of March 1, 1773, in response to the circular report of the committee of correspondence of the Boston town-meeting of Oct. 28, 1772; the report and resolves on taxation without representation of March 11, 1774; the brief instructions of Jan. 23, 1775, to Deacon Joseph Palmer, town delegate to the Provincial Congress held at Cambridge; and, March 15th, the full covenant for non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation then recommended by the Continental Congress.

Of these several papers, the resolves of March 1, 1773, are the most noticeable. They appear to have been drawn by Gen. and Deacon Palmer, an active freeman of the town, who then and for several years after was prominent in the North Precinct. Though born in England, and emigrating at thirty years of age, Gen. Palmer was an ardent patriot, and in 1774 represented Braintree in the Provincial Congress. He was at the head of the committee to which the Boston report was referred. Hutchinson says that the responses of "some of the towns were very high and inflammatory." Perhaps he so classed those of Braintree. Though they began in a measured way, they were certainly explicit, and clearly revealed the advance of public opinion. From them to a declaration of political independence was but one step, and not a long one. Yet these resolves were

passed more than two years before the fight at Concord bridge. They were in these words:

"We, your Committee, &c., report,—

"1st. That we apprehend the state of the rights of the colonists, and of this Province in particular, together with a list of the infringements and violations of those rights, as stated in the Pamphlets committed to us, are in general fairly represented, and that the town of Boston be hereby thanked for this instance of their extraordinary care of the public welfare.

"2d. That all taxations, by what name soever called, imposed upon us without our consent by any earthly power, are unconstitutional, oppressive, and tend to enslave us.

"3d. That as our Fathers left their native Country and Friends in order that they and their Posterity might enjoy that civil and religious Liberty here which they could not enjoy there, we, their descendants, are determined by the grace of God that our consciences shall not accuse us with having acted unworthy such pious and venerable Heroes, and that we will, by all Lawful ways and means, preserve at all events all our civil and religious rights and privileges.

"4th. That by the divine constitution of things there is such a connection between civil and religious Liberty, that in whatever nation or government the one is crushed the other seldom or ever survives long after. Of this History furnishes abundant evidence.

"5th. That all Civil officers are, or ought to be, Servants to the people, and dependent upon them for their official support; and every instance to the contrary, from the Governor downward, tends to crush and destroy civil liberty.

"6th. That we bear true loyalty to our Lawful king, George the 3d, and unfeigned affection to our Brethren in Great Britain and Ireland, and to all our Sister Colonies, and so long as our mother-country protects us in our Charter rights and privileges, so long will we, by divine assistance, exert our utmost to promote the welfare of the whole British Empire, which we earnestly pray may flourish uninterruptedly in the paths of righteousness till time shall be no more.

"7th. That Mr. Thayer, our Representative, be directed, and he hereby is directed, to use his utmost endeavors that a Day of Fasting and Prayer be appointed throughout the Province for humbling ourselves before God in this day of darkness, and imploring divine direction and assistance."

Events now moved rapidly. On the 18th of December of this year (1773) the tea was thrown into Boston Harbor, Deacon Palmer's son from Braintree aiding in the work. On the 1st of the following June, Governor Hutchinson sailed away from Boston into his life-long exile, and the same day the Port Bill went into effect. During June also the General Court appointed five delegates to represent the province in the first Continental Congress; and August 10th, John Adams set off with his colleagues for Philadelphia, having previously moved his wife and family back to Braintree from their home in Queen Street, Boston. On the 22d of August Braintree appointed Deacon Palmer, Col. Thayer, and Capt. Penniman its delegates to the county convention, and likewise its committee of correspondence; a larger body of six, at the head of which was Norton Quincy, was likewise instructed to act as a sort of committee of public safety.

For this latter committee there was then supposed to be special need in Braintree. The town powder was stored in a small building on the common in the North Precinct, and some anxiety was felt as to its safety. Owing to the presence of the Church of England people, the North Precinct was looked upon as a Tory hot-bed. Party feeling there certainly ran high, "and very hard words and threats of blows upon both sides were given out." In the course of the month of September, Gen. Gage sent two companies of soldiers over to Charlestown, and secured some ammunition stored there. This led to a tumultuous gathering next day at Cambridge, and the excitement soon spread through the neighboring towns. Mrs. John Adams then tells the story of what occurred in Braintree:

"The report took here on Friday, and on Sunday a soldier was seen lurking about the Common, supposed to be a spy, but most likely a deserter. However, intelligence of it was communicated to the other parishes, and about eight o'clock Sunday evening there passed by here about two hundred men, preceded by a horse-cart, and marched down to the powder-house, from whence they took the powder, and carried it into the other parish, and there secreted it. I opened the window upon their return. They passed without any noise, not a word among them until they came against this house, when some of them, perceiving me, asked me if I wanted any powder. I replied, 'No, since it is in such good hands.' The reason they gave for taking it was that we had so many Tories here they dared not trust us with it; they had taken Vinton¹ in their train, and upon their return they stopped between Cleverly's and Etter's and called upon him to deliver two warrants. Upon his producing them, they put it to vote whether they should burn them, and it passed in the affirmative. They then made a circle and burnt them. They then called a vote whether they should huzza, but, it being Sunday evening, it passed in the negative. They called upon Vinton to swear that he would never be instrumental in carrying into execution any of these new acts. They were not satisfied with his answers; however, they let him rest. A few days afterwards, upon his making some foolish speeches, they assembled to the amount of two or three hundred, and swore vengeance upon him unless he took a solemn oath. Accordingly, they chose a committee and sent it with him to Major Miller's to see that he complied; and they waited his return, which, proving satisfactory, they dispersed. This town appears as high as you can well imagine, and, if necessary, would soon be in arms. Not a Tory but hides his head. The

Church parson thought they were coming after him, and ran up garret; they say another jumped out of his window and hid among the corn, whilst a third crept under a board fence and told his beads."

The powder was removed on Sunday, September 4th, and the alarm caused among the church people by such proceedings was naturally great. Their sympathizers were almost wholly confined to Boston, and accordingly exaggerated rumors soon began to get currency there of the dangers to which Mr. Winslow and the members of his society were exposed. Lexington and Concord were still six months in the future, and public feeling had not yet reached the pitch of intolerance to which it subsequently rose. These rumors accordingly scandalized the law-abiding sentiment of Braintree, and early in October the matter was brought to the notice of an adjourned town-meeting. The following preamble and vote were then passed:

"WHEREAS, a report has been spread in the Town of Boston and other places that a considerable Number of People in this Town had entered into a combination to Disturb and harrass the Reverend Mr. Winslow and other members of the church of England, with a letter to oblige them to leave the Town. And no evidence appearing to support the charge, Therefore

"Voted, That said report is Malicious, false and injurious, and calculated to defame this Town, and that we protest against all such combinations as being subversive of good Government. We being as ready to allow that right of private judgment to others which we claim for ourselves.

"Voted, The relation Mr. Peter Etter made respecting his conduct is satisfactory to the Town."

Peter Etter was a German by extraction, and one of the company that undertook the development of glass-works in Braintree in 1752. He continued to be an inhabitant of the town after that enterprise failed, and took an active part in public affairs. Though apparently a churchman, he seems to have been on excellent social and political terms with John Adams, who used, with his wife, to take tea with him; and apparently it was well known in the town that on public issues he did not sympathize with his rector. It was not so with all. Major Miller evidently stood well with his townsmen. He had served acceptably in many offices, and was on the board of selectmen as late as 1772. But he belonged to the church and the gentry,—the class of the Apthorps, Borlands, and Vassalls,—and at the very meeting which passed the votes just quoted all persons in the town who felt "aggrieved by the conduct of others respecting our public affairs" were enjoined to go to a committee of observation, then appointed, who were "desired, if possible, to remove the grounds of uneasiness (if real), and direct all inquiries."

Three years passed away before the persecution of

¹ The Vinton here mentioned was Capt. John Vinton, of Braintree Middle Precinct. He was then deputy sheriff, and as such had in his hands a number of the newly-issued warrants for summoning juries, in pursuance of the act of Parliament for new modeling the government of Massachusetts. Though an official under the colonial government, John Vinton was at a later time an earnest patriot, and held a commission in the Revolutionary army. (Vinton Memorial, pp. 57-61.) Joseph Cleverly and Peter Etter were both members of the Braintree Episcopal church, and they lived on the old Plymouth road, near Penn's Hill, and were accordingly neighbors of Mrs. Adams. It has already been seen (*ante*, p. 332) that Etter was a warm political friend of John Adams.

the Tories in Braintree became open and pronounced. Meanwhile they were certainly treated with no little forbearance. Even after the Declaration of Independence had been read from the North Precinct pulpit and entered in the records of the town, Mrs. Adams, on the 29th of September, 1776, wrote to her husband: "The church is opened here every Sunday, and the king prayed for, as usual, in open defiance of Congress." In reply, he expressed his surprise at "prayers in public for an abdicated king," and declared that nothing of the kind was heard anywhere in the country except New York and Braintree. "This practice," he added, "is treason against the State, and cannot be long tolerated." Outwardly, and in other respects, Mr. Winslow was probably more discreet, but it has already been observed that he felt bound by his ordination oath to conform literally to the ritual, and he did so until at last the long-suppressed popular feeling found open expression. In June, 1777, a town-meeting was called for the purpose of agreeing upon a list of those persons dwelling in Braintree who were "esteemed inimical" to the popular cause. The selectmen presented the following names: Rev. Edward Winslow, Maj. Ebenezer Miller, John Cheesman, Joseph Cleverly, James Apthorp, William Veazie, Benjamin Cleverly, Oliver Gay, and Nedabiah Bent. The following names were then added: Joseph Cleverly (second), William Veazie, Jr., Henry Cleverly, and Thomas Brackett. All of these persons it was then voted were "esteemed inimical," and William Penniman was chosen to procure evidence of their disloyalty and lay it before the court.

The coming event had cast its shadow before, and on the 2d of April, Mrs. Adams wrote: "The Church doors were shut up last Sunday in consequence of a presentiment; a farewell sermon preached and much weeping and wailing; persecuted, be sure, but not for righteousness' sake." The action of the town two months later was in the nature of a formal indictment of the whole society, for among the names of those recorded as "inimical" were its rector, its wardens, and all its leading members. Yet Mr. Winslow alone would seem to have left the town, following the British army to New York. In any event his occupation in Braintree was gone. Against the other members of the society proceedings do not seem to have been pressed, and afterwards they all of them become good citizens of the United States, their names again appearing in the Braintree and Quincy records, and, at last, on the stones in the graveyard. Later a certain amount of property in Braintree was seized and sold because of Tory owner-

ship, but it belonged chiefly to non-residents. In consequence of one of these seizures John Adams bought the old Vassall house, in which he passed the last twenty-five years of his life, and from which both he and his wife were buried. But the Tory persecution in Braintree, though it doubtless made the lives of those suspected miserable enough at the time, seems, so far as actual residents in the town were concerned, to have resulted only in the expatriation of Samuel Quincy, the Borlands, and the Rev. Edward Winslow. The other suspects quietly accepted the situation.

Returning to the autumn of 1774, after the seizure of the powder on the 4th of September Braintree was alive with rumors and military preparation. Returning from a visit to Salem, Mrs. Adams stopped at her house in Boston, and thence wrote to her husband on September 24th:

" 'In time of peace prepare for war' (if this may be called a time of peace) resounds throughout the country. Next Tuesday they are warned at Braintree, all above fifteen and under sixty, to attend with their arms; and to train once a fortnight from that time is a scheme which lies much at heart with many."

She then goes on to speak of a conspiracy among the negroes in Boston, which, it was supposed, had just been discovered, and she adds,—

"There is but little said, and what steps they will take in consequence of it I know not. I wish most sincerely there was not a slave in the province; it always appeared a most iniquitous scheme to me to fight ourselves for what we are daily robbing and plundering from those who have as good a right to freedom as we have. You know my mind on this subject."

In the form of covenant "very unanimously" adopted in the Braintree town-meeting of 15th March following the date of this letter there appears this clause,—

"We will neither import, or purchase any slave imported since the first day of December last, and will wholly discontinue the slave trade; and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it."

The two utterances taken together are significant, for Mr. Adams had returned from Philadelphia in October, 1774, and it was he, doubtless, who draughted the covenant. Immediately on his getting back to Braintree the town had chosen him as an additional delegate to the Provincial Congress, Messrs. Thayer and Palmer having been previously elected. He had passed the winter at home, and as soon as the covenant was adopted he came forward with another report as chairman of a committee on minute-men. It was voted to raise three companies, one in each precinct, to be composed of forty-one men each, including officers. Provision had already been made in January for military drill, and payment for attendance thereat; and now the minute-men in prompt attend-

ance were to receive "one shilling and four pence per day for one day in every week, and the selectmen were directed to supply the officers of the three companies with money to pay off said men day by day;" and if there were no funds in the treasury they were to borrow on the town's credit. On the 19th of April occurred the affair of Lexington and Concord, and on the 24th the adjourned town-meeting directed the selectmen to "dismiss Mr. Rice, their Grammar School master as soon as their present engagements are expired." It was evidently thought that there was no money for anything but men and munitions; and ten days later Mrs. Adams wrote to her husband: "Mr. Rice is going into the army as captain of a company. We have no school. I know not what to do with John." This John was her oldest son, John Quincy, then a boy of seven, who, eighteen months later, she again refers to as having "become post-rider from Boston to Braintree."

It was the general belief, after the affair of Lexington and Concord had tightened the lines around Boston, that the need of supplies would oblige Gen. Gage to send out parties along the shore. As one of the salt-water neighborhoods, the North Precinct was accordingly in great and perpetual terror of forays. On the 4th of May, Mrs. Adams wrote: "There has been no descent upon the sea-coast. Guards are regularly kept." The widow of Josiah Quincy, Jr., who had died only a few weeks before, was then at the house of her father-in-law in the North Precinct,—the house, already referred to, in which President Josiah Quincy, of Harvard College, subsequently lived and died. On Saturday, April 29th, Mrs. Adams went to see her there, "and in the afternoon, from an alarm they had she and her sister with three others of the family, took refuge with [Mrs. Adams] and tarried all night." A little later Col. Quincy arranged with Deacon Holbrook, of the Middle Precinct, for a place of retreat, if he needed one; and Mr. Cranch, who lived at Germantown, did the same with Maj. Bass. Mrs. Adams herself secured a refuge at the house of her husband's brother.

So things went on from day to day, the now inevitable conflict drawing always nearer. At last, on Sunday morning, May 21st, Braintree had a veritable alarm,—the enemy was actually at its door. Three sloops and a cutter had come out from Boston Harbor and dropped anchor in Weymouth fore-river, not far from Germantown. Before six o'clock alarm-guns were heard, and shortly after the bells began to ring. Then the minute-men fell in at tap of drum on the training-field. The panic was great, especially in Weymouth, and men, women, and children came

flocking over the Plymouth road and down Penn's Hill to Braintree. The wildest rumors were circulated. Three hundred men had been landed! They were marching into Weymouth village! They were coming to Germantown! Meanwhile the companies of minute-men came rapidly in, showing sufficiently well what a hornet's nest the region was. They came from distances of twenty miles and more. Those from Braintree were naturally among the first on the ground. Young Elihu Adams, also a son of Deacon John Adams, and who afterwards died of dysentery contracted in camp during the siege of Boston, was in command of the Braintree company, and also one of the party which went out to drive the marauders away from Sheep Island, where they were foraging. This they succeeded in doing without loss to themselves.

Through all these events Mrs. Adams wrote that her house, being on the main road, was a scene of lasting confusion. "Soldiers coming in for a lodging, for breakfast, for supper, for drink, etc. Sometimes refugees from Boston, tired and fatigued, seek an asylum for a day, a night, a week." Meanwhile her husband was writing: "Let me caution you, my dear, to be upon your guard against the multitude of affrights and alarms which, I fear, will surround you;" but a little later he exclaims, "Oh, that I were a soldier! I will be! I am reading military books. Everybody must, and will, and shall be a soldier!"

All this was in May. At last, on the morning of Saturday, June 17th, a heavy cannonading to the northward awoke the town at early dawn. The British ships of war in Boston Harbor were firing at the breastwork which had been thrown up the night before on the crest of Bunker's Hill. The only records which have come down to us showing how that day was passed by those dwelling in Braintree are found in a letter from Mrs. Adams to her husband and in the later recollections of her son. Restless with excitement and suspense, unable to shut out the noise of the distant cannon, the mother, then a woman of a little more than thirty, taking with her the child of eight, went out to the neighboring Penn's Hill, and, climbing to its summit, looked towards Boston. It was a clear June day of intense heat, and across the blue bay they saw, against the horizon, the dense black volume of smoke which rolled away from the burning houses of Charlestown. Over the crest of the distant hill hung the white clouds which told of the battle going on beneath the smoke. There was withal something quite dramatic in the scene; for, as the two sat there silent and trembling, the child's hand clasped in that of the mother, thinking now of what

was taking place before their eyes, and now of the husband and father so far away at the Congress, they dreamed not at all of the great future for him and for the boy to be surely worked out in that conflict, the first pitched battle of which was then being fought before them.

The next day the mother wrote,—

"The battle began upon our intrenchments upon Bunker's Hill Saturday morning, about three o'clock, and has not ceased yet, and it is now three o'clock Sabbath afternoon. Charlestown is laid in ashes. It is expected they will come out over the Neck to-night, and a dreadful battle must ensue. Almighty God, cover the heads of our countrymen, and be a shield to our dear friends! How many have fallen we know not. The constant roar of the cannon is so distressing that we cannot eat, drink, or sleep. My bursting heart must find vent at my pen. 'The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; but the God of Israel is He that giveth strength and power unto his people. Trust in him at all times, ye people, pour out your hearts before him; God is a refuge for us.'"

There were no services held that Sunday in the North Precinct church, nor had there been on the Sunday before. "They delight in molesting us on the Sabbath," wrote Mrs. Adams. But at last, on the 25th of June, "we have sat under our own vine in quietness; have heard Mr. Taft. The good man was earnest and pathetic; I could forgive his weakness for the sake of his sincerity." Nor did her own pastor fully meet the spiritual needs of this lady, for presently she speaks of him as "our inanimate old bachelor," whom she "could not bear to hear;" and then says that he "made the best oration (he never prays, you know) I ever heard from him." Two companies of soldiers were now stationed in the town,—that of Capt. Turner, at Germantown, and that of Capt. Vinton, at Squantum. Presently they were engaged in small affairs in the harbor; but, before this, their presence led to a town-meeting episode which showed how the lessons of history were ingrained in the people. The descendants of the Puritans bore freshly in memory the fact that Cromwell had with his soldiery dispersed the Long Parliament. The town was to choose a representative. Col. Palmer and Mr. Thayer, dwelling in different precincts, were opposing candidates, and Captain Vinton's company was largely composed of men from Mr. Thayer's precinct. The meeting was held on the 12th of July, and again Mrs. Adams tells what took place:

"There was a considerable muster upon Thayer's side, and Vinton's company marched up in order to assist, but got sadly disappointed. Newcomb insisted upon it that no man should vote who was in the army. He had no notion of being under the military power; said we might be so situated as to have the greater part of the people engaged in the military, and then all power would be wrested out of the hands of the civil magistrate. He insisted upon its being put to vote, and carried his point immediately."

During the night of the 9th of July a body of three hundred volunteers put out in whale-boats from Germantown, and crossed over to Long Island, where they seized some cattle, sheep, and prisoners, and brought them off without being discovered from the vessels lying near. Their emulation being fired by this achievement, a few days later another party put off from the Moon Island, opposite Squantum, in open day, and fired the house and barn which the previous party had spared. Though exposed to a sharp fire from the enemy's ships, the whole force returned in safety, and only one of the covering party on the Moon was killed. Then all the companies guarding the south side of the bay were ordered to go to Nantasket, and cut and bring away the ripened grain. While there, and under the eyes of several men-of-war, they crossed over in their whale-boats and set fire to the light-house. Returning, they were fired upon and pursued, but got back without loss. Gen. Gage thereupon sent a force of carpenters, under guard of thirty marines, down to repair the building, and caused a new lamp to be set up. In consequence of this, on Sunday evening, the 29th, a body of men went off from Squantum in the whale-boats, surprised and overcame the guard, killing the lieutenant in command and one man, and completely destroyed the buildings. Returning with their prisoners they were hotly pursued, but escaped with the loss of one man killed. Two days after he was buried from Germantown. These were the only military operations undertaken during the siege of Boston from Quincy Bay; and though, as Mrs. Adams wrote, they were in themselves but trifling affairs, yet they served "to inure our men and harden them to danger."

The summer was hot and dry. There was meat to be had in abundance, but at one time it seemed probable that the corn crop would prove a failure, and famine might thus be added to war. Tea, coffee, and sugar became very scarce, but "whortleberries and milk we are not obliged to commerce for." The camps about Boston, swarming with raw, untrained levies, were not properly policed, nor were the food and mode of life such as the men were accustomed to. As a matter of course sickness ensued. The state of continual excitement and alarm in which the people of the neighboring towns had long been living naturally predisposed them to disease, and when the camp sickness took the form of dysentery it soon became epidemic and spread rapidly. Then followed some weeks of terrible trial. It was a time of pestilence. In Braintree Mr. Wibird was stricken down, and all through August and September the Sabbath services were not observed. There was almost no house

which did not count some dead, and two, three, and even four funerals would take place in a day.

"The small-pox in the natural way was not more mortal than this distemper has proved in this and many neighboring towns. . . . Mrs. Randall has lost her daughter. Mrs. Bracket hers. Mr. Thomas Thayer his wife. I know of eight this week who have been buried in this town. . . . In six weeks I count five of my near connections laid in the grave. . . . And such is the distress of the neighborhood that I can scarcely find a well person to assist in looking after the sick. Mr. Withered lies bad, Major Miller is dangerous, and Mr. Gay is not expected to live. . . . We have fevers of various kinds, the throat distemper, as well as the dysentery prevailing in this and the neighboring towns. . . . Sickness and death are in almost every family. I have no more shocking and terrible idea of any distemper, except the plague, than this. . . . So mortal a time the oldest man does not remember."

So wrote Mrs. Adams to her husband. His brother Elihu, who had just taken a commission in the army, was among the earliest victims. Returning home at that time, John Adams had started back to Philadelphia on the 26th of August, and between that day and the 8th of September there were eighteen persons buried in the Middle Precinct alone. The disease was supposed to be contagious, so that watchers and nurses could be obtained only with difficulty, and the sustained physical strain upon the well soon made them sick. Mrs. Adams' own house was a hospital. A servant was first taken down; she herself was then seized; another servant followed, and then one of her children; a third servant fell sick, and had to be moved to Weymouth, where she afterwards died. Thither Mrs. Adams followed her to be by the bedside of her own mother, and from thence, on October 1st, she wrote, in an agony of grief, to her husband,—

"Have pity upon me! have pity upon me, O thou my beloved, for the hand of God presseth me sore. Yet will I be dumb and silent, and not open my mouth, because Thou, O Lord, hast done it. How can I tell you (O my bursting heart!) that my dear mother has left me! After sustaining sixteen days' severe conflict, nature fainted, and she fell asleep. At times I was almost ready to faint under this severe and heavy stroke, separated from *thee*, who used to be a comforter to me in affliction; but, blessed be God! his ear is not heavy that He cannot hear, but He has bid us call upon Him in time of trouble."

Ten days after this letter was written Col. Josiah Quincy watched, from an upper window of his house, the ship that bore Gen. Gage down the harbor on his way home to England. The pane of glass is still preserved on which he then scratched a record of the incident. But six months more were to pass before the evacuation of Boston. During that time the apprehension of attack along the Braintree shore was continual; but those dwelling there had become accustomed to it, and took the alarms more quietly. Col. Quincy wrote,—

"Although we have five companies stationed near us, yet the shells thrown from the floating batteries and the flat-bottomed boats which row with twenty oars, carry fifty men each, and are defended with cannon and swivels, keep us under perpetual apprehension of being attacked whenever we shall become an object of sufficient magnitude to excite the attention of our enemies. Our circumstances are truly melancholy, and grow rather worse than better."

Towards the end of October the sickness abated, and as the winter came on the situation became in every way more endurable. Money, it was true, had already become scarce. Paper currency was at a discount of ten per cent., and a silver dollar was a great rarity. Prices had begun to rise. Those of foreign goods had doubled. Molasses was an article in common household use; its ordinary price had risen from twenty-five cents a gallon to forty. Of the domestic products, corn was sixty-five cents a bushel, rye eighty, hay twenty dollars a ton, and wood three dollars and a half a cord. Meat was abundant. The condition of the people was, therefore, in no way unbearable, and though Boston was in a state of siege only ten miles away, with the exception that the greater part of the able-bodied men were away in camp, life went on in Braintree much as usual.

This continued until March, the war and its incidents being, meanwhile, the great subject of discussion. Rumors of what was going on in camp and in Congress were abundant. Among others, there came a story, which was industriously bruited about, that Hancock and John Adams had both left Philadelphia, and sailed for England from New York on board an English man-of-war. In other words, they had proved traitors. In the morbid condition of the public mind, even this absurd story gained credence. Angry disputes took place in Braintree taverns, and "some men were collared and dragged out of the shop with great threats for reporting such scandalous lies." Norton Quincy, then one of the selectmen, seems to have been especially excited over the calumny. Though a man of indolent temper, he went so far as to offer his own life as a forfeit for that of the husband of his niece, should the report prove true. But, a mere war rumor, it was soon forgotten. Indeed, the beginning of new military operations soon drove all such wild ideas out of the people's heads.

On the 3d of March the sound of heavy cannonading from the direction of Boston warned the people of Braintree that new movements were going on. The militia were all mustered, and marched away with three days' rations. Scarcely a man was left in town, and the place of those serving as sea-coast guards was filled by others from the interior.

"I have just returned," wrote Mrs. Adams, "from Penn's Hill, where I have been sitting to hear the amazing roar of cannon, and from whence I could see every shell which was thrown. . . . I went to bed about twelve, and rose again a little after one. I could no more sleep than if I had been in the engagement; the rattling of the windows, the jar of the house, the continual roar of twenty-four pounders, and the bursting of shells. About six this morning there was quiet. I rejoiced in a few hours' calm. I hear we got possession of Dorchester Hill last night."

Three days later, she speaks of the militia as all returning, and of her great disappointment that nothing more was effected than the occupation of Dorchester Heights. "I hoped and expected more important and decisive scenes. I would not have suffered all I have for two such hills." A fortnight later the evacuation of Boston had been decided upon. "Between seventy and eighty vessels of various sizes are gone down and lie in a row in fair sight of this place, all of which appear to be loaded." The fear of marauding parties was so great at this time that the shores had to be guarded nightly. Under date of the 18th of March, when an adjourned town-meeting was to have been held, the following entry appears in the records:

"The inhabitants being obliged to guard the shores to prevent the threatened damages from the ships which lay in the harbor with the troops aboard, the meeting was adjourned to 25th instant, at one o'clock P.M."

Three days later, Col. Quincy reported as follows to Gen. Washington:

"Since the ships and troops fell down below, we have been apprehensive of an attack from their boats, in pursuit of live stock; but yesterday, in the afternoon we were happily relieved by the appearance of a number of whale-boats, stretching across our bay, under the command (as I have since learned) of the brave Lieut.-Col. Tupper, who in the forenoon had been cannonading the ships, with one or more field-pieces, from the east head of Thompson's Island, and I suppose last night cannonaded them from the same place, or from Spectacle Island. This judicious manœuvre had its genuine effect; for, this morning, the Admiral and all the rest of the ships, except one of the line, came to sail, and fell down to Nantasket Road, where a countless number is now collected."

At the same time Mrs. Adams wrote,—

"From Penn's Hill we have a view of the largest fleet ever seen in America. You may count upwards of a hundred and seventy sail. They look like a forest. . . . To what quarter of the world they are bound is wholly unknown; but it is generally thought to New York. Many people are elated with their quitting Boston. I confess I do not feel so. 'Tis only lifting a burden from one shoulder to the other, which is perhaps less able or less willing to support it. . . . Every foot of ground which they obtain now they must fight for, and may they purchase it at a Bunker Hill price."

And in reply, John Adams exclaimed,—

"We are taking precautions to defend every place that is in danger, the Carolinas, Virginia, New York, Canada. I can

think of nothing but fortifying Boston Harbor. I want more cannon than are to be had. I want a fortification upon Point Alderton, one upon Lovell's Island, one upon George's Island, several upon Long Island, one upon the Moon, one upon Squantum. I want to hear of half a dozen fire-ships, and two or three hundred fire-rafts prepared. I want to hear of row-galleys, floating batteries built, and booms laid across the channel in the narrows, and *Vaisseaux de Frise* sunk in it. I wish to hear that you are translating Braintree commons into the channel."

Though the body of the English fleet took its departure for Halifax during the month of March, a few vessels lay at anchor in the outer harbor or cruised about the bay for several weeks longer. They seemed reluctant to give up all pretence of maintaining a hold on Boston. At the end of May, Mrs. Adams wrote: "We have now in fair sight of my uncle's [Norton Quincy's house, at Mount Wollaston] the 'Commodore,' a thirty-six gun frigate, another large vessel, and six small craft." At last military movements were made under orders from the patriot authorities looking to the occupation of the islands. In consequence of these the last remnant of the fleet, "'Commodore' and all," put to sea upon the 14th of June, and "not a transport, a ship, or a tender [was next day] to be seen." Braintree, in common with her sister-towns on Boston Bay, was thereafter allowed to rest in peace.

So far as Massachusetts was concerned, the war of independence now entered upon a new stage. Neither any longer was the enemy on the hearth-stone, nor was the struggle a novelty. The glow of excitement which stimulated and made easy the first patriotic movement had passed away. In its place came a consciousness of the drag and drain of a seemingly endless war. In this respect the experience of one generation is but a repetition of that of another. The ugly details of the past are forgotten, while whatever there was of heroic about it stands out clean cut and prominent. On the other hand, the selfish, venal spirit of the present makes itself painfully apparent, and is supposed always to be of recent development,—one of the characteristics of a race degenerate. A careful examination of the record reveals a different story. The years between 1860 and 1865 will lose nothing by contrast with those between 1776 and 1782. In each case the conflict opened on a people wild with patriotic ardor. All were burning to do something; many could not do too much. Money was poured out like water; regiments formed as if by magic. Self-sacrifice was the order of the day, and life in the presence of trial assumed an unknown charm. For the time being a whole people had become heroic.

Then came the reaction. The realities of war be-

gan to be felt. Enlistments fell off in 1776, as they did in 1862. It grew harder to procure men just in proportion to the more pressing need of men. Values were unsettled. Prices rose. The poorer and more selfish natures began to show the baseness of which they were capable. The voice of the croaker was loud in the land. The contractor grew rich; the patriot poor. It seemed as though the war would never end; not a few were forward to express the wish that it had never begun. The weak, the craven, and the mean longed for quiet and the flesh-pots.

Even while the town clerk of Braintree, in obedience to the mandate of the Provincial Council, was entering the Declaration of Independence on the records, "there to remain as a perpetual memorial,"—only three months after the last British ship had been driven from Boston Harbor,—even thus early Mrs. Adams wrote as follows to her husband:

"I am sorry to see a spirit so venal prevailing everywhere. When our men were drawn out for Canada, a very large bounty was given them; and now another call is made upon us. No one will go without a large bounty, though only for two months, and each town seems to think its honor engaged in outbidding the others. The province pay is forty shillings. In addition to that, this town voted to make it up six pounds. They then drew out the persons most unlikely to go, and they are obliged to give three pounds to hire a man. Some pay the whole fine, —ten pounds. Forty men are now drafted from this town. More than one-half, from sixteen to fifty, are now in the service. This method of conducting will create a general uneasiness in the Continental army."

She then goes on to speak of the rage for privateering which prevailed, and adds that "vast numbers" were employed in that way. Before entering further into the burden which the war then imposed on Braintree, it will be well to try to form some idea of the strength which was there to bear the burden. What was the population of the town during the Revolution?—and what was its wealth? The census of 1765 gives the population at 2433, that of 1776 at 2871, and that of 1790 at 2771. During the war, therefore, taken as one period, Braintree must have numbered a population of close upon 2800 souls. Of these, 700 would have been males above sixteen years of age; for the war lasted eight years, and in the course of it a new arms-bearing generation grew up. Experience has always shown that, for the practical purposes of war, men above forty years of age are useless. As members of a home-guard and during short periods of service, they can be made more or less effective. But the bivouac, long marches, and unaccustomed fare break them down. They are not equal to campaign exposure. Consequently not more than two-thirds at most of the men above sixteen in any community are properly capable of bearing arms.

Those above forty years of age, and the halt, the lame, and the blind must be exempted. During the years 1776 to 1782, therefore, the whole arms-bearing population of Braintree did not exceed 475 at the outside. It probably fell considerably short of that number.

As respects available wealth, it is far more difficult to fix on any safe basis for estimate. This subject has already been considered. It has been stated that the Braintree people during the colonial period had substance, but very little of what would now be called quick capital. In other words, they had nothing which could readily be turned into money. They owned the houses in which they lived, their farms, farm buildings, and stock. They had clothes and some furniture. A few had money out at interest; and others were in debt. To this general rule of no available means there were, of course, in an old town like Braintree a few exceptions. Such were Col. Quincy, Major Miller, Gen. Palmer, and, possibly, Mr. Thayer. John Adams was not an exception to it. He had nothing except his house in Queen Street, Boston, and the farm at Penn's Hill. The farm his wife tried to manage. Few men were more capable, and yet in September, 1777, she wrote to him, "Unless you return, what little property you possess will be lost. . . . As to what is here under my immediate inspection, I do the best I can with it. But it will not, at the high price labor is, pay its way." This was the common experience. The Penn's Hill farm also affords a basis on which to make an approximate estimate of the wealth of the town. One part of that farm consisted of thirty-five acres of arable land, with a house, barn, and other buildings. With this part went eighteen acres of pasture. Bought in 1774, the cost of the property was £440, or \$1465. In 1765 there were 327 houses in Braintree, occupied by 357 families. At the time of the war the number of houses may have increased to 400. That bought by John Adams was one of the better sort. Judging by the sum paid for it, an estimate of \$300 to a house and a family would seem to be liberal, for in the town there were some paupers and many poor people, who, living only, never accumulated anything. The owners of farms were accounted the rich men. The sum of \$400,000 would thus represent the aggregate accumulated wealth of Braintree in 1776.

Such being the strength,—450 men capable of bearing arms, with an accumulation of \$400,000 behind them,—it remains to consider the burden. This is no less difficult correctly to estimate than the other. The rolls show, for instance, that Braintree furnished 1600 men for military duty in the course of the war,

besides a large number (of which there is no record) who served on the water. And, again, in one single year (1781) it assessed itself \$600,000 to buy beef for the army and pay the town expenses. But the \$600,000 were paid in paper currency, and the term of service of the men was apt not to exceed three days. Such figures only serve to falsify. During the Revolution Braintree did not contribute either 1600 men or a million dollars, for the simple reason that her inhabitants did not number the one or have the other. The drain was doubtless heavy enough, but it was at least limited by the total resources.

In considering, then, the Braintree enlistments, those for short periods must be left out of the account. A service of one or two days in guarding the shore may have been a summer picnic, with an agreeable spice of danger, but in no sense was it war. The men engaged in that service were not soldiers. They were mere members of a *posse comitatus*. The shorter enlistments also were of not much more value. Indeed, experience has shown that in actual war there is no more cruel way of wasting blood and treasure than sending to the field men enlisted for a few weeks or months. Almost never are they of any real service.

A Mr. Partridge, of Duxbury, one of a committee who waited on Washington in October, 1776, asked him whether enlistments for one year would not suffice. He exclaimed in reply, "Good God! gentlemen, our cause is ruined if you engage men for only a year. You must not think of it. If we hope for success we must have men enlisted for the whole term of the war." This course was too Spartan; the weaker, the more wasteful, and more murderous one of short enlistments was pursued. Accordingly, men were enlisted in Braintree for the Canada expedition in 1776, for the Rhode Island expeditions in 1777 and 1778, and for the Penobscot expedition of 1779; others went down to garrison the castle in the harbor. Furnishing and equipping these men went far toward exhausting the town; but it was playing at war. It was the three-year Continentals who did the work. They were at Long Island, and they were at Stony Point; they forced Burgoyne's intrenchments, and captured Rahl's Hessians; they bore the heat of Monmouth, and stormed the redoubt at Yorktown. This was war. The question is always,—How many of these men did the town put into the field? Picnics and summer promenades do not count.

So also as regards taxes and supplies. That the stress on the towns during the Revolution was great is indisputable. They were called on for money and they were called on for men, for clothes, and for meat.

But the figures are apt to be expressed in Continental currency. There was no financial, as there was no military, folly which the New England people did not commit during the Revolution. Throughout they showed that the town-meeting is ill adapted to war. They tried to make patriotism a substitute for the provost-guard. They issued false money. They regulated prices. They mobbed those who preferred not to exchange good merchandise for worthless paper. It was not in them to do what Frederick II. did in Prussia,—take the men they needed and the supplies they needed and finish up the work in hand. That would have been war. What they did was to campaign interminably under town-meeting inspiration.

As regards the actual money contributions of Braintree to the war of independence, the records are suggestive, but exasperatingly vague. They are full of votes alluding to reports and statements at the time made, but since lost. There are almost no exact figures. Even when supplemented by the State archives they fail to piece out the story. One thing is apparent: the zeal of the early 1775 soon vanished. Not only in the years which followed could few recruits be obtained from among the townsmen, but they would not submit to a draft. In September, 1777, and again in June, 1780, the Braintree town-meeting formally voted to indemnify the militia officers for any fine they might incur by omitting to draft men when required so to do by the General Court. Committee after committee was then appointed to fill up the quota by going out to hunt up men in other towns. The inhabitants were finally divided into classes, and each class was called upon to somewhere secure its recruits. The poorest and worst material in the community was thus collected together and swept into the ranks. A large portion of the heroes of '76 were men of this stamp. In 1781, for instance, Capt. Joseph Baxter, one of the town recruiting committee, had a long wrangle with the selectmen of Boston over a wretched bounty-jumper named Williams. Both parties claimed him as one of their quota. The Boston agents had given him fifteen guineas, and Capt. Baxter "was drove to the utmost extremity to prove the justness of his claim to said Williams, but finally obtained him." The records of the year 1780 indicate the most severe stress. They read as follows, the meeting being held in the Middle Precinct meeting-house on the 27th of June. The motion was

"To make an offer to such persons as will engage to go into the service.

"After a considerable debate on the matter, it was

"Voted, To give each man One Thousand Dollars as a

Bounty, also Half a Bushel of Corn for Every Day from the Time they march to the time they are discharged or leave the army; and also half a bushel of Corn for every Twenty miles they shall be from home when discharged; and also

"Voted, That the town will pay them the forty shillings per month promised by the State, in hard money, if the soldiers enable the town to Receive the said 40/ from the State. Unless it will best sute the soldiers to Receive it from the State themselves.

"Voted, The Selectmen should give Security to the persons that shall engage pursuant to the foregoing vote; and also the Selectmen Procure the Corn at Harvest, and Store it for the men until they return.

"General Palmer generously gave into the hands of the moderator One Thousand and Eighty Dollars, to be equally divided among the thirty-six men that shall first engage in the six months' service as a Reinforcement to the Continental Army. For which the thanks of the Town were voted him.

"The Familys of such men as shall engage for the Term of six months shall be supply'd by the Selectmen with Corn, wood, or such other articles as they stand in need of, which is to be charged and Reducted from the wages of that person, which is to be paid him in Corn upon his Returning home."

At an adjourned meeting held the next day it was further voted to exempt from tax all notes issued by the town for money loaned it to procure men. Two days later the town again met, and then

"The Committee Reported that they had Inlisted thirty-one men, and that there was a prospect of Inlisting the other five men which is wanting to complete the first 36 men called for, and likewise a part or all the nine men Required.

"General Palmer generously made the same offer to the nine men as he did to the 36 men,—that was thirty dollars each; for which the Thanks of the Town was again Voted him."

At an adjourned meeting, held on the 5th of July, it was,

"after a Long Debate, Voted that the officers' pay, including the State's pay, be made equal to a Private."

At another adjourned meeting on the 10th,

"the Votes that was past on that day (5th) Concerning the officers' pay being all disannul'd and void, Voted, To give each officer that shall go from this Town for the three months' service Four Hundred Dollars, being the same sum as was voted the soldiers as a Bounty; also Voted the officers the same pay from the town, Exclusive of their other pay, as the Soldiers receive. Cap. Newcomb appeared to go upon the encouragement."

The calls for men were incessant until 1782. A new crop of fighting material had then matured, for the boy not yet twelve when the skirmish at Concord bridge took place was eighteen at the surrender of Yorktown. Between 1775 and 1782, as nearly as can now be estimated, Braintree sent into the field about 550 men, enlisted for periods of six months or over. The number of men, as well as the length of enlistment, varied with the different years. In 1775, for instance, besides militia to guard the coast, the

town sent not less than 150 men, enlisted to the close of the year, into Washington's army about Boston. In 1776 about 120 men were furnished. In 1777 some seventy were enlisted for three years. In no year were less than forty sent, except in 1781, when the enlistment appears to have been for four months only. Under this system the same men in the course of a seven-years' war may have enlisted several times. It is impossible, therefore, to even estimate the portion of Braintree's 650 arms-bearing men who actually served in the Continental army, though it is probably safe to say that the number did not fall below 300. For shorter terms and in the militia every man in town capable of bearing them bore arms. The average force of Continentals which the town kept in the field would seem to have been about seventy men. There is no record of the number of those who were wounded, or who died in battle or in camp. Neither do the figures which have been given include those who served on the sea. Indeed, it is only through incidental mention in the letters of Mrs. Adams that we even know that privateering was all the rage among the young men of Braintree. Yet not only did she so describe it in 1776, but five years later, in December, 1781, she sent to her husband at the Hague the names of no less than twelve Braintree boys captured in the British Channel on the privateer "Essex," from Salem, and then confined in Plymouth jail. "Ned Savil," "Job Field," and "Josiah Bass" were unmistakable North Precinct names, and doubtless many score of others saw service in this same way. Nor was it a service lightly to be spoken of. The supplies and munitions of war picked up by the Yankee privateers went far toward keeping Washington's army in the field.

So far, therefore, as men were concerned, it seems probable that the Revolutionary land and sea service combined kept at least a fourth part of the effective arms-bearing force of Braintree continually employed from 1775 to 1782. They were drawn away from all peaceful occupations, and, in place of being producers, they became consumers. What the consumption of the war amounted to now remains to be considered. During the three years prior to Lexington and Concord—that is, between 1772 and 1774—Braintree raised annually by taxation the sum of £150 provincial money, or \$500, to meet current town expenses; the precinct or church levy being a distinct charge. In 1776 the sum of £1176 was raised under three separate votes. This, too, was in hard money, for even as late as December of that year silver was but ten per cent. premium. The next year the amount raised was £1500. Indian corn was still

only five shillings a bushel, its ordinary price being four shillings; but rye had doubled, selling for twelve shillings, while rum had gone up from three to eight shillings, and molasses was not to be had. In May, 1778, the sum of £4000 was ordered to be assessed immediately, for in April a requisition in kind of shirts, shoes, and stockings had been made on the town. A similar requisition for blankets had been made in January, 1777. In June, 1779, another requisition of shirts, shoes, and stockings was made, the town to furnish "a number of these articles equal to one-seventh Part of the Male Inhabitants above the Age of sixteen years;" from which possibly it might be inferred that Braintree then had some ninety men in service. In January the selectmen had been ordered to procure one thousand bushels of grain for the town, and in November a levy of £6000 was voted "toward defraying the charges of the same." The currency was now fast losing its value,—how fast may be inferred from the fact that in place of the former allowance of two pence a head for killing old blackbirds, in May, 1780, the sum of thirty shillings was voted, while the three shillings a day for labor on the highways became seven pounds ten shillings. Indeed, there were no longer any quotable prices. Calico was from thirty to forty dollars per yard, molasses twenty dollars a gallon, sugar four dollars a pound. In May, 1780, the selectmen were ordered to secure corn, so as to be prepared to give those who enlisted half a bushel of it a day instead of money. In July a requisition came for shirts, shoes, stockings, and blankets, and another for horses; in September a third for 23,400 pounds of beef, and in December yet a fourth for 44,933 additional pounds of beef. In August it was voted to raise £120,000, and in October £60,000 more. At the same time the selectmen were directed to "wait on Col. Quincy and know of him whether he will lend the Town a sum of hard money." He apparently did so; though exactly how it was used or what became of it was subsequently a matter of curious inquiry and repeated investigation.

But the paper money delusion was now over. The issues were discredited, and but half of the £200,000 assessment of 1780 was ever collected. In 1781 the sum of £1400 in specie was raised, and the town as usual was called on for beef and clothing in kind. In 1782 only £700 were raised, but the requisitions for men and supplies still came in. In March, 1783, the old record-book, which had served for fifty-two years, was full, and when he bought a new one the town clerk noted on its first page that its price was "Five Silver Dollars."

In view of these requisitions in kind, and the utter confusion of the currency, it is impossible to say what the real money cost of the Revolution was. When peace at last came Braintree was heavily in debt. But its notes had shared the fate of the paper currencies in which they were payable. Some of them were paid; some were compromised; some were repudiated. The annual tax levy, which before the war was only £150, after it became £1000. The cases of individual hardship must have been many. Fortunately there were in those days few who lived on fixed incomes. Indeed, the minister was almost the only such person who could be suggested. All others were dependent on their labor or the produce of their fields. Taxes and the increased price of labor more than used up the whole profits of industry. During the entire Revolutionary period the people were eating into their accumulated substance. Braintree, it has been seen, kept an average of seventy men in the Continental army, besides militia, and practically, of course, had to pay and supply them. This could not have been done at less than three shillings per day for each man. Consequently, at the lowest computation, the war of independence could not have cost the inhabitants of Braintree less than \$100,000 in money. It has been seen that \$100,000 was probably equivalent to at least one-fourth part of the entire accumulation since the settlement of the town. That one-fourth part of the whole substance of the community should have been thus consumed in distant military operations seems incredible; and the statement of the fact should cause in subsequent generations a realizing sense of the obstinate spirit of independence which nerved the patriot side. In 1786 the population was not yet so large as it had been ten years before, in 1776, and a long period of terrible depression followed the return of peace. The stress had indeed been great and the loss of men and means oppressive; but none the less Braintree had been fortunate,—the war had never once crossed the boundary of the town.

The military contribution of Braintree to the war of independence was limited to men and supplies. She furnished no officer who rose to high command, or evinced marked soldierly qualities. Deacon Joseph Palmer was commissioned brigadier-general, but, though a man of active nature and full of enterprise of a certain sort, Palmer was then sixty years of age. His campaigning days were past. Full of zeal, he was at Bunker Hill, and subsequently very active during the siege of Boston, but his largest experience was as commander of the Massachusetts

contingent in the unfortunate "secret expedition" of September, 1777, planned to drive the British from Rhode Island. It is claimed that the wretched failure of the expedition was not to be laid at Gen. Palmer's door; but Mrs. Adams could not refrain from saying in a letter to her husband,—“I know you will be mortified, but if you want your arms crowned with victory, you should not appoint what Gen. Gates calls dreaming deacons to conduct them.”

During the later years of the struggle John Adams was absent from the country. In November, 1777, he had come home and then, while still at Braintree, been selected to represent the Congress in Europe. All arrangements having been made, the frigate "Boston" reported in Boston Harbor to carry him abroad, and in February it lay at anchor in Nantasket Roads. On the morning of the 13th, Mr. Adams left his house at Penn's Hill, and accompanied by his son John Quincy, now a boy of ten, drove down to Norton Quincy's, at Mount Wollaston, on the Germantown road. His wife did not accompany him; most probably she did not feel equal to so doing. Hardly had he got to Norton Quincy's when a boat from the frigate pulled up to the beach. In it was Captain Tucker, of the "Boston." Coming up to the house he joined Mr. Adams, who, after writing a few hurried lines to his wife, walked down to the shore, and, bidding good-by to Norton Quincy, the party was rowed across the bay to the frigate. As the father and the young lad drew away from the familiar land, they could not but have cast homesick glances back to it; for it was mid-winter, and the British were masters of the sea. But "Johnny," his father wrote, behaved "like a man."

Mr. Adams returned home the next year, reaching Braintree on the 2d of September. A week later a town-meeting was held for the purpose, among other things, of choosing delegates to the convention which was to meet at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. It was voted to send only one delegate, and "the Honble. John Adams, Esq., was chosen for that purpose." While yet engaged in the work of drafting the Constitution Mr. Adams was again sent abroad, and left Braintree on the 13th of November. On the 22d of the following May "the freeholders and other inhabitants of Braintree qualified to vote in the choice of a Representative"—so the record ran—met in the Middle Precinct meeting-house and made choice of Richard Cranch to the General Court; at the same time "the male Inhabitants of said Town of the age of Twenty-one Years and upwards" were assembled to consider of the form of government agreed on by

the convention. "The Form being Read, The Town thought proper to choose a Committee to take the same under consideration and Report upon the adjournment." A committee of fifteen was accordingly selected, with Gen. Palmer at its head. This was by no means the first time in recent years that the inhabitants of Braintree had met to consider questions of fundamental law. And, indeed, nothing could be more characteristic than the formal and deliberate manner in which they uniformly approached the subject. They seemed fully impressed with its importance. In February, 1778, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union then drawn up by the Continental Congress had been submitted. The Braintree record states that in the town-meeting these articles were "distinctly and Repeatedly read and maturely considered." They were approved except in one point. The action of the town upon this was significant, as showing how jealous the ordinary New Englander was of his local independence, and what a vast educational work then remained to be done before a stable Federal Constitution had any chance of adoption. It was provided in the Articles of Confederation that Congress should "have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace or war." For this necessary provision the town of Braintree formally submitted the following absurd substitute: "The United States in Congress Assembled shall first obtain the approbation of the Legislative Body of each of the United States, or the major part of them, before they shall determine on peace or war."

At this same time the General Court submitted a draft of a State Constitution which had been prepared by it for approval by the people. It was considered in a Braintree town-meeting held on the 13th of April. Having been read, it was referred to a committee of fifteen to take the same "under Consideration and Report upon the adjournment." Capt. Peter B. Adams, a younger brother of John, was chairman of this committee. A month later it reported that those composing it "did not approve" of the proposed government, and "it being put to the members present, thirteen was in favor of the form, seventy-four against it."

Gen. Palmer's committee had the Constitution of 1780 under consideration for two weeks. It then reported "sum alterations and amendments, which being read to the Town was Voted and axcepted." Gen. Palmer was then chosen a delegate, in place of John Adams, to attend the convention which was to perfect the draft. The first election under the Constitution was held on the 4th of the following September, and

in Braintree 106 votes were cast for Governor, of which John Hancock received 95, and James Bowdoin 11. Richard Cranch was four weeks later chosen the first representative. The following year only 62 votes were cast, and in 1782 only 94. In the last-named year the vote between Hancock and Bowdoin was a tie; but in 1783, Benjamin Lincoln received 87 votes to 14 cast for Hancock. The war was now over, and the people of Braintree, in common with the rest of the State, were feeling the full effects of the reaction which followed it. There had been a complete financial collapse; business and enterprise were dead, and labor was in comparatively little demand. The utmost discontent prevailed, and an inferior set of political leaders made their appearance. It was the time which preceded Shay's insurrection. Yet, so far as the record shows, the town of Braintree had now fallen back into the old accustomed ways. The regular town-meeting was held, and the usual action taken at it. The great question of the day related to finances. They were in extreme confusion. The valuation for work done on the highways had fallen from £7 10s. a day in 1780 to three shillings now, and in the collection of taxes a dollar in silver was ordered to be accepted in lieu of \$120 in Continental currency. The schools had been reopened, and though the Committee of Safety was still in existence, its work had ceased. But there was one subject, besides the town debts and the badness of the times, which now worried Braintree. The General Court had passed an act determining the legal limits of the Sabbath. Accordingly the warrant for the March meeting of 1783 contained an article "that the town may advise thereon and act as they shall think most agreeable to the Sacred Law of God." When the meeting had assembled, Deacon Holbrook, of the Middle Precinct, was chosen moderator, and a vote was passed "that it should be deemed a disorder for any person to go upon the seats in the meeting-house with their feet." Finally the article relating to the Lord's Day was referred to a committee of seven, of which Joshua Hayward was chairman. The report of this committee was presented at an adjourned meeting, and, after two readings, was accepted and approved. No extract can do justice to it. As the criticism of a town-meeting upon a solemn legislative act, it is unique and characteristic:

"That it is the humble opinion of your Committee that a strict and religious observation of the Lord's day is one of the greatest characteristics of a Christian People, that the supreme monarch of the Universe hath an indisputable Right to ordain Laws binding all his rational beings in an absolute Sovereign manner, that this Great Governor of the world hath revealed to man, that he hath made a special Reservation of one whole

natural day out of seven for himself, which (according to the sacred Scriptures and the confession of the most Learned part of the world) consists of twenty-four hours, wherein all our secular concerns ought in the most desert and devout manner be folded up to give way to the more important service of divine worship and adoration, and all our Laws and conceits of things ought to be regulated by scripture and not according to the Philosophy of the heathen or the superstitious opinions or traditions of man, and when the Laws of any Kingdom or State co-operate with and are agreeable to the Commands of the great Law giver, then and only then may such communities expect to enjoy divine favours and blessings, prosperity in this and eternal happiness in a future state of existence; your Committee acknowledge it was surprizing to them that our honourable Court should at this day when we are just emerging from the horrors of a most barbarous and unparralled war curtail a part of the forth Commandment by tolerating secular concerns or servile Labour to be carried on six hours of the same to the great disturbance of every sober and Conscientious Person in this State for no other Reasons saith the Honourable Court than that because their are defiant opinions among the sober and Conscientious Persons of the same Concerning the commencement of the sabbath and lest they should be thought to lay unnecessary restrictions on the subject.

"A very slender excuse indeed to whom ought we to hearken to the Great Governor of the world or to the Voice of the sober and conscientious People, a semmilar excuse once was given by a King of Gods antient People for his disobedience of a special command because he feared the people but the inspired Profits Introgative was hath the Lord as great dlight in burn offerings and sacrifice as in obeying the Voice of the Lord behold to obey it better than sacrifice and to hearken than the fat of Rams. We cannot conceive that the difference of opinion or the fear of the People ought to cause an abolition of that sacred command ye fourth Commandment but that it ought to have it due extent at one end or the other, perhaps in some future day this sober and Conscientious party may request an other part of six hours more to be abolished and so on, untill that Great and most Interesting command becomes null and void, not by the traditions of men, but by the Law of the State, to draw to a close in as concise a manner as a thing of so great weight and Importance will admit of your Committee are of opinion that a Remonstrance be preferred to the aforesaid honourable Court when assembled that there may be a revision of and amendment of the above cited Law that their be no part of the fourth Commandment abolished by Law but that it may have its full extent as revealed to us in the Sacred Scriptures that thereby the Blessings of him who hath ever held an holy jealousy over his Sabbath may descend on this Continent and on every State of the same is the sincere wish of your Committee."

The next formal instructions approved by the town were three years later, when, in the summer of 1786, the State was seething with that spirit of discontent which a few months afterwards culminated in Shay's rebellion.

There can be no question that individually the people of Braintree then felt very poor. Those who could had borrowed at usurious interest to pay taxes, and now no one had any ready money. The town debt apparently was not large. A few thousand dollars in hard money would have discharged the whole of it. There was, for instance, an amount of

£150 due to the estate of Col. Quincy, which ran along for sixteen years, from 1775 to 1791. There was another of £84 due to Capt. John Vinton, which was adjusted, in 1786, only after "extraordinary trouble and expense." Another note of £84 was in the hands of Deacon Moses French. In 1791 the treasurer was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds for the purpose of discharging the town debts. Each of these settlements was attended with much vexatious litigation. The lenders had first taken the selectmen's security for the repayment of their loans, and afterwards time-notes of the town treasurer. The currency had then depreciated. The collectors had been unable to get the taxes in, and had defaulted. One owed the town a balance of nearly two hundred and fifty pounds. This was in 1785. Again, in 1791, John Vinton, as one of the bondsmen of Gaius Thayer, then collector, came forward in town-meeting and announced that Thayer was likely to fall short in his payments, and he was then in the hands of an officer on two executions issued by the town treasurer; and the town thereupon voted that the assessors should "consult any gentleman learned in the law respecting the aforesaid difficulty." Under these circumstances Braintree seems to have shared to the full in the general discontent, and in May, 1786, after choosing its representative, a committee of nine was appointed to prepare instructions for him. This committee was further directed to present these instructions to the town "for their approbation previous to their being delivered to the representative." Accordingly, at the adjourned meeting three weeks later the instructions were submitted, and, in the words of the record, "were debated upon untill it was dark in the house, and the inhabitants Dispersed without passing any Vote whatever." Ten days later a special town-meeting was summoned to further consider the instructions, and a new committee of five was appointed. The town was now clearly bent on action, for it gave its committee thirty minutes only in which to consider the subject. At the end of that time the moderator called the meeting to order, and the committee submitted its report. The town's representative was thereupon instructed to use his efforts to secure the following results:

- 1st. To remove the Court from Boston.
- 2dly. To Tax all Public Securities.
- 3dly. To Tax money on hand and on Interest.
- 4thly. To Lower the Sallery of place men.
- 5thly. Make Land a Tender for all debts at the Price it stood at when the debts were contracted.
- 6thly. To take some measure to prevent the growing Power of attorneys or Barristers at Law.

This was in July. In September following, three months before Shay's outbreak, these instructions were more fully matured at another town-meeting. In their final shape they breathed the full communistic spirit of the time, and contrast singularly with the better papers of ten years before. A new set of men had come forward in town affairs who could neither write English nor grasp principles of political action. They accordingly now indulged in the following rhetorical bombast:

"The clouds are gathering over our heads pregnant with the most gloomy aspects, we abhor and detest violent measures. To fly to Clubs or Armes, to divert the impending Ruin the consequences of which would render us easy victims to foreign and inveterate foes. No as Loyal Subjects and Cytizens inflamed with true Patriotism we feel ourselves chearfully willing to lend our aid at all times in supporting the dignity of Government, but in as much as there are numerous Grievances or intolerable Burthens by some means or other lying on the Good Subjects of this republic. Our Eyes under Heaven are upon the Legislature of this Commonwealth and their names will shine Brighter in the American annals by preserving the invaluable Liberties of their own People than if they ware to Cary the Terror of their Armes as far as Gibraltar."

Then followed in ten specifications a statement of the grievances complained of, and the remedies suggested therefor. These it is needless to repeat. What the people peculiarly objected to was paying their debts. The machinery through which debts were collected was consequently peculiarly obnoxious to them. In regard to it they expressed themselves as follows:

"2dly. That the Court of Common Pleas and the General sessions of the Peace be removed in perpetuum rei Memoriam.

"6thly. We humbly request that there may be such Laws compiled as may crush or at least put a proper check or restraint on that order of Gentlemen denominated Lawyers, the completion of whos modern conduct appears to us to tend rather to the distruction than the preservation of this Commonwealth."

Yet in this matter, also, the town-meeting would seem to have served as a safety-valve. The discontent, for which some ground did exist, there found expression, and the people felt better for it. The spirit of dissatisfaction at least had its say. Afterwards, when the time for decisive action came, the town arrayed itself on the right side. In December came news of the disturbances in the western counties and the adjournment of courts confronted by bayonets and hickory clubs. On the 12th of January Governor Bowdoin's appeal to law-abiding citizens was issued, and the Suffolk militia were called out. In a few hours a company was organized at Brackett's Corner, in Braintree North Precinct, and on the 19th of January it marched away, as part of Col. Badlam's regiment, towards the Connecticut.

It was composed of thirty-eight men besides the officers, and upon the roll are found all the old Braintree names. On the 22d of the following February these men were disbanded at Northampton, and the expense incurred by the State on their account was £154 9s. 4d.

The vigorous action of the authorities had put down the rioters; but the depth of discontent may be inferred from the popular odium which seems to have attached to the authorities for so doing. Take Braintree, for instance. In April, 1786, Governor Bowdoin had received there 41 votes,—all that were cast. One year later, having in the mean time actually saved civil government to the State, he received 40 votes, and Gen. Lincoln, his military agent in the work of suppression, 3, while his opponent, Hancock, had 181. Yet time, in which to let matters adjust themselves, was all that now was needed. Twelve months later, when John Adams returned from England, after nine years of absence, he spoke of the increase of population as "wonderful." As compared with what he had seen in Europe, he was amazed at the plenty and cheapness of provisions, though the scarcity of money was certainly very great. The industries of the country he found in a much better condition than he expected. Politically the state of affairs was less to his taste, and he wrote that "the people in a course of annual elections had discarded from their confidence almost all the old, staunch, firm patriots who conducted the Revolution, and had called to the helm pilots much more selfish and much less skillful." The Braintree records bear testimony to the correctness of his judgment.

For the next few years no matters of considerable importance would seem to have engaged the attention of the town. The people were hard at work repairing the losses of war. The question of the annexation of Squantum and that portion of Dorchester south of the Neponset again came up. The division of Suffolk County was agitated. How best to take care of the poor was a standing subject for debate. One party wished to build a poor-house and provide for them in it. In 1785 this party carried their point, and the town ordered that an almshouse should be built "in the form of a Barrack, to be thirty-three feet in length and sixteen feet wide." But the other party succeeded in having this vote reconsidered at another meeting, held during the same month. The next spring, the almshouse people found themselves again a majority, and they not only voted the building but clinched the matter by adding that this vote should not be reconsidered at any future meeting unless one hundred and seventy-three mem-

bers of the town were there present. This was a new principle introduced into the conduct of town business. No such restriction on the power of a town-meeting had ever been attempted before, and it is a matter of surprise that no one recorded his dissent to it now. But under this vote the almshouse was built and the town poor moved into it, the overseer receiving £3 10s. for his services the first year, and his successor £6 for the second year.

The need of a reorganization of the schools also began to make itself felt. In 1790 an attempt was made to divide the town into districts. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, but its report, when it made one, was rejected, and the town decided to go on in the old way. It accordingly appropriated £150 for "schooling" during that year, and ordered

"that there be a Gramer School kept nine months, three in each precinct beginning in the North and so on to the Middle and South, which will include all the time to next march, such a Master to be agreed with as will be willing to Teach english as well as Latten, and also to teach wrighting and Cypering."

That at this time the town felt unusually poor may be inferred from the fact that the warrant for the March meeting of the following year contained an article "to see if it be the minds of the Town that all Town Officers that may be chosen this year serve without any pay from the Town." Though the tenth and last article in the warrant, this was first taken up, and, "after a considerable debate," a division was called for. Whereupon, the record says, "the House divided. 98 against paying and 99 for paying; so it was Voted that the Town officers should be paid."

The action of April, 1790, adverse to the division of the town into school districts, seems to have caused great discontent in the North Precinct. Those living there felt that they were numerous enough and sufficiently prosperous to have a school of their own. They naturally did not like sending their children, during three of the nine months' yearly schooling, two miles away to the Middle Precinct, and, during another three months, four miles away to the South Precinct. Yet the only alternative to so doing, under the arrangement which the town had voted, was to give the children but three months' schooling a year; and this was what the vote really meant. Accordingly, the question of political separation, first agitated eighty years before and which had now slept for over thirty years, was again discussed. There was an article relating to it in the town warrant for May 10, 1790. After considerable debate, it was then dismissed. In the latter part of that year one hundred and twenty inhabitants of the North Pre-

cinct, and fifteen inhabitants of that portion of Dorchester and Milton lying immediately south of the Neponset, joined in a petition to the General Court that the regions in which they lived might be incorporated together as a distinct town. The petition came before the Senate for its action in January, 1791. While it was still pending a Braintree town-meeting was called to consider it.

The struggle between the precincts took place over the choice of moderator, and the record says that "after a long dispute it was finally voted to chuse the moderator by ballot and Maj. Stephen Penniman was chosen by 93 votes out of 152." In other words, the Middle and South precincts were united against the North, and outnumbered it. A committee of six was then chosen to appear before the Legislature by counsel to oppose the division of the town, and its representative was instructed to use his influence to the same end. Nor did the other precincts desist from their opposition to the inevitable so long as opposition to it could be made. The dislike to anything which looks like political dismemberment seems ingrained. In the case of New England it is difficult to say which the people most objected to—the surrender of local independence through consolidation or the supposed loss of local influence through separation. Action towards either has never failed to awaken a conservative feeling, which saw nothing but political disaster in not keeping things exactly as they then were. This was the experience of Braintree in 1791; and in September of that year another town-meeting was held which voted to put forth one last effort before the legislative committee in behalf of the ancient limits. It was unavailing. On the 22d of February, 1792, one hundred and fifty-two years lacking only three months, after its original incorporation as Braintree, the North Precinct was set off, and ordered to be called by the name of Quincy. The act, also, was signed, as Governor of the State, by John Hancock, who had himself been born, brought up, and married in the territory thus made a town.

It has already been explained how the name of Quincy chanced to be selected. At the time the choice was not wholly satisfactory. Governor Hancock was then at the height of that personal popularity which he enjoyed in Massachusetts to a degree which no other public man has since equaled, and there were those who did not forget that he was a native of the North Precinct. They wanted the new town to be named after him. Richard Cranch, who, it will be remembered, had selected the name of Quincy, was at this time, and in the absence of John Adams, the leading citizen of the town, for Gen. Palmer had been

overtaken by financial disaster, and was now dead. Born in England in 1726, Mr. Cranch came to Massachusetts before he had yet attained his majority. In 1851 he became interested in the Germantown land speculation, and nine years later he married the eldest daughter of Parson Smith, of Weymouth, whose sister, Abigail, two years later, in 1764, became the wife of John Adams. Consequently, Mr. Cranch and John Adams were brothers-in-law, and their wives were granddaughters of Col. John Quincy. Hence, probably, the selection of the name. Mr. Cranch, after representing Braintree repeatedly in the General Court, had been in the State Senate. Subsequently he was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, as well as Quincy's first postmaster; but his name is now chiefly remembered through his son and among lawyers, in connection with that series of reports which contain the early decisions of Marshall.

Mr. Cranch was the justice of the peace designated by name in the act incorporating the new town to warn its first town-meeting. It was held on the 8th of March, 1792, and the usual officers were chosen. Maj. Ebenezer Miller was put at the head of the board of selectmen, showing that his former Church and Tory proclivities were not remembered against him. At the meeting in May for the choice of a representative the question of the town name was brought up, and a strong effort made to have it changed. After what is reported to have been a long and somewhat heated discussion, it was voted by a narrow majority not to take up the article in the warrant relating to that matter. This settled the question; and the name of Quincy, thus preserved, has since been multiplied and made familiar in connection with other and larger towns in regions which had then been hardly explored.

The political history of Quincy as recorded in the town-books during the thirty-eight years which next ensued shows few points of general interest. It was a period of peace. The people had in a great degree made good the losses of the war, and they were intent on bettering their condition. Year after year the town offices were filled, the regular appropriations made, new roads laid out, and local questions discussed. One generation went off the stage; another came upon it. Richard Cranch and Ebenezer Miller gave place to Benjamin Beale and Thomas Greenleaf. An almshouse was built on the old Coddington farm in 1815 at a cost of \$1973.18; and when in the same year the town hall and school-house was burnt down, it was presently rebuilt at a cost of \$2100. Through long years the question of where the new

building should stand—whether “adjoining the burying-ground,” or “adjoining Mr. Quincy’s sheds,” or “north of Mr. Burrell’s house,” or “opposite the engine-house”—was earnestly discussed. Finally it was placed next the burying-ground. It was then only eight years since this had been inclosed. In it lay the bones and dust of four generations that had lived and died in the North Precinct. It stood by the side of the Plymouth road, an open and uncared for common, in which the swine ran at large and cattle grazed. Nor was there in this apparent desecration anything offensive to New England eyes. The gravestones were rooted up by hogs and trodden down by cows; the children played among them: but it had been so from the beginning, and that it should be so now wronged no one’s sense of fitness. On points such as these the fathers were the reverse of refined, and another generation had to grow up with a nicer sense of decency before the graveyard was fenced in. At last, in 1809, a number of the inhabitants bought up the rights of passage, herbage, and pasturage on the bit of ground in which their ancestors lay, and, through John Quincy Adams and Josiah Quincy, deeded it to the town to be thereafter “set aside as exclusively a place of human burial.”

But incidentally the records of eighty and ninety years ago are apt to be suggestive. They reveal conditions which seem to have a middle-age flavor. For instance, in 1792 it was voted “to have Hospitals in town for the purpose or benefit of those who chuse to have the smallpox.” And again, in 1809, at a special town-meeting, the subject of vaccination was discussed, and, after prolonged debate, the majority decided against it. Piracy, or, as it was more delicately called, privateering, had strong attractions then for the more adventurous spirits. The United States was at peace with the world, but England and France were at war; accordingly, on August 12, 1793, just as the French reign of terror began, Benjamin Beale, Richard Cranch, and Moses Black were made a standing committee “to see that there be not any privateers fitted out from this place by any of the Citizens of the United States or others against any of the beligerent powers, in order that a strict neutrality be kept between us and them.” Having thus disposed of international questions, local affairs next occupied the attention of the town, and the hours were fixed at which “for the future the Bell tole on Sunday for beginning divine service.” A few years later, in 1804, the singers are granted twenty-five dollars “to procure a bass viol for the use of the congregation;” and in 1818, Mr. Daniel Hobart is “authorized and directed to keep the boys in order in the meeting-house

on Sundays.” All, be it remembered, by formal votes of the town-meeting.

The separation of the precincts had thus once more united town and parish, and the political and religious organization fell naturally back to just what it was a whole century before. The town again regulated every detail of church management. In 1810 the selectmen were “authorized to appoint a sexton and to mark out his duty;” and two years later it was made a part of the sexton’s duty “to ring the bell at twelve o’clock at noon and nine o’clock at night.” The bell, by the way, gave the town a great deal of trouble, and was long a matter for town-meeting debate and investigation. In 1810 the old bell was discarded, and a new one ordered of Col. Paul Revere. The result was not satisfactory, and in August a town-meeting was warned to consider the matter. A committee of three was then appointed “for the purpose of examining the new bell to see if they can find out where the fault is in it respecting the sound.” Another and larger bell was then ordered; but when it was cast its weight became a matter of grave alarm, and yet another committee had to be appointed to ascertain if the belfry was strong enough to support it. Not until 1817 was the subject finally disposed of.

The church singing was also matter of grave discussion. The introduction of “the bass viol” in 1804 had only led to new demands from the choir, and in 1821 the question was agitated whether it would not be well to have the selectmen hire a “professed Master of Sacred Musick.” A committee was appointed to consider the subject, at the head of which was T. B. Adams, son of John Adams, then a man of fifty and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Presently this committee made a report, in which occurs the following quaint and suggestive passage:

“The Association [of singers] is voluntary and not exclusive of any who belong to the Town, and no one has authority to select and discriminate between the qualified, or such as by instruction might become so, and such as have neither capacity to learn or voice to execute in a choir of singers. This is admitted to be an embarrassment and an obstacle to the advancement of the *Singing Society* in improvement, which they all feel, without being able to apply the needful remedy; and as that portion of the services and solemnities of the Sanctuary which depends on their performance is considered by many not merely an act of devotion which may be done indifferently or any how so that the Psalm be sung, but as a very delightful exercise, calculated to impose solemnity, and to excite or inspire sentiments becoming the temple of worship, they are peculiarly desirous that an opportunity be given of calling to their aid the talent and abilities which are liberally possessed by the youth of both sexes in our Congregation.”

This presentation of the case seems to have been decisive. The town accepted the report, and voted two hundred dollars for the purpose in question, the

same to be expended by a special committee composed of the selectmen and "Capt. Josiah Bass, Thomas B. Adams, Esq., and Edward Miller, Esq." Edward Miller was the son of Maj. Ebenezer Miller, and the family had for the time being, under pressure of the "suspect" vote of 1777, abandoned the ancestral place of worship, wisely identifying itself with the people among whom its lot was cast.

The salary of the minister also engaged the attention of the town hardly less during this period than it had a century and a half before, in the days of Parson Tompson. Mr. Whitney had always received five hundred dollars a year, to which the town by annual vote had been in the custom of adding a further sum of one or two hundred dollars. In 1808 Mr. Whitney asked to have his salary increased to eight hundred dollars, but the request was not complied with. In April, 1811, he addressed another letter to his parishioners on the subject, which is interesting in several ways. It will be remembered that in 1657 a committee appointed to inquire concerning the maintenance of ministers in the towns near Boston had reported that in Dorchester Mr. Mather was allowed one hundred pounds per annum; in Dedham, Mr. Allen was allowed sixty pounds; in Roxbury, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Danforth were each allowed sixty pounds; and in Braintree, Mr. Flynt and Mr. Tompson each fifty-five pounds. There were then eighty families in Braintree. In 1811, one hundred and fifty-four years later, Quincy numbered about two hundred and fifty families. Mr. Whitney then wrote to them as follows:

"Taking the two parishes in Dorchester, one in Dedham, the Town of Milton, two parishes in Hingham, and the offer they have made in Braintree, the average amount of the salaries they give is nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars per annum. . . . The sum I propose is eight hundred and sixty dollars paid punctually at the end of every quarter; or eight hundred and eighty dollars at the close of the year. It will be recollected that the proposition I made to the town three years since was only eight hundred dollars. In exceeding that sum at the present time I have been influenced by two considerations. One is, as has been already observed, the information I have received from some of my brethren, whose salary is nine or ten hundred dollars per annum, that they can but barely live on their annual income. The other is that you may have an opportunity of exceeding Braintree in the salary you give your minister; for I think no inhabitant of Quincy would deem it respectable to be surpassed in this respect by that town."

The last argument was ingenious, but the town failed to respond. The committee to which Mr. Whitney's letter was referred reported in most affectionate language that the pastor's request was wholly reasonable, and that his "salary was inadequate to his suitable maintenance;" but in view of "the uncertain and fluctuating state of our public affairs, the

great embarrassment, under which we at present suffer, and the threatening prospect of still greater," a postponement of the question was recommended. A vote of three hundred dollars additional salary for the current year was then passed.

The "threatening prospect" in public affairs here alluded to was the impending war with Great Britain of 1812-14. Quincy was a Federalist town. John Adams, true to his old patriotic and Revolutionary instincts, was an earnest supporter of the Madison administration, which his son, John Quincy, was then representing at St. Petersburg; but his townsmen were on the other side. Warm passages used to occur. Nearly seventy years afterwards a Quincy boy of that time gave the following entertaining account of one such passage. It is merely necessary to premise that the gentleman referred to in it was a near neighbor of Mr. Adams', and in his time the most useful citizen of Quincy. Of him more will be said presently:

"I remember very well at a social dinner-party in time of the war, when the political element ran perhaps as high as ever it did, that I had the honor as well as pleasure to stand behind the President's chair as waiter. Directly on his left was seated Thomas Greenleaf, a violent Federalist, who was bearing down upon the old gentleman with more zeal than discretion. The President bore it as long as he could, when he raised his left hand and, instead of bringing it down on Mr. Greenleaf's head, which he might perhaps have done with as much propriety, he brought it down upon the table near him with a force that made the plates and glasses rattle, and exclaimed in a voice that could not be misunderstood, 'Tom Greenleaf, hold your tongue! you are always down on me when there is no occasion for it.' The scene which followed reminds me of that passage which says, 'There was silence in Heaven for half an hour.'"

But at this time Mr. Greenleaf represented much more nearly than the old ex-President what was the prevailing political sentiment in Quincy. At every annual election from 1812 to 1815, Governor Strong polled nearly three votes to his opponent's one. His smallest majority was in 1812, when he had one hundred and twenty-seven votes to fifty-nine cast for Elbridge Gerry. The second war with Great Britain accordingly left no more marks than the old French wars on the town record-book; and, indeed, owing to the disloyal and almost treasonable action of the State government, the local militia were called out but twice, marching once to South Boston and once to Cohasset. An absurdly large town bounty, in addition to the State pay, was voted to those called into service in June, 1814; but one short experience sufficed, and in December this vote was "so far repealed as not to operate in future." Yet at this time the uneasiness was great in the seaport towns. The British ships of war were always hovering on the coast, and in the

autumn a flotilla ascended the Connecticut, destroying more than a score of vessels. Edmund Quincy, in his life of his father, has vividly reproduced the sensations in those days of the dwellers on Quincy Bay :

"A general sense of personal insecurity prevailed all along the sea-board. . . . In these apprehensions the family at Quincy had good reason to share. For the estate bounds on the ocean, and the fears of boat attacks and foraging parties which had haunted the roof thirty years before returned again to disturb its repose. Every ship enters and leaves the port of Boston in full view of the windows of the house, and it may well be believed that a sharp lookout was kept up in the direction of the light-house. The first naval spectacle discerned from that post of observation, however, was a memorable and an auspicious one. It was the entrance of the 'Constitution' into the harbor, on the 29th of August, 1812, after the capture of the 'Guerriere.' . . . Toward evening the frigate (recognized as the 'Constitution') came in under full sail, and dropped her anchor beside Rainsford Island,—then the Quarantine Ground. The next morning a fleet of armed ships appeared off Point Alderton. As they rapidly approached, the 'Constitution' was observed to raise her anchor and sails, and go boldly forth to meet the apparent enemy ; but, as the frigate passed the leader of the fleet, a friendly recognition was exchanged, instead of the expected broadside. They joined company, and the 'Constitution' led the way to Boston. It was the squadron of United States ships, then commanded by Commodore Rodgers, unexpectedly returning from a long cruise.

"A few days afterwards, Hull, who had just taken the 'Guerriere,' came with Decatur to breakfast at Quincy. . . . This breakfast is one of the earliest of my own recollections. I was a very little child, but I remember perfectly well sitting on Decatur's knee, playing with his dirk, and looking up at his handsome face, the beauty of which struck even my childish eyes, and which I still seem to see looking at me from out the far past. . . . There was a current belief that the British, should they propose making an attack on Boston, would land on my father's estate or thereabouts, and so take the town in flank. . . . The opinion was sufficiently prevalent with the authorities to induce them to station a body of militia on the left bank of the river Neponset, separating Quincy from Dorchester, which was selected as the first point of defence should such an invasion be attempted. This circumstance materially increased the uneasiness inseparable from the exposed situation of the family at Quincy. As I have already related, every ship that enters or leaves the harbor can be seen from the windows of the house. And as the triumphant entry of Hull in the 'Constitution,' after his victory over the 'Guerriere,' had been discerned from that post of observation, so was the departure of Lawrence in the 'Chesapeake' on his fatal quest of the 'Shannon,'—doomed to 'give up the ship,' but only with his life ; and with the telescope 'the meteor-flag of England' could be seen from time to time flying at the masthead of men-of-war that prowled about the mouth of the harbor, so that it was no idle fear which suggested the probability of a midnight visit from a party of foragers or pillagers to that solitary shore.

"One Sunday there was an alarm that the enemy had landed at Scituate, a dozen miles away. The news was announced in the meeting-house during Divine service. The congregation was dismissed at once, and the village was all astir with excitement. The bell rang, the drums beat to arms, and the volunteer companies marched to meet the enemy. It is unnecessary to say that they did not find him. . . . I suppose it was on the Sunday following this false alarm that the militia companies, in uniform, attended service to return thanks for their

escape from the assaults of their enemies ; though it may have been after some more real and nearer danger. But the circumstance made a deep impression on my young mind by the delightful variety it gave to the usual monotony of Sunday.

"My father, too, opposed as he was to the war, yielded to no one in determination to defend the soil of Massachusetts should it be invaded by an enemy. He assisted in the formation of a fine troop of volunteer cavalry, called the Boston Hussars, consisting chiefly, if not entirely, of Federal gentlemen, of which he was elected captain. . . . He used to be concerned lest the enemy might land between Quincy and Boston, and thus cut him off from his command."

It was at this time that the town appointed a committee to confer with similar committees of the towns of Hingham and Weymouth, to devise "some measures for the safety and protection of this and those towns against the assaults of the enemy." But the enemy did not come, and the actual contribution of Quincy to the burden of the war of 1812 was practically limited to the sum paid in bounties and a special State tax of nine hundred dollars. One coasting schooner also, owned in the town, while on her way from the Penobscot to Quincy, was boarded off Gloucester from an ambitious privateer out of that port, and, after some "ferocious conduct" on the part of the captors, was carried into Marblehead. What individuals from among the youth of Quincy may have served on the Niagara frontier or fought in the naval battles of Hull, Decatur and Bainbridge nowhere appears. The official record of the town in this war is unpleasantly meagre.

The sum raised by taxation for town expenses in 1815 was \$4000, and this included the expenses of the church. The growth of the appropriation was very slow. In 1792 it had been £350, or \$1160, of which £75 had been on account of the schools. Of these there was now one,—the grammar school at the centre,—while the germs only of outlying district schools were to be found. By 1800 the annual appropriations had increased to \$2100, and thence to \$3300 in 1810. In 1820 they were \$4000. Four years later the town was separated from the parish, and accordingly the appropriation for that year fell to \$2800. In 1829 it was \$3500. Perhaps a fourfold increase in forty years.

Up to 1824 the great items of expense were the church, the schools, and the town poor ; after 1824 they were the schools and the poor. These have both been elsewhere referred to. It has been seen that the cost of maintaining the town poor then was out of all proportion to what it has been since. In 1812, for instance, \$1000 was raised for that purpose, while only \$785 was raised for the schools and \$800 for the church. In 1813 the poor cost \$1665, or as much as both the schools (\$800) and the church

(\$850) combined. A reform was then instituted, and in 1819 the schools cost \$1000, while the church cost \$850, and the poor had been reduced to \$770. In 1824 their cost had been still further reduced to \$628, while that of the schools had risen to \$1150; but the poor yet occasioned one quarter part of the whole tax levy. Meanwhile the highway tax did not appear in the estimates at all, for it was still, as in 1766, paid in kind, or, as the vote of April, 1825, read, "For each Day's work one Dollar, for each yoke of oxen one dollar per Day, for each Horse and Cart one dollar per Day, for each plow fifty cents per Day, and for each ox-Cart twenty-five cents per day." In 1829 the total assessment was \$3668. Of this, \$1563 was on account of the schools, the master at the centre grammar school receiving \$500, for which sum regularly paid he had, it has already been seen, agreed four years previously to "give up all other business and devote his whole time to the school." The school committee was further allowed \$5 for "ink and brooms," which were all the "incidentals" then recognized, and \$60 for fuel. The district schools were allowed from \$30 to \$120 each. For their services as selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, Messrs. Souther, Wood, and Taylor received respectively \$70.28, \$30.14, and \$25.68. For the repair of highways \$600 was deemed sufficient. One thousand dollars, or nearly a fourth part of the whole, was appropriated to the support of the poor.

Such were the simplicity and economy of a town which now counted a population of 2200 souls, and which was at last rapidly growing in wealth, for its assessed valuation in 1830 exceeded \$800,000. The burden of taxation, when compared either with population or wealth, was scarcely a sixth part of what it afterwards became, and the amount appropriated for the education of each child in the public schools, which half a century later was sixteen dollars a year, was then but three. Without entering into any comparison of the schools or the roads of 1830 with those of 1880, it may confidently be asserted that the years between 1810 and 1830 were in Quincy the golden period of the old Massachusetts town government. Never before had it been so strong, so pure, and so systematic as then; never had it done its work so well. It was, in fact, an absolutely model government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

That this was so was due in part to the condition of the town itself, and partly to the influence of one man. In 1810 the population of Quincy was still thoroughly homogeneous; and it had not ceased to be so in 1830. It was the original Massachusetts stock;

the people were the children of the soil. They still followed the old, simple vocations. They were either the tillers of the soil, or the citizens and tradespeople who did the work and supplied the wants of those who tilled the soil. They were a single religious society, and worshiped in one meeting-house. Each knew the others; they were almost members of the same family. The political family had not become too numerous. It numbered about 1300 in 1810, and about 2200 in 1830. As respects worldly condition those composing it were not far separated. No one was rich, and most of those who took any part in town affairs were well to do. There was no alien element; that is, no one lived in the town and had interests outside of it. The town partook also of the spirit of that era of good feeling which followed on the war of 1812. The old Federal party was then absorbed in the party which supported the administration of Monroe, until at last during the six years 1825-30 the opposition in Quincy never threw more than nine votes on election day, and in 1828-29 it was limited to a single vote. The largest vote the town ever threw before 1831 was 217 in 1824, when Governor Eustis was chosen. It then gave a heavy majority to the defeated Federalist candidate; a parting salute, as it were, fired over the grave of that political party. Then followed the Presidential election of 1825, and every vote cast (140) was for the Adams electoral ticket. Nor did the Jackson Democracy obtain any foothold in the town during the next four years, for in November, 1828, the electoral ticket defeated in the country at large had 140 votes in Quincy out of a total of 143, and in the following April, Governor Lincoln had 142 votes to one solitary ballot cast for Marcus Morton.

These circumstances were all favorable to a good administration of affairs. The people were well to do; but they looked closely to their taxes, and they had a traditional horror of waste. Corruption in public office was practically unknown. The scale of town expenses was so limited that no item was too small to escape notice. The sum of five dollars unnecessarily spent, or spent for an unaccustomed purpose, might lead to a town-meeting discussion. Prior to 1810 all business had been done in a loose, unsystematic way. The annual appropriations were made by *vivâ voce* vote; the treasurer received the money which the constable collected; and the selectmen drew it out and paid it over to the minister, the schoolmaster, and those who acted for the town's poor. No reports or estimates were made; no papers were placed on file. Everything was done on a general understanding. A cruder, less organized system could not be imagined. All that could be said was that it was

natural, and, like most natural things, it worked well under the circumstances. As the town increased some one was needed to organize such a degree of system as the new condition demanded. That some one appeared in Thomas Greenleaf.

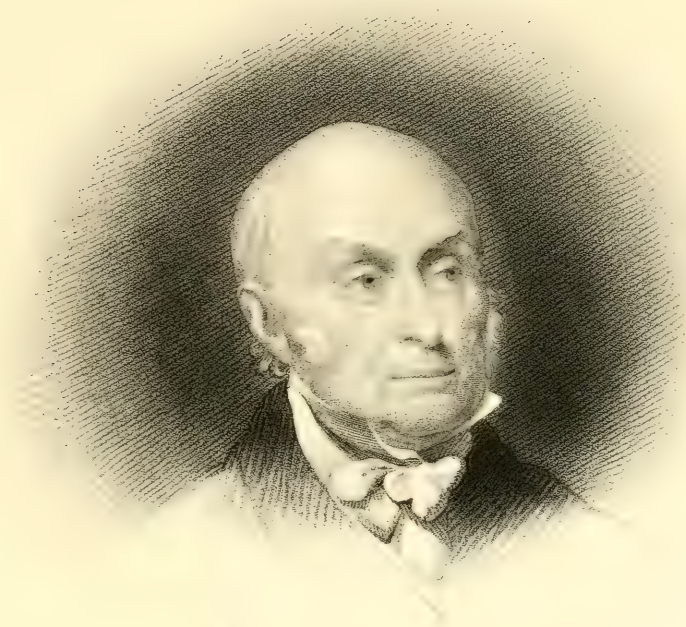
Mr. Greenleaf was Boston born, and graduated at Harvard in 1790; he came to Quincy to live in 1803, and remained there until his death in 1854. He speedily began to take an active interest in town affairs, and he showed how useful in a local way a man of character, fair parts, and good business capacity can always be. He belonged to the class of colonial country gentry; and, indeed, he and his neighbor, George W. Beale, both dying at much the same time, were the last representatives of that class in Quincy. Mr. Greenleaf was a man of property, and, it has already been seen, a strong Federalist. In 1808, and for thirteen consecutive years thereafter, he was chosen to represent the town in the General Court. He then became a leading man in Quincy, and so continued until towards 1840, when the growth of the Democratic element superseded him. In his day he organized the town's business, and he did it admirably. Everything was systematized. The change began about 1812. The charge of the town poor had then grown to be a scandal. Mr. Greenleaf took hold of the matter, and caused an almshouse to be built. He was chairman of the building committee. The sum of \$2000 was appropriated for the purpose, and when the building was completed Mr. Greenleaf reported, with a pride which he did not attempt to conceal, that though no allowance had been made for omissions in the estimates and much extra work had been done,—amounting to twenty per cent.,—yet, notwithstanding this, the new almshouse was completed, and every bill paid, with \$84.48 of the appropriation still unexpended. Under his close business management the cost of maintaining the poor was then reduced by more than one-half, and his reports on the subject are as interesting to-day in presence of that still unsolved problem of pauperism as they were seventy years ago.

Having reduced the care of the poor to a system, Mr. Greenleaf turned his attention to other matters. Insensibly, but steadily, the method of conducting the town business in all its branches was brought into order. In March the annual town-meeting took place. Over this Mr. Greenleaf presided as moderator. The full list of town officers was then chosen, and the various articles in the warrant were referred to special committees. The meeting then adjourned. In April another meeting was held, and the committees on the almshouse, the schools, the town lands and the town finances presented their reports, which

were in writing, and entered into every detail. They were all spread on the record. Another adjournment was then had, and in May the appropriations were voted. Everything was thus made public and of record; and everything was open to criticism and debate. As a system, under the conditions then existing, it did not admit of improvement. The so-called democratic system which later succeeded it was a degradation of government.

It is needless to say that under the regime which has been described the town prospered greatly. A debt of some \$2000 was incurred on account of the war of 1812 and for building the almshouse in 1814, but it was speedily paid off out of the surplus which a better management saved from the regular appropriations for the care of the poor. In 1816 the town hall and school-house was burned down. The amount appropriated for a new building was \$2400. Mr. Greenleaf was chairman of the building committee; and again he in due time reported, with overflowing pride, that the work was done, all the bills paid, whether included in the original estimate or found to be necessary as the work went on, and that an unexpended balance of \$362.61 remained in the hands of the treasurer. In doing this work a new town debt had been incurred; but good financial management soon paid it off without increase of taxation.

Thus, as the end of the provincial period drew near, there was in Quincy a condition of general good feeling and prosperity such as the town had not before known. It showed itself in various ways. John Adams was then closing his long life. The wife who had watched the smoke of Bunker's Hill from the heights on the Plymouth road beyond the old Brintree farm-house had died in 1818; and the son who then stood, a little boy, by her side was at the head of the national cabinet and soon to be chosen President. The meeting-house of 1732 still stood on the training-field; but it was old and out of repair. The townspeople began to talk of a new church edifice more in keeping with their increased numbers and wealth. Under these circumstances, John Adams, in June, 1822, moved, as he expressed it, "by the veneration he felt for the residence of his ancestors and the place of his nativity, and the habitual affection he bore to the inhabitants with whom he had so happily lived for more than eighty-six years,"—thus moved, he deeded to the people of the town a tract of quarry-land, from which the material for the building they wished might in part be derived. A special town-meeting was called in July to take action on this matter, and a committee was appointed



J. Q. Adams.



to wait on the ex-President and express to him the gratitude with which his townsmen received his gift. They were instructed to say that, highly as the inhabitants of Quincy estimated the advantages that would result from the gift itself, they valued it more as coming from one who by his patriotism had shed honor on his native place, and "to whom, under the smiles of Providence, we are so largely indebted for our independence and prosperity as a nation." So gratified was the old man by this cordial expression of kind feeling that he at once added to his former gift not only a deed of further lands, but the whole of his private library, consisting of some three thousand volumes. Again the town met and spread upon its records further and even warmer expressions of gratitude and veneration.

Immediate steps were taken towards building the new church, but not until April, 1826, were arrangements so far perfected that a building committee was appointed. Thomas Greenleaf was its chairman. But during that summer, and before any work of construction was begun, John Adams died. He was over ninety, and his life thus covered one-half of the whole settlement of the town, lacking only two years. The old order of things, like the old church which was symbolical of it, was about to pass away. A new generation, with other customs and modes of thought, was fast coming to the front, and it was fit and proper that the transition should be strongly marked. It was strongly marked. On the 4th of July, 1826, the town celebrated with special rejoicings the fiftieth anniversary of independence. It was celebrated, as its sturdiest supporter had fifty years before predicted it would be, as "a day of deliverance, with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations." On that fair, glad day—in the midst of peace and prosperity and political kind feeling, with the sound of joyous bells and booming guns ringing in his ears, with his own toast of "Independence forever" still lingering on the lips of his townsmen—the spirit of the old patriot passed away. But he had lived to see with his own eyes that "ravishing light and glory" the distant rays of which had reached him in 1776, and he had found that the end was indeed "more than worth all the means."

Warned of the approaching event, President John Quincy Adams had left Washington on the morning of the 4th of July, and at Baltimore he received word of his father's death. He reached Quincy on the morning of the 13th, the funeral having taken place on the 7th, in the presence of a great concourse of people. The following Sunday when the church bell

rang he went to the old North Precinct meeting-house, and a few hours later he thus recorded his feelings :

"I have at no time felt more deeply affected by [my father's death] than on entering the meeting-house and taking in his pew the seat which he used to occupy, having directly before me the pew at the left of the pulpit which was his father's, and where the earliest devotions of my childhood were performed. The memory of my father and mother, of their tender and affectionate care, of the times of peril in which we then lived, and of the hopes and fears which left their impressions upon my mind, came over me, till involuntary tears started from my eyes. I looked around the house with inquiring thoughts. Where were those I was then wont to meet in this house? The aged of that time, the pastor by whom I had been baptized, the deacons who sat before the communion table, have all long since departed. Those then in the meridian of life have all followed them. Five or six persons, then children like myself, under the period of youth, were all that I could discern, with gray hairs and furrowed cheeks, two or three of them with families of a succeeding generation around them. The house was not crowded, but well filled, though with almost another race of men and women."

CHAPTER XXX.

QUINCY—(*Continued*).

MODERN QUINCY.

THE original migration from Old to New England ceased before 1840. No steady westward movement of population across the Atlantic again set in until the beginning of the present century, nor, even when it did set in, did it gain any great volume until after the year 1830. It was accordingly remarked by Palfrey in his "History of New England" that probably there was no county in England where in 1825 the strain of English blood was so free from all foreign admixture as it was among the people of Cape Cod. Up to the year 1800 the same thing might have been said of Quincy. The original settlers bore all of them English names. There were scarcely any exceptions to this rule, and such exceptions as there were—some eight or ten in two hundred and forty—indicated a French and possibly a Norman origin. Such were Decrow, Durant, Despard, and Deza; Lamont and Lagaree; Marquand and Quincy. All of these names are recorded before 1728. A few Scotchmen, the prisoners of Dunbar, may have been landed in Boston in 1651, and been sent out to the iron-works; but, if such was the case, they did not leave a single "Mac" behind them in Braintree. In 1752 there was a small infusion of German blood,— "poor, suffering Palatines." But these people mostly went away ten years later to join more prosperous communities of their own race at the eastward,

and the Hardwicks (Hardwig), Brieslers (Briesner), and a few more only remained to perpetuate the German face under Anglicized names. There were a certain number of negroes in the town,—sixty-six, according to the census of 1765,—the descendants of slaves owned by the Quineys, Vassals, Aphorps, and Borlands; and in 1800 the vacant space made by the removal of an old stairway in the church was by vote “appropriated for the use of the black people to sit in.” In a few years more they had wholly disappeared. When, in 1792, the North Precinct of Braintree was set off as Quincy, the names appended to the petition were all English names,—names, nearly every one of which have appeared in the town-book for a century,—Cleverly, Newcomb, Brackett, Adams, Crane, Vesey, Spear, Savill, Bicknell, Quincy, Marsh, Beale, Glover, Crosby, Baxter, Sanders, Field, Faxon, Hayden, Bass, Tirrell, and Nightingale. They were Johns, Samuels, Benjamins, Fredericks, Daniels, and Ebenezers. Their wives were Marys, Anns, Elizas, with here and there a Mehitabel, a Patience, and an Abigail. Old, familiar English patronymics all. An Irishman or an Irish name was as strange and as much a matter of wonderment as a Frenchman or a German, and more than an African or Indian. No mass was ever celebrated in Old Braintree; and it may well be questioned whether from the day when Sir Christopher Gardiner took flight in March, 1631, down to the year 1800 a single Roman Catholic ever dwelt in the town. Indeed, when John Adams was writing his “Dissertation on the Canon and the Feudal Law in Braintree” in 1765, he referred to a certain thing as being “as rare an appearance as a Roman Catholic,—that is, as rare as a comet or an earthquake.”

Nor had there as yet been anything to cause the influx of a new population. Even down to 1825 the industries of the town had not multiplied. It was still the old farming community already described,—a community made up of those who tilled the soil, and those who supplied the tillers’ wants. More than a century and a half before an iron foundry had been established in “the Woods,” as what is now West Quincy was called, but it had soon collapsed, and only beds of cinders and slag and old bits of petrified foundation on the banks of Furnace Brook marked where the experiment had failed. Even the tradition of it had died away, and as late as 1710 the region thereabout was the haunt of deer and the bear. Again, shortly after 1750, the poor refugees who settled at Germantown had sought to gain a living by making glass. But such glass as they made was of the coarsest description, for which even

then there was but small demand; and this attempt soon shared the fate of the iron-works. The little capital ventured in it was lost.

But these were premature attempts at the introduction of strange industries. It was not so with ship-building. The dwellers along Quincy Bay, in common with all other sea-board Yankees, took naturally and kindly to the water, and from an early day the ship-yards thrived at Braintree. In 1696 the “Unity” was launched at what is now Quincy Neck, and later the Haydens, Southers, and Josselyns were noted shipwrights. Their yards were at Bent’s (now Quincy) Point, and there, in September, 1789, was launched the “Massachusetts,” pierced for thirty-six guns, and intended for the Canton trade. This was supposed to be the largest ship, up to that time, built in the State. Her company for her first and only voyage from Quincy numbered seventy hands all told, forty-two of whom were seamen; but her voyage was not a success, and she was sold in China to go under the Danish flag. But none the less, the Bent’s Point yards in 1825 were prospering, and they continued to prosper down to the days of Deacon George Thomas, who built clippers the names of which were famous in the California and China trade. Indeed, from force of habit apparently, Deacon Thomas went on building great wooden ships until he was more than fourscore years of age, and his country had ceased to boast a commercial marine.

The stone deposits of the town had, up to 1825, not been developed at all; but from that year the change dates. On behalf of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Gridley Bryant, of Scituate, then bought a quarry in West Quincy, the stone of which had already been examined and approved by Solomon Willard, and which has since been known as the Bunker Hill Quarry. The fame of Quincy granite was now to spread far and wide. Not that the existence and durable character of the stone had not long been known; but up to this time it had only been worked on the surface. The coarse, rough, glacier-tumbled boulders which lay scattered over the north and south commons had alone been used. King’s Chapel was built of this material between 1749 and 1752, and later the famous old Hancock mansion on Beacon Hill. At that time they had so little conception of the extent of this syenite formation, that in Braintree much alarm was felt lest the use of the stone for buildings in other towns would exhaust the supply. For years the subject was discussed at each town-meeting, and new measures of ever-increasing stringency were devised to avert the threatened dearth. In 1753, immediately after

King's Chapel was finished, a vote was passed forbidding the removal of any more stones at all from the commons until otherwise ordered. If the drain went on unchecked there would not be enough stone in Braintree for the township's own use! The difficulty seems to have been that, with the tools then in use, they were unable to work into the rock. The King's Chapel stone, it is said, was broken into a degree of shape by letting large iron balls fall upon the heated blocks. At last, upon one memorable Sunday in 1803, there appeared at Newcomb's Tavern, in the centre of the North Precinct, three men, who called for a dinner with which to properly celebrate a feat they had just successfully performed. The fear of the tithingman had not restrained them, and they had split a large stone by the use of iron wedges. Their names were Josiah Bemis, George Stearns, and Michael Wild. It was indeed a notable event, for the crust of the syenite hills was broken.

Quarries were then opened, but at first only slowly and in a small way. The men did not yet know how to work the rock, nor had they the necessary tools and appliances. Such stone as was taken out was roughly dressed for use as door-steps, foundations, and gable walls. There were two problems still unsolved: one related to handling and dressing the rock, the other to its carriage. Both of these problems Willard and Bryant solved. Neither of these two remarkable men were Quincy born. Willard came of Maine stock transplanted to Petersham, in Worcester County; and Bryant was of that Scituate family which seventy-five years before had furnished Braintree its active-minded minister. While Willard laid open the quarry and devised the drills, the derricks, and the shops, Bryant was building a railway.

This famous structure was an event not only in the history of Quincy, but in that of the United States, and in every school history it is mentioned as the most noticeable incident in the administration of the younger Adams. In Braintree a feeble effort in a similar direction had already been made, but without success; for in 1824, Joshua Torrey, an enterprising citizen of the town, had planned a canal from the neighboring tidal basin nearly to the centre of the town. A committee reported strongly in its favor, and work was even begun upon it; but it proved too expensive an enterprise for that time, and had to be abandoned. Still the idea bore fruit; for the next spring another and more feasible project was devised of converting the old Town River, as it was called, into a canal up to the point where John Adams, as surveyor of highways, had, in 1760, built across it

his historical bridge. It was an attempt at slack-water navigation. A charter for a joint-stock company was secured, and the people went into the project with spirit. In 1826 the work was finished at an outlay of ten thousand dollars. The scheme did not prove a success. The canal, it is true, was used; but the business afforded no profit, and years afterwards the affairs of the company were wound up with a total loss of its capital.

The Granite Railway was both a more famous and a more successful scheme. Its projecter, Gridley Bryant, has given his account of how he came to construct it and of the obstacles he had to overcome:

"I had, previous to [the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument] purchased a stone-quarry (the funds being furnished by Dr. John C. Warren) for the express purpose of procuring the granite for constructing this monument. This quarry was in Quincy, nearly four miles from water-carriage. This suggested to me the idea of a railroad (the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad being in contemplation at this time, but was not begun until the spring following); accordingly, in the fall of 1825 I consulted Thomas H. Perkins, William Sullivan, Amos Lawrence, Isaac P. Davis, and David Moody, all of Boston, in reference to it. These gentlemen thought the project visionary and chimerical; but, being anxious to aid the Bunker Hill Monument, consented that I might see what could be done. I awaited the meeting of our Legislature in the winter of 1825-26, and after every delay and obstruction that could be thrown in the way, I finally obtained a charter, although there was great opposition in the House. The questions were asked, 'What do we know about railroads? Who ever heard of such a thing? Is it right to take people's land for a project that no one knows anything about? We have corporations enough already!' Such and similar objections were made, and various restrictions were imposed; but it finally passed by a small majority only. Unfavorable as the charter was, it was admitted that it was obtained by my exertions; but it was owing to the munificence and public spirit of Colonel T. H. Perkins that we were indebted for the whole enterprise. None of the first-named gentlemen ever paid any assessments, and the whole stock finally fell into the hands of Colonel Perkins. . . . I surveyed several routes from the quarry purchased (called the Bunker Hill Quarry) to the nearest tide-water, and finally the present location was decided upon. I commenced the work on the first day of April, 1826, and on the seventh day of October following the first train of cars passed over the whole length of the road."

At the time Bryant's work excited an almost unequalled interest throughout the country. It was, in fact, a pioneer American undertaking, the originator of which had closely studied that English railway literature which was then coming into existence. Although Stephenson had already, in a rude way, introduced locomotive steam-power on the Stockton and Darlington road, Bryant made no attempt at anything of that sort. Indeed, had he done so he would have ruined his enterprise. His views were confined to horse-power, and he built an improved tramway rather

than a modern railroad. The really memorable thing about it was his ingenuity in devising the appliances necessary to its successful operation. These were very remarkable, including as they did the switch, the portable derrick, the turn-table, and the movable truck for the eight-wheel railroad car. All these contrivances subsequently passed into general use; and the movable truck having six years later (in 1834) been patented by other parties, became the subject of a litigation which occupied the courts for five years and cost, it is said, some \$250,000. Though the claim of Bryant as its inventor was sustained, he had no legal right to royalty on its use, nor did he ever receive anything from it. He died quite poor in 1867.

The Granite Railway, including its branches, was four miles in length, and cost fifty thousand dollars. It began at the quarry end with an inclined plane, by means of which eighty-four feet vertical fall was here accomplished in three hundred and fifteen feet of gradual descent. The road then dropped gently down to tide-water level by grades of sixty-six, thirteen, and twenty-six feet to the mile. As the traffic was all in the direction of these grades, single horses could of course move with ease just as heavy loads as the structure would bear; the only difficulties being to retard the loaded cars going down and to draw the unloaded cars back. The road was constructed of stone sleepers, or ties, eight feet apart, upon which were laid longitudinal wooden rails, protected by strap-iron plates three inches wide and one-fourth of an inch thick. The wooden rails were subsequently replaced by stone. This railway was operated, always by horse-power, for about forty years. At last, it having then been for a time in disuse, its franchise was purchased by the Old Colony Railroad Company. The ancient structure was completely demolished and a modern railroad was built on the right of way. This was formally opened for traffic on Oct. 9, 1871, forty-five years and two days after the original opening in 1826. There is a certain historical fitness in the fact that, through the incorporation of the Granite Railway into the Old Colony Railroad, the line which connects Plymouth with Boston has become the original railroad line in America.

After 1825 the granite business of Quincy developed rapidly. Three years later the old 1732 meeting-house in Quincy gave place to that more modern structure which is still the central building in the town, the large monolith columns of which mark the advance which the Quincy stone-cutters had then already made. In the same year the Tremont House in Boston was built; the present United States Court-

House, then the Masonic Temple, followed in 1831, and the Court Street Court-House four years later; then came the Boston Custom-House, begun in 1837 and completed in 1849, with its thirty monolith columns, each forty-two tons in weight. As they were finished these were carried to Boston over the Plymouth road, for the turnpike bridges would not support the weight; and as the carts made specially to carry them, drawn by a long train of oxen and horses, passed slowly through the town, they were for years objects of deep popular interest and local pride.

It is needless to go on enumerating the buildings thereafter constructed of Quincy granite. For years it was regarded as the best known material for construction, and it was chiseled into the most delicate shapes. A new school of taste then grew up which saw that the stone was not only hard and cold, as well as durable, but that it was wont to outlive its usefulness. The great Boston fire of 1872 showed also that, growing brittle when exposed to heat, it would shatter under streams of water. A change accordingly came about. The stone passed out of use for architectural display, and was adopted in monumental work. At the present time nearly three-quarters of the Quincy granite dressed is used in cemeteries; and there is something about it, whether it be hardness or durability or its coldness of color, which seems to make it specially appropriate for these modern cities of the dead.

Meanwhile, the quarry business speedily revolutionized the town. Its influence was everywhere felt,—in habits, and modes of life and thought, and in politics. One by one the old traditions gave way. Business was no longer done as formerly. Firms grew up possessing large means and employing many laborers, and a steady tide both of wealth and population set in. As compared with the figures of similar growth which has gone on during the same time at the great commercial centres of the country, the figures representing the growth of the Quincy granite business are not large. Boston and St. Louis, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco have accustomed the minds and eyes of modern Americans to industrial strides of a wholly different scale. These cities deal in workmen by the thousand and in products by the million. Against such exhibits no New England town can have anything to show which would cause surprise. The figures amount at most to the modest statistics of a prosperous trade. It is so with Quincy granite. In the hard, slow work of producing it no large fortunes have been made, no crowded communities have grown up. On the eastern slope of the Blue Hill range, where in 1825 the Milton and

Quincy woods still stood, there is now a village containing a population larger than was the population of Quincy then. The creaking of the derrick, the blows of the sledge, and the click of the hammer are everywhere heard from the week-day morning to its night; and from year's end to year's end the blocks of split and chiseled syenite pass out in a steady stream. Yet in the great aggregates of modern life it all represents but the labor of a few hundred men, and the well-earned return on the not large capital of a dozen enterprising firms.¹

But stone working was not the only new industry which about 1830 began to make its influence felt in Quincy. For more than a century and a quarter there had then been one tannery in the town, and at a later day there were several. The earlier tanneries were strange, primitive establishments. The vats were oblong boxes sunk in the ground close to the edge of the town brook at the point where it crossed the main street. They were without either covers or outlets. The beam-house was an open shed, within which old, worn-out horses circled round while the bark was crushed at the rate of half a cord or so a day by alternate wooden and stone wheels, moving in a circular trough fifteen feet in diameter. In the early years of the last century the prices were as primitive as the methods; for while green hides sold for three pence and dry hides for sixpence, the manufactured article brought but twelve pence. Then and long afterwards the dress, especially of the working classes, was largely composed of leather, out of which as a material leggings and breeches, coats and shirts, were made, as well as shoes and gloves. Working in leather was therefore one of the common vocations in all New England towns.

Consequently, as markets and means of communication developed, it was natural that the Quincy people should drift into shoemaking. They did so as matter of course, and as early as 1795 the business had taken root. Noah Curtis was its founder, and in that year he made nine hundred and fifty-one pair of shoes, paying for such as were hand-sewed two dollars a dozen pair. Not until 1822 was the Southern trade opened. By 1830 the Curtises had built up a large and profitable business, and the census of seven years later showed that in 1837 no less than forty-six thousand pair of boots and shoes were manufactured in the town. In 1856 the Curtises alone made forty-eight thousand pair of boots, giving employment to

four hundred hands. For a time it seemed not improbable that Quincy might vie with Brockton, Lynn, or Marlborough as a great centre of this industry; but the war of the Rebellion dealt a heavy blow to its trade, and the rapid development elsewhere of machine-made work left the old-fashioned Quincy methods far behind. Accordingly, after 1860 the business as a whole did not grow in Quincy as it grew elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the presence in the town of this industry, together with that of stone-cutting, greatly influenced its character. The population underwent a radical change. A new race, of different blood and religion, had come in. The native New Englander seemed to pass out of the fields into the shops, and men of foreign blood took his place. In 1830 the Congregational meeting-house, though then called "the Stone Temple," and the Episcopal Church were still the only buildings in the town in which religious services were held. Mass had once or twice been observed in dwelling-houses. In 1831 a Universalist society was organized, and in 1832 they built a church. In 1834 another church was built by an Evangelical Congregational society; and a third by the Methodist Episcopal in 1838. The Roman Catholics were still without a building. There were now many of that faith in Quincy, but they were emigrants and they were poor; the narrow but traditional prejudice against them and their faith, also, was strong and hard to be outgrown. About the year 1839 an occasional Mass was celebrated in the small West Quincy school-house; but those were the years when, under the combined Native American and anti-Catholic feeling, Massachusetts was in a dangerous mood. The Mount Benedict Monastery in Charlestown had not very long before been destroyed by a mob; and now in West Quincy those of the district who held other religious views expelled the Catholics from the school-house. Fortunately, better counsels and a kinder feeling prevailed, and after a short time the services were renewed there; nor were they again disturbed. In the autumn of 1842 St. Mary's Church in West Quincy was consecrated, and eleven years later, in 1853, St. John's Church was finished, standing almost on the spot where the Episcopal Church, removed twenty-one years before, had stood for a century. Another Catholic chapel was erected in the North District of the town in 1874. In 1842 there were about one hundred Catholics in Quincy; in 1884 there were more worshipers in the three Catholic churches than in all the other eight churches of the town combined.

If the multiplication of sects and churches after

¹ By the State census of 1875 there appeared to be thirty-seven establishments in Quincy in the granite business in all its branches. They represented a capital of \$588,200, a yearly product valued at \$775,884, and employed 617 men.

1830 was considerable, that of schools was still more so. In the matter of education the state of things had, indeed, then become such that it was obvious a change of system must be made. The old centre grammar school could no longer be made to suffice. Its condition and methods have already been described, and in 1827 the school committee, of which Thomas Greenleaf was then chairman, reported the whole number of children in all the schools as four hundred and sixty-one. Of these, twenty-five only—nineteen boys and six girls—were over fourteen years of age, so early even at that late period did the schooling stop. In order to relieve the centre of an excessive attendance, two winter schools under masters—called in the reports “men’s schools,” to distinguish them from the old dames’ schools for children—had been opened, the one at Penn’s Hill, or the South District, the other at Bent’s Point, or the Oldfields District. This measure had failed to bring the wished-for relief. The increase of scholars from the other districts was such that the centre school throughout the winter had an average attendance of one hundred and forty. Crowded into a single school-room, these seven-score children of all ages were taught by one master, who was paid five hundred dollars a year, aided by one female assistant, who was paid one hundred and twenty dollars. Under these circumstances the committee of 1827 suggested, not “for immediate adoption, but for deliberate consideration,” the idea of building a second school-house. That, it stated, would “afford an immediate and effectual relief for many years.” Accordingly, after two years of “deliberate consideration,” the town, in 1829, voted to build three new school-houses, one at the North, or Farms District, one at the East, or Oldfields District, and one at the South, or Penn’s Hill and Woods District; the last, being a combined arrangement, was to be of stone and cost as much as the other two together. In the spring of 1830 the new buildings were finished, and the committee reported that, including the land on which they stood, they had cost respectively \$1142.59 for that of stone, and \$523 and \$422.02 for the others of wood. This failed to satisfy the town. A pernicious idea had gained footing that it was desirable “to bring the school to every man’s door;” and instead of concentrating children so that they might be divided according to age and taught by several teachers in graded schools, the mistaken policy of neighborhood schools of all ages under one teacher was adopted. Accordingly, the next year, after a sharp struggle, in which the town divided by a vote of eighty-four to seventy-eight, it was decided to build two more

school-houses. The neighborhood school system was thus definitely fixed upon.

That this should have been so was in some respects unfortunate, but it was probably necessary. It was a mistake naturally incident to government through town-meeting. Town-meetings are not inspired. Having fortunately no infinite wisdom to guide and dwarf them, they go stolidly on, working their way in perfectly human and commonplace fashion through almost infinite waste and failure to a certain degree of success. The process is slow and expensive. Accordingly, the policy as respects its schools fixed on by Quincy in the town-meeting of March 8, 1831, remained its policy for over forty years. From an educational point of view it was altogether wrong. The school was near the child’s home, but at the school the child learned the least possible. The grading of scholars was out of the question, and incompetent teachers wasted their time trying to impart a little knowledge to many children of various ages. A more wasteful system could hardly have been devised. From the money point of view it did not cost much, for in 1827 the annual appropriation was \$3 for each scholar, and the neighborhood system only increased it in 1831 to \$3.67. In 1840 it had fallen to \$2.89, and it was only \$3.81 in 1850. Not until 1868 did the annual cost per scholar increase to over \$10. The town had then grown up to the neighborhood system, for its population was about 7000, and there were 1534 children in the schools. They had for years been more or less graded, and a somewhat better instruction was possible.

Yet even then the teaching in the public schools had little to commend it. It was almost wholly confined to verbal memorizing, and that singular mental exercise known as parsing, or the mechanical application of certain rules of grammar to words and sentences. These rules never had any meaning to the scholars, nor did the knowing how to parse in any way affect the scholar’s mode of speaking or writing his mother-tongue. It was the same with arithmetic. It was taught by rule. This was that old-fashioned schooling, so called, which is still commonly supposed to have been simple, but, in some unexplained way, peculiarly thorough. Accordingly there are not a few who lose no opportunity to refer to it with respectful regret. In point of fact, in no true sense of the word was it either simple or thorough. By force of constant iteration, emphasized by occasional whippings, the child did indeed have certain rules and formulas so impressed on the memory that they never afterwards faded from it; but so did the horse, the dog, and the

parrot. One and the same method of instruction was applied to all, human and brute. It was purely a matter of memorizing and imitation; the observing and reasoning faculties, it was supposed,—if, indeed, any thought was given to them,—would develop themselves. Since the days of the “Learned School-master,” Benjamin Tompson, school methods in Quincy had become more elaborate and far more expensive; the child learned more, such as it was, because it went to school more hours, and there were more teachers and better text-books. But, so far as intelligence of method and system was concerned, there had been little change and no considerable improvement. Nor were the results anything to be proud of. The average graduate of the grammar school could not read with ease, nor could he write an ordinary letter in a legible hand and with words correctly spelled.

Nor in these respects were the schools of Quincy worse than those of its sister-towns. This was at one time confidently asserted, and the friends of every system which breaks down under investigation always assert that such system was notoriously defective at the precise point where the investigation took place. In the case of the Quincy schools it was nothing of the sort. They were quite as good as the average of Massachusetts town schools. This appeared very clearly as the result of careful inquiries made by agents of the State Board of Education in 1879. It was then found that in a very large proportion of the towns in Norfolk County the educational methods in use in the schools were the same that had been immemorially in use. They were quaintly primitive. Children were still taught to spell orally and in classes, and the writing was limited to what was done in the copy-books. Accordingly, when told to write a letter of a few lines, many pupils showed at once that they had never been taught even the mechanical part of a written exercise, while certain of the teachers actually would not permit their schools to be subjected to so unheard-of a test. Their scholars were taught to parse, and say the multiplication table. Writing letters was no part of school work. Out of eleven hundred scholars in two hundred and twelve schools who used in composition the adverb “too,” no less than eight hundred and fifty-nine spelt the word incorrectly. The three words “whose,” “which,” and “scholar” were given out for written spelling, and while there were fifty-eight different wrong spellings of “which,” there were one hundred and eight of “whose,” and two hundred and twenty-one of “scholar.” For thoroughness and magnitude these examinations were probably never surpassed.

They included the schools of twenty-four towns, returning five thousand scholars. The tests, of the simplest and most ordinary description, were confined to showing the results actually obtained in reading, writing, and ciphering. There was no escape from the conclusions reached, for the fac-similes of the examination papers spoke for themselves.¹

In 1873 doubts as to the value of the results obtained through the methods then in use had for some time been forcing themselves on the minds of those then composing the Quincy school committee. They referred in their reports to the condition of “immobility” which seemed to prevail. There were now twenty-seven schools in the town, in which thirty-two teachers were at work on twelve hundred scholars. The annual cost of teaching each scholar exceeded fourteen dollars. Since 1830 the number of those taught had thus increased much less than three-fold, while the cost of teaching them had increased over fifteen-fold. Under these circumstances it was obvious that a great waste of public money was steadily going on. The cost of the article purchased had been immensely increased, without any corresponding improvement in its quality. It was perfectly true the schools had been humanized. Boys were no longer forced as a punishment to clasp hands across the top of an over-heated stove until holes burned in their clothes; nor were they made to whip each other, while the master stood over them and himself whipped that one who seemed to slacken in his blows.² Scenes like these, worthy of Dotheboys Hall, were reminiscences of the past. But there was no reason to suppose that the children when they left school read more fluently, or wrote more legibly, or computed with more facility than had their fathers and mothers before them. Under these circumstances the committee came to the conclusion that if the town was not spending an undue amount on its schools, yet certainly not more than fifty per cent. of what it did spend was spent effectively. The whole thing needed to be reformed; but the members of the committee did not feel themselves qualified to reform it. They therefore stated the case to the town, and asked for authority to employ a specialist as a superintendent.

In the spring of 1875 the desired authority was given. The result was that reform in school methods which, known as the “Quincy system,” within the next few years excited far and wide an almost unprecedented interest and discussion. It was the work of

¹ See Report of Examination of Scholars in Norfolk County, in the Forty-third Annual Report (1880) of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

² Quincy Patriot, Feb. 21, 1874.

the superintendent then employed, F. W. Parker. Mr. Parker was by birth a New Hampshire man, who had taught school in Ohio before the war of the Rebellion, and during it served in the army, attaining the rank of colonel. He had then gone to Germany in order to study the most improved educational methods. Returning to America, he fell in with James H. Slade, then one of the Quincy school committee, and was by him suggested as superintendent. The choice was a most fortunate one. There were many qualifications of a superintendent which Mr. Parker did not possess. He lacked business method. He could not always accommodate himself to circumstances in dealing with men. His practical judgment was often bad. He was apt to try to do the right thing at the wrong time. He was impatient of opposition. But, on the other hand, he was possessed with an idea, and he was indefatigable in his efforts to put it in practice. He knew how to infuse his own spirit into his teachers, and he possessed in a marked degree the indescribable quality of attracting public notice to what he was doing. The essence of his system was simple, nor was it in any respect new. It was a protest against the old mechanical methods. There was to be something in the schools besides memorizing and the application of formulas. The child was no longer to be taught on the same principles that dogs and parrots were taught. The reasoning and observing faculties were to be appealed to. The object always to be kept in view was a practical one. A race of men and women were to be produced who might indeed not be able readily to commit things to memory or to repeat rules out of a grammar; they would not be disciplined in the ancient way, but they would be accustomed to observe and think for themselves, and at least to read and write English with ease and decently.¹

Mr. Parker's labors attracted almost at once the notice of educators. He was, of course, severely criticised by the adherents of the old system, who vigorously asserted that what was good in his methods was not new, and that what was new was not good. The assertion that the results produced by the old system were not satisfactory was angrily denounced as a slur on the well-earned fame of Massachusetts. Even if such things were true, it was said, they ought not to be published to the world, for they gave comfort to the enemies of common schools.

The educational journals referred to the arguments of Mr. Parker's friends as "monumental displays of ignorance," and it required the unanswerable facts of the Norfolk County investigation to satisfy them that the earlier condition of affairs in the Quincy schools was both correctly stated and not exceptional. All this noisy discussion did but spread far and wide the fame of Mr. Parker's efforts, and strangers soon began to come to Quincy to see what the thing amounted to. Then they came to study it. Finally, the town schools became an educational curiosity for the display to the world of the new system. Visitors trooped to Quincy by hundreds, and at times they crowded the school-rooms. It became, indeed, a serious hindrance to instruction, and had to be regulated by the committee.

For five years Mr. Parker held the position of superintendent. In the spring of 1880 he was chosen one of the school supervisors of Boston, and subsequently he became the head of the Cook County Normal School of Illinois. But he did not leave Quincy until the reforms he had instituted there had become firmly established. He was succeeded by one of the grammar-school teachers whom he had himself educated in his system. The schools of Quincy were then full of life and promise, and the educational advantages of the town were considerable. A high school had been established in 1852, and the Adams Academy had been opened in 1872. The last was the institution endowed by John Adams half a century before. During the intermediate time funds had been slowly accumulating, and the academy building was placed, as the founder directed it should be, on the exact site of the house in which John Hancock was born.

Nor were the means of acquiring a higher education in Quincy now limited to its schools and academies. The way to self-culture had been thrown wide open to every one who wished to tread it, for a free access to books was no longer the exclusive privilege of the rich or the educated. In 1871 the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars was voted towards the establishment of a free public library, provided an equal sum could be raised by private subscription. At that time the town practically had no collection of books in it which was open to all. The Quincy Lyceum, which dated from 1829, and after it the Adams Literary Association, had, to a limited extent, supplied the need; but their means were small and their organization incomplete. Accordingly, as it had been in the beginning so it remained down to the year 1846, when, for those who could afford to buy, the railroad made the bookstores of the city

¹ The leading features of the so-called Quincy system were set forth at the time in a paper entitled "The New Departure in the Common Schools of Quincy," which was printed in pamphlet form, and passed rapidly through six editions, exciting much public discussion.

accessible. But, so far as the bulk of inhabitants were concerned, they neither had any books within their reach, nor did they know how to use them. The purpose of John Adams in giving his library to the town had wholly failed of accomplishment. When he did it he had his own youth in mind. He had been brought up in the Braintree of former days, a country lad wholly cut off from the means of a larger education. He had thus been compelled to break out his own way to success, and his wish in old age was to remove the obstacles which had impeded him from the path of future generations of his townsmen. Out of narrow means he accordingly endowed an academy, and he gave to it his own library, the collection of a lifetime. His motives were generous, but he could not foresee the changes of the future. The books were, many of them, most rare and valuable; but students were few, and they found what they wanted more easily elsewhere. For popular use the collection was almost ludicrously inappropriate. The scholar and the public man would feel at home in it, but to the average frequenter of the modern public library it was much what a rare edition of Shakespeare or of Milton is to one as yet untaught to read.

This the town did not realize at the time the gift was made, and votes were passed for the appointment of a librarian, and the arrangement of the books so that all who wished so to do might consult them. The collection then remained uncared for, and accessible to every one for nearly thirty years. During that time it suffered irreparable injury. Not only were many volumes taken from it and never returned, but it was freely robbed of the autographs which gave a peculiar value to it. Whole title-pages were torn out; and that copies of some of the choicest works ever issued from the press remained unutilized was pure good fortune only.

Such was the situation in 1871 when the move in behalf of a modern public library was made. The two thousand five hundred dollars from private subscription necessary to secure the town endowment was soon raised, and in the autumn of 1871 there was opened in Quincy one of those institutions, undreamed of in former times, which may without exaggeration be called the universities of the poor. The crying need which existed for something of the kind at once became apparent. The public library was thronged with young people, and during the next twelve months nearly forty-five thousand volumes were borrowed. Accordingly, it at once assumed a foremost place among the educational influences of the town. For over two years a room was provided for it in the Adams

Academy, but in 1874 the rapid growth of the school under Dr. Dimmock's management made a removal necessary. The Second Congregational society had some years before outgrown that first church building of theirs which stood close to the site of the original stone meeting-house of 1666, and being vacant it was now leased by the town. To it the library was removed, and there it remained until the Crane Memorial Hall was ready to receive it in 1882.

The gift of this building to Quincy was one of those incidents, both interesting and peculiar, which are somewhat characteristic of New England. It came in a wholly unexpected way. In one of their annual reports the Library trustees had called attention to the fact that of the several modern divisions of the original town, Holbrook, Randolph, and Braintree each had buildings for their libraries given to them as memorials, and a hope was expressed that sooner or later "private munificence may supply a public need," and Quincy would enjoy the same good fortune. This was in February, 1879, and there was then no reason to look for such a gift either immediately, or, indeed, from any particular quarter. No one had intimated a disposition to do anything of the kind.

A few months later, but within the year, a gentleman with whom he then had no acquaintance came into the Boston office of the chairman of the trustees, and, after introducing himself, opened the conversation by asking if Quincy would like to have a public library building. Very much surprised, the chairman turned to his visitor and asked if any one thought of giving the town such a building. The other replied that he was not authorized to say who he represented, further than that it was the family of one Quincy born, but now dead, who many years before had moved away from Massachusetts. Nothing further was then said, nor was anything more heard of the matter for several months. Meanwhile some reports of the Library and its catalogue were sent to the representative of the unknown family, and early in the following winter he again came to the office of the chairman of the trustees. He now said that the family in question lived in New York, but that they disliked to have the matter discussed, or to be mentioned in connection with it, until their minds were fully made up as to what they proposed to do. In reply Mr. Otis, the gentleman who appeared for them, was assured that the matter should not be mentioned, but the chairman, Mr. Adams, said that business often called him to New York, and he would be glad to meet there the parties in question, if they cared to see

him. No name had yet been given. At length, in February, 1880, a gentleman called on Mr. Adams in New York, and, giving his name as Crane, said that he had come to see him in relation to the proposed memorial building in Quincy. He then explained the connection of his father's family with Quincy, and the desire his widow and children had, though they had never lived in the town, to there erect some lasting memorial to him. The result of the interview was that Mr. Adams the next day carried back to Quincy the formal offer of a memorial library hall, which a fortnight later was acted upon and accepted at the annual town-meeting.

Steps were at once taken to secure as a site for the proposed building that lot of ground which Mr. Crane had pointed out as in his opinion best adapted for it. During the following summer plans were matured, and the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid on the 22d of February, 1881. It was formally dedicated on the 30th of May, 1882. It commemorates in a typical way a man who was himself singularly typical of New England and of Quincy. Born of old Braintree stock, Thomas Crane had gone to the centre grammar school, and worshiped in the old North Precinct meeting-house until he became a man. He had then in the year 1827 gone away, as so many others went then and later, seeking his fortune. A stone-cutter by trade, he settled in New York City, and there married and had children. A plain, straightforward, energetic man, he gradually amassed a fortune, and at last died in New York, April 1, 1875, in his seventy-second year. Though he often came back to Quincy as a visitor, he never was an inhabitant of the town from the time he left it in 1827. The members of his family had few associations with it. Yet when the husband and father died, their thoughts turned to Quincy as the place where he would most have desired to have his memorial stand. It seemed proper also that it should stand there. Of all the many young men who early and late had gone out from the town, Thomas Crane had been the most successful. Dealing all his life in the granite which underlaid Quincy, his success had been due to the possession of those qualities which made New England. He was honest, he was religious, he was energetic and enterprising and patient. His life was wholly unassuming, and when he died few in Quincy remembered that such an one had ever lived there. His name is now and will long be a household word in the place where he passed his youth, and from which he went forth; nor could a better example of native strength and homely virtues be held up before its children for imitation.

There is a degree of individuality in the business history of Quincy since the year 1830, and consequently a certain interest attaches to it, owing to the fact that it centred mainly in that granite which underlaid the soil. The town dealt in its native stone. The religious development had also a certain character of its own. It was liberal. Indeed, the utter absence of Calvinism, or strong orthodoxy, in the tenets of those inhabiting the North Precinct and Quincy is so marked, and so unusual for a Massachusetts community, that it cannot escape notice. When the Unitarian movement took place under Channing's lead, it has already been seen that it excited no surprise among those who recalled the teachings of Lemuel Briant. On the contrary, the tendency in Quincy then was towards Universalism. Thomas Crane, for instance, feeling a strong religious craving which the teachings of Mr. Whitney did not satisfy, found what he needed, not in the Braintree church, where Dr. Storrs still held up the rigid belief of the fathers, but in the broader Christianity of "Father" Hosea Ballou. The young stone-cutter would walk twenty miles of a Sunday to listen to his favorite preacher. No orthodox church ever struck root in Quincy. In matters of education the individuality of the town was less marked. The schools were much like the schools elsewhere, and the sudden development of the "Quincy system" came from without, and was largely a matter of chance. None the less, it was something that such a movement was possible. It showed a mental receptiveness, a faculty of accepting new ideas and responding to them, which was in keeping with the whole religious and political record of the community which John Wheelwright had first taught. The soil was kindly to the reformer, and his labors brought forth speedy fruits. Politically, also, the later history of Quincy was not without its individuality and significance. The old and new elements were always at work in it. Sometimes the one would attain a mastery, and its influence would forthwith appear unmistakably in town-meeting, and stamp itself on the records; then the other would by degrees assert itself, and the ancient order of things would, to a certain extent, be restored. The old political habits and traditions could not be destroyed; and yet the rapid infusion of foreign elements would through long periods of time seem to obliterate them. Absorption and education went on continually; the new affected the old, and the old gradually influenced the new. Indeed, the process which upon the large scale was working itself out all over the continent, might in Quincy be studied in detail. Here was one of the individual units of which the other was the aggregate.

After the formation of the United States government, all through the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, including the war of 1812, it has been seen that Quincy politically was a strong Federalist town. Down even to the year 1824 it stood firmly out. In 1823, Dr. Eustis was elected Governor over Harrison Gray Otis, the candidate of the old Federalists; but Quincy none the less gave Mr. Otis a majority of sixty-six in a total vote of two hundred and four. Nor did it change under defeat, for the next year it gave sixty-three majority against Governor Eustis, though his election in the State was a foregone conclusion. Then came the Presidential campaign of 1825, and the Federal party disappeared forever. In Quincy all were Adams men, and they so remained until long after the election of Gen. Jackson. Then the Jackson democracy began to make its presence felt. Its growth at first was very slow. In November, 1830, ex-President J. Q. Adams was brought forward as a candidate for Congress in the Plymouth district to succeed Mr. Richardson, of Hingham, who declined re-election. In Quincy Mr. Adams received seventy-six votes to ten cast for the Jackson candidate. At the next State election Marcus Morton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had fourteen votes, while Governor Lincoln received two hundred and eleven. Then gradually a change came. A new element had found its way into the town. The old agricultural interest was no longer the only interest. In 1837 more than five hundred hands were employed in the quarries. The greater portion of these were not Quincy born. Many of them were foreigners, especially Irish, and Catholics. More yet were Americans, from New Hampshire. These last were a sturdy, rough, floating population, with no knowledge of town traditions, and a strong general disposition to vote the Democratic ticket. They did not live in Quincy, but came down from the North in the spring to get a summer's work; and at the season of their coming stage-coach after stage-coach from Boston would be loaded down with them and their baggage. In March they voted for Isaac Hill, or his Democratic nominee, in New Hampshire, and in November they voted for Marcus Morton in Quincy. They were a foreign voting element; but there was also a new domestic voting element which had now to be taken into account. The shoemaking population had greatly increased. This was of a wholly different type from the stone-working population. The day of great shoe-factories and machine-made work was yet distant. The men and women who made shoes as a trade worked mainly at their homes. As an occupation this lacked the manliness and robust, out-door

vigor of stone-cutting. The shoemaker worked day in and day out in the little ill-ventilated cobbler's room attached to the dwelling, which in winter was heated by a stove and smelt of burnt leather. He stuck to his last; and, in doing so, he talked a great deal of politics and political issues, thoroughly canvassing all men in public life from President Jackson down to Mr. Greenleaf, the traditional moderator at town-meeting. The shoemaker was, as a rule, not a Federalist; but he did not vote the Democratic ticket in the same way the quarryman voted it. His was not that rough and somewhat turbulent independence. Intellectually he was of a finer, keener type; physically he did not sustain the comparison well. He was apt to be round-shouldered and hollow-chested, thin and long-limbed. He lacked the muscle of the stone-cutter. In politics he was inclined to admire what he called "smartness" rather than grasp, and though he would not vote for a convicted knave, he felt a good deal of inner kindness for the successful rascal, and an absolute contempt for the well-intentioned dolt. He loved political intrigue and combination, and could be depended upon by the wire-puller; though he soon saw through the merely loud-voiced demagogue.

Such were the political elements which between 1830 and 1840 began to mingle and contend for mastery in the Quincy town-meeting. First were the old colonial, native stock, living by agriculture, slow, conservative, and generally disposed to show much deference to the opinions of the gentry. Next came the quarry-men, composed of noisy, muscular, hard-living native Americans, with small reverence. Then the foreign-born Catholics who instinctively sided against all settled political traditions. Lastly, the shoemakers, mainly Americans, but disinclined to the old ways and the old leaders, and disposed to manage things by intrigue and combination without much regard to precedent. It is almost needless to say that in the presence of such elements as these the downfall of the local gentry influence was a mere question of time. The spirit of democracy was afloat in the land, and the movement which had carried Jackson into the Presidency on the larger theatre, on the smaller was destined soon to drive Thomas Greenleaf out of the management of town affairs. The growth year by year of the vote cast for Marcus Morton marks the advance of the tide. In 1829 he received one ballot only, and in 1832 he had but twenty. In 1835 he had got up to forty-two, and the next year to one hundred and forty-eight. Two years later the revolution in public opinion was complete, and Marcus Morton polled two hundred and sixty votes to one

hundred and seventy-two for Governor Everett. The size of the vote showed also the rapid increase of the population under the new business development. In 1830 only one hundred and thirty-six ballots were cast in the election for Governor; in 1840 the number had increased more than five-fold, aggregating seven hundred. This, it is true, was a Presidential election, and a very exciting one,—the famous hard-eider and log-cabin campaign. But the Presidential election of 1828 was also an exciting one, in which a Quincy man was a candidate. Yet in 1828 only one hundred and twenty-three votes were cast, or scarcely a sixth part of those cast in 1840.

In the town, as in the nation, the process of absorption and amalgamation were now to be gone through with. The inrush of foreign elements had been too rapid. It tended to unsettle everything. Nor did it soon stop. Up to this time the agriculturalists—the farm-hands—had been mainly Americans. The Irish now began to take the place of these men in the fields, while the new generation of Americans either found employment in shops and mechanical pursuits or became shoemakers. The more adventurous and enterprising went to the cities, or sought their fortunes in the West. But the result of it all was a complete change in the character of the town. It was a change also for the worse. The old order of things was doubtless slow, conservative, traditional, but it was economical, simple, and business-like. The new order of things was in all respects the reverse of this. The leaders in it prided themselves on their enterprise, their lack of reverence for tradition, their confidence in themselves; but they were noisy, unmethodical, in reality incompetent, and altogether too often intemperate.

Accordingly, neither the business record nor the moral record of the town were now creditable. There was, as respects the first, no absolute corruption; the method of doing business was simply loose. The town debt was an illustration. It was a small affair, amounting to only a few thousand dollars, when, in 1837, Congress passed an act for the distribution of the surplus national revenue. Under the operation of this act no less a sum than \$5148 fell to the share of Quincy, and was regularly appropriated to the payment of the town debt. It should have sufficed to extinguish it; yet the very next year the debt was larger than ever. The surplus was muddled away. The expenses exceeded the appropriations; the deficiencies were not provided for, the treasury was falling into a system of yearly arrears. So also as respects the moral question. In 1835, and again in 1836, a movement was made in the direction of

temperance reform. There was an article in the warrant of each of those years to see if the town would instruct the selectmen not to license places for the sale "of Rum, Brandy, Gin, or other Spirituous liquors." There was a sharp struggle, and the proposition was rejected by a majority of two only in a total vote of 158. At the election of that year 138 votes were thrown for Governor Everett to 42 for Marcus Morton. The next year Morton's vote increased to 148, and the proposal not to license was defeated by 32 majority; nor was it again renewed. The growth of sentiment, on the contrary, was distinctly in the other direction. Three years later, in 1839, Morton received 326 votes to 231 cast for Everett; the Jackson Democracy were in full ascendancy. And now the seventeenth article in the warrant for the annual meeting was "to know if the Town will allow a temperate use of ardent spirits to the Paupers when they work on the road or farm," and by a vote of 86 to 76 it was so ordered. The same year the mysterious disappearance of the contents of a cask of rum stored at the almshouse was made the subject of a jocose paragraph in a formal report made to the town by one of its committees.

The schools also felt this influence. A change for the worse is reflected in the reports of the school committee. This committee dates from 1827, when the law passed the year before took effect, and from that time to the present the annual reports are consecutive. The first was signed by Mr. Greenleaf, as chairman, and was a well-expressed, sensible paper. The following is an extract from a report made some ten years later:

"The school in the Centre District has been less satisfactory. The Committee think well of the literary qualifications of the Master, and were satisfied with the course of instruction pursued in the School and believe that a large portion of the Scholars have made improvement, but the behaviour of a part of the School at the examination was very unbecoming. About half a dozen of the largest Boys distinguished themselves not for their good behaviour, but for their bad behaviour, for which conduct they received the unqualified censure and disapprobation of the Committee."

But the slow phase of transition through which Quincy was now passing is marked more distinctly on the record in the support it accorded to John Quincy Adams than in any other one thing. It is hardly necessary to repeat that the phase referred to was not peculiar to Quincy. It was a popular movement which originated in the West, and spread all over the country. Andrew Jackson was its political exponent. His methods were its methods. The nation was its field, therefore; but its spirit and peculiarities can be most closely studied in the town. It is needless to

say, also, that J. Q. Adams was no less obnoxious to the new spirit than the new spirit was to him. He had met it before in the country at large, and been forced to succumb to it. He was now to meet it in his own town. Unlike his father, Mr. Adams had never been closely identified with his birthplace. Indeed, from the time he sailed to Europe, in November, 1779, to the time when, in 1829, he came home a defeated President,—a period of half a century,—he was an almost complete stranger in Quincy. Yet he had a strong hold on the old native population. They saw in him one of themselves. Accordingly, in 1825 the town gave the Adams electoral ticket a unanimous vote, and in the campaign of four years later his victorious opponent received only three ballots in Quincy. Between 1830 and 1836, Mr. Adams was four times elected to Congress from the Plymouth district, of which Quincy was then a part. At each election he had almost the entire vote of the town.¹ In 1833 he was the candidate of the Anti-Masonic party for Governor, and in Quincy he had 149 votes to 97 for the two other candidates. In 1836 the change began, and two years later Morton, for Governor, had 98 majority over Everett in a vote of 432. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Adams still held the town, receiving 183 votes to 76 cast for three other candidates. Two years later, in the Harrison campaign, Quincy was closely contested. Mr. Adams, owing to his anti-slavery course in Congress, was peculiarly obnoxious to the Democrats. The Harrison ticket had a majority of five votes in the town out of a total of 695, but Marcus Morton for Governor ran 48 votes ahead of John Davis. Mr. Adams, though receiving more votes than Governor Davis, yet fell three behind his own opponent, William M. Jackson, who had 349 votes. In 1842 there was a general collapse of the Whig party. John Tyler was President, and the Democracy were altogether in the ascendant. In Quincy Morton had a majority of 29, and Mr. Adams was again beaten, Ezra Wilkinson receiving 289 votes, or four more than he. Philosophizing over this result in his diary, he remarked that "the people are a wayward master." In 1844 took place the exciting struggle which preceded the Mexican war, and Polk was elected over Clay. In his district Mr. Adams had two opponents, and as the election drew near he looked forward "with scarcely doubting anticipation" to his own defeat. In Quincy the vote was close, but the

Democrats maintained their ascendancy, though "consisting," as Mr. Adams wrote, "of transient stone-cutters from New Hampshire." Mr. Bancroft received eight votes more than Governor Briggs. But this time Mr. Adams had the satisfaction of running considerably ahead of the Presidential ticket, receiving 345 votes to 312 cast for Isaac Hull Wright, his Democratic opponent. The election of 1846 was the last in which Mr. Adams was concerned. That was a year of Whig triumph, and even in Quincy the Whig candidate had a large majority. As for Mr. Adams, he seemed to have outlived the opposition to him, and his parting majority from Quincy was a gratifying one. It spoke of earlier times. He received 232 votes to 213 cast for five different opponents.

Like the others, this last vote in Quincy was significant. To a certain degree only was it personal. The town was entering upon a new and distinct phase of transition which already began to show itself in the election returns. In November, 1845, the Old Colony railroad was opened to travel, and from that time Quincy became a suburb of Boston. Not, of course, that the change made itself felt at once. The people went on in their accustomed ways; but none the less, from the beginning of 1846 the country village (for it still was a country village then) and the city were in quick and easy connection. The rest was a mere question of time; and, indeed, it was twenty-five years before the transition was complete. The successful organization of a suburban land company in the northern part of the town in 1870 marked the event. Boston had again, just two hundred and forty-five years later, had enlargement at Mount Wollaston, and Quincy became a species of sleeping apartment conveniently near to the great city counting-room.

In 1875 the population was returned at 9155, or a little more than fourfold what it was (2201) in 1830, and the order of change from the agricultural village to the suburban town can be briefly recapitulated. Upon the original yeoman and farm-hand basis the quarry-men had first came in from outside; while at the same time the young townsmen had gone out of the fields into the shop, abandoning the plow and the scythe for the awl and the last. Then came the Irish laborer, working in the quarries, on the roads and as farm-hand, bringing with him the Catholic Church, and combining with the stone-cutter to vote the Democratic ticket. Last of all appeared the dweller near the city, having store, office, or counting-room in Boston, and regarding Quincy simply as a place convenient, at which his family lived

¹ The exact votes at each election were as follows: Nov. 1, 1830. Adams, 76; Baylies, 2; Thompson, 10. April 1, 1833. Adams, 164; Lincoln, 39; Doan, 11. Nov. 10, 1834. Adams, 125; Brewer, 1. Nov. 14, 1836. Adams, 175; Lincoln, 9; Burrell, 1.

and he slept. This last class to a very great degree absorbed the descendants of the original settlers, and the whole mass gradually resolved itself into the modern town community. But certainly the change from Parson Tompson and teacher Flynt and Judge Quincy and Deacon Bass to the modern stone-cutter, clerk, and merchant was noticeable. Nor as an historical study were the characters of the several periods devoid of interest, though the stage was small.

The final change in the character of the town thus began with 1846. Less than two years later John Quincy Adams died. The annexation of Texas had then been effected, and the war with Mexico was over. A new political question had forced its way to the front, and slavery was the impending issue. Quincy was never a pro-slavery town. The quarry-men and the Irish voted the Democratic ticket; but the old native element had always sympathized with Mr. Adams during his long struggle in Congress, and among his townsmen his teachings had not been lost. Many of them were Democrats; but they were the old Jackson Democrats, who had grown up opposed to the local Federalist and gentry rule of men of the Thomas Greenleaf type, and once they were satisfied that Democracy meant the spread of African slavery, their revolt was a foregone conclusion. But they were slow in coming to that conviction, for these men were closely identified with the leather interests, and the Quincy boot-makers dealt largely with the South. The break came in 1848. The conscience Whigs of Massachusetts then refused to vote for Gen. Taylor, and the Barn-burners of New York refused to vote for Lewis Cass. The two factions met at Buffalo in August of that year, and nominated a separate ticket with Martin Van Buren at its head. The political effect of this in Quincy was singular, and showed how the Congressional action of J. Q. Adams had sunk into the minds of the people there, though the majority of them had twice voted against him. In November, 1848, the Democratic party practically disappeared in the town. The Whig party, which had always supported and elected ex-President Adams, for the time being retained its strength. It cast 246 votes for Gen. Taylor, having cast 314 for Mr. Clay four years before. But the Democratic strength fell from 324 to 212, while the new liberty party rose from 68 to 170. Horace Mann, Mr. Adams' successor in Congress, received a majority of 458, in a total vote of 558. A week later came the State election, and the Democratic vote fell to 34, while the Free-Soil ran up to 250, just failing of a plurality.

The work of political disintegration had now fairly begun. The Whig organization was crumbling away,

while the Democratic, except in its foreign vote, was honey-combed with anti-slavery sentiment. The Free-Soilers, as they were called, held the balance of power. So things went on until 1854. Then the general collapse came, and in Quincy it was complete. As usual, the result of political disintegration was at first in no way what those who had been engaged in bringing it about either anticipated or desired. For more than a dozen years they had been working to break up the old parties, neither of which could in the least be depended on when any question of slavery was at issue. Both were afraid of it, and the Democracy were at heart false upon it. To break up the old organizations and form a new one on an anti-slavery basis was the darling wish of the agitators. Prominent among these was Charles Francis Adams, who, all his earlier life a resident in Boston and one of its representatives in the Legislature, had upon his father's death become a citizen of Quincy. Mr. Adams in 1848 broke away from the Whig party, and was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Van Buren. He was now laboring to build up the Free-Soil party, and in 1853 he had in Quincy been made the victim of a wretched political intrigue among the foreign Democratic voters of the town.

A convention was then to be held to revise the Constitution of the State. Quincy was entitled to two representatives, and it was understood in the town that the Democrats and Free-Soilers would unite, each party naming one delegate. The Free-Soilers were true to their part of the agreement, and on the first ballot a Democrat was chosen. Mr. Adams was the candidate of the Free-Soilers; but the Irish faction had been worked upon by certain utterly false stories as to his course in the Legislature, and they refused to vote for him. It was simply a case of bad faith and village intrigue. Mr. Adams was accordingly defeated. But in the town this act of the foreign voters excited deep feeling; nor was it forgotten.

The incident occurred in March, 1853. The following November the proposed revision of the Constitution was rejected in Quincy by an overwhelming majority, and eighteen months later the town was swept from its moorings by the Native American uprising of the year 1854. The old party lines disappeared. In Quincy the Know-Nothing (as it was called) candidate for Governor, a man never before heard of in politics, received 549 votes to 130 for three other candidates. The foreign vote stood helpless and alone. The old party leaders were not so much sent to the rear, as they were left out of sight

and mind in the senseless rush. The slavery issue was forgotten in the presence of race prejudice. It was but one phase of political disintegration. The old collapsed; the new crystallized. But for the moment it seemed to the anti-slavery workers as if their labors had resulted in chaos; they had endeavored to inspire the popular mind with the spirit of liberty, and instead they had evoked a demon of hate.

Nowhere did this spirit of intolerance rage more strongly than in Quincy. It required four whole years to allay it, and now in 1857, when the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor was overwhelmingly defeated in the State at large, in Quincy he had more than one hundred plurality. The quarrymen and the shoemakers were united against the Irishmen. At last, in 1858, the anti-slavery issue asserted its supremacy. Even then Quincy, reflecting its unassimilated constituency, came but slowly back to its moorings. The foreign, as distinguished from the local element, still preponderated, though they could not act together. Accordingly, in the great Lincoln campaign of 1860, when the Republican ticket received a majority of forty-four thousand in the State, in Quincy it had only a plurality. Again in 1862, the year of deepest discouragement during the war, Quincy was one of those towns in which Governor Andrew fell behind, his Whig and Democratic opponent receiving eighty-four more votes than he. Yet in the State Andrew had over twenty-eight thousand majority. This did not happen again, and in the crucial election of 1864 Quincy at last squarely ranged itself on the loyal side, the Lincoln ticket receiving a majority of two hundred and thirty-four in a total vote of less than a thousand. Indeed, all the other elements were then united against the foreign vote and that large faction, composed of the croakers, the fault-finding and the otherwise-minded, which never fails to make its presence felt under the wearisome pressure of war.

First and last Quincy did its full share in the work of educating New England and the North up to the point of facing and overcoming the Rebellion. It also was not wanting later. Yet, as in the war of independence so now, the largest contribution of the town was neither in men nor in money, though as respects both the calls were honored. As John Adams was the great contribution of Braintree North Precinct to the Revolution, so his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, was the great contribution of Quincy in the Rebellion. When the war broke out Mr. Adams represented the Quincy district in Congress. He had been elected in 1858, on the final subsidence of the Native American flood, and in 1860 he was

re-elected on the Lincoln ticket.¹ In March, 1861, his first Congressional term was just completed. He was then nominated by Mr. Lincoln as minister to Great Britain. In May he left the country, and he remained abroad until the summer of 1868. His services in London are part of the Quincy war record, but they do not belong to local history.

In other respects the record of Quincy in the Rebellion was in no way remarkable. The town did its share. It freely contributed money and supplies, and it sent out men. But of the men it sent out, whether to the army or the navy, there were none who rose to distinction. At the close of the Rebellion as before it, Deacon Joseph Palmer, the Revolutionary brigadier-general, was still Quincy's ranking officer.² During the war, that is, between the years 1861 and 1865, the population of the town was about 6750, while its valuation was returned at a little less than four millions of dollars. It could number probably 2200 men capable of bearing arms. First and last it sent into the field almost one entire regiment, or 954 men, 757 of whom enlisted for the full term of three years. Of the whole number, 39 were killed in battle and 18 died in rebel prisons. In all 105, or one in every nine who went out, lost their lives. Still others were maimed. But a Quincy lad, a member of one of the families the name of which is most often found in the more recent records of the town, fell in the very first action of the war. On the 10th of June, 1861, occurred the affair at Big Bethel, Va., and young Theodore Winthrop was killed. For days after the country rang with his name; nor is it yet forgotten. At the same time Francis L. Souther, of Quincy, was mortally wounded. A mere boy, he was a member of the Hancock Light Guard, as the Quincy company was called, and had gone with it when the Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts militia was rushed off to Fortress Monroe. His companions presently sent his body home, and it was buried in his native town. Afterwards many others were killed or died, and war's mortality became a thing of course. But it was the sudden tidings of young Souther's death, coming in

¹ In neither of these elections did Mr. Adams receive a majority vote in Quincy. In both he received more votes than any one else on the ticket with him, but while in the election of 1858 he had a plurality of fifty-nine votes, in that of 1860 his opponent, Leverett Saltonstall, had seventeen votes more than he, 465 to 448, with 7 scattering.

² The highest commission issued to a Quincy man in the Rebellion was that of colonel. There were three colonels, Packard, Walker, and Adams, the two former of infantry and the last of cavalry. The service of Col. Adams was the longest, covering three years and a half. At the close of the war he was among the large number who received the brevet of brigadier-general.

those early days of June, 1861, which first caused the people of Quincy to realize that their young men had gone out to actual battle.

The money cost of the Rebellion to the towns of Massachusetts, apart from what their inhabitants then or later contributed in national taxes, was not large. In the case of Quincy it amounted to less than \$50,000, including the subscriptions of citizens to bounty funds. In 1861 the town owed \$35,000; in 1865 it owed \$57,000. The whole increase of debt due to the war was not equal to one per cent. of the valuation. Neither was the rate of taxation between 1861 and 1865 peculiarly high, or the increase of it rapid. Indeed, the era of extravagance and heavy expenditure followed the Rebellion rather than marked its progress. Nor was the excessive taxation subsequently imposed the result of an effort to clear off burdens due to the war. On the contrary, the debt yearly grew larger, so that while between 1861 and 1865, the war period, the rate of taxation increased but one-third, and the debt but \$35,000, in the four years of peace which followed the rate of taxation increased eighty per cent., while the debt was \$16,000 larger in 1869 than it had been in 1865. Indeed, compared with that of the Revolution, the burden of the Rebellion, whether in men or in money, was for Quincy light and easy to be borne. In the Revolution there was no general government or system of national taxation to fall back upon. The States had to meet the requisitions directly; and the States made their calls upon the towns. Accordingly, it has been already seen that Braintree then sent into the field first and last two men out of every three capable of bearing arms, while a fourth part of the whole wealth accumulated through a century and a half was consumed in the struggle. During the Rebellion not two men in five did military duty, nor was the accumulated wealth diminished at all. On the contrary, even allowing for an altered standard of value, in 1865 the town was unquestionably richer than it was in 1860.

The close of the Rebellion left Quincy a town of nearly 7000 population, and from that time forward the increase both in numbers and in wealth was rapid. The last vestiges of village life now passed away, and the suburban town assumed shape. This change could not take place without bringing up new problems for solution. The first and most important of these related to municipal government. It was one thing to manage the affairs of a small village community through the machinery of town-meetings; it was quite another to manage those of a place numbering a population of 12,000. In 1830 the annual

appropriation for necessary town expenses was \$4500. It has been seen how this sum was voted by a small body of men, all knowing each other well, having a community of interest, and acting under a usage which had the force of law. Forty-five years later, in 1876, the annual appropriation was \$116,000, and the articles in the warrant had swollen from half a dozen in number to nearly forty. The character of the town-meeting also had changed. In place of the few score rustics following the accustomed lead of the parson and squire, and asserting themselves only when they thought that their traditions or equality were ignored,—in place of this small, easily-managed body, there was met a heterogeneous mass of men numbering hundreds, jealous, unacquainted, and often in part bent on carrying out some secret arrangement in which private interest overrode all sense of public welfare. To maintain in these meetings that degree of order which is necessary for transacting business in a methodical way was not easy. The multifarious affairs of a year were to be attended to in a single day. Town officers were to be elected; the appropriations were to be considered and voted; the policy of the town on all disputed points was to be decided. These points also included everything,—education, roads, health, temperance; for in the course of growth the functions of municipal government had expanded and branched out until simplicity had become a tradition. The poll-lists contained the names of more than two thousand voters. For these to come together as one legislative body and pass upon numerous and difficult questions in a few hours would at first seem impossible. The suggestion of such a scheme of municipal government as a new idea of his own would cause any political thinker to be looked upon as a foolish theorist. The thing is deemed practical simply because it is habitually done. But to adapt the old village system to the new town conditions was the problem which Quincy, in common with many other Massachusetts towns still clinging to the ancient ways, found forced upon it. Nor is the town-meeting in its actual working fully understood. Since De Tocqueville fifty years ago made it the fashion, much has been written and said of this New England institution. It has been often described and infinitely lauded; but it may well be doubted whether one in ten of those who have philosophized over town-meetings ever attended one, much more ever took part in one. Yet without having done so it is as difficult to understand the practical working of the system as it is to describe war without ever having served in an army or seen a battle. The ideal town-meeting is one thing; the actual town-meeting is apt to be a

very different thing. To the historical theorist who should attend one, it would not improbably be the rude dispelling of a fanciful delusion. He would come away from it rather amazed that civilized government was possible through such a system than understanding how New England was built up by it.

That the town-meeting, as a practical method of conducting municipal affairs, should break down under the stress to which a dense city population must subject it, is a matter of course. It did so in Athens and in Rome before it did so in Boston; for Demosthenes and Cicero as well as James Otis and Josiah Quincy were town-meeting orators. Just in the degree in which civic population increases, therefore, the town-meeting becomes unwieldy and unreliable, until at last it has to be laid aside as something which the community has outgrown. It becomes a relic, though always an interesting one, of a simpler, and possibly better past. Moreover, the indications that the system is breaking down are always the same. The meetings become numerous, noisy, and unable to dispose of business. Disputed questions cannot be decided; demagogues obtain control; the more intelligent cease to attend. In all these respects, the experience of Quincy has afforded interesting matter for study.

Between the years 1840 and 1872 the town-meeting there fell to its lowest point of usefulness. It has already been said that prior to 1840 it might have been seen in its most perfect form. But during the later Jacksonian period Thomas Greenleaf, and the class of men of which he was a type, lost their hold. They were supplanted by others altogether inferior. The business of the town had then for years been done in an orderly and intelligent way. Everything of importance was at the annual meeting referred to committees for consideration; and these committees made reports upon which the town acted at its adjourned meetings. No method of government could have worked better, for the townsmen were accustomed to it. This it was which De Tocqueville lauded so highly. But there was another and far from uncommon phase of the system which might at any time have been studied in Quincy during the score of years between 1850 and 1870. Had De Tocqueville then visited the place on a town-meeting day he would have gone into a large hall the floor of which, sprinkled with sawdust and foul with tobacco-juice, was thronged by a mass of noisy men, standing in groups or moving incessantly to and fro, and in and out. There were no rows of seats in the room, and but one bench, which ran along its sides. The men all wore their hats, and many of them had pipes or cigars in their

mouths; while the air reeked with odors, tobacco-smoke being among the least objectionable. Quite a number of those present had plainly been drinking. On a platform at the further end of the hall was a desk, behind which were the moderator and the clerk. The town business for the whole year was being disposed of and the appropriations voted. Amid a continuous sound of voices and moving feet the moderator would bring up in succession the articles in the warrant. The custom of referring them to committees had fallen into disuse, and been abandoned in 1852. After that year everything was disposed of in a single day and on the spot. It was supposed to be a more prompt, more energetic, more popular way of dealing with business. Accordingly, the disposition which might be made of any subject was very much matter of chance. Certain questions the town, or individuals in the meeting, might be on the watch for. These had been discussed outside, and were or were not to pass unchallenged. But orderly debate was impossible. Now and again some one would uncover and address the moderator. For an instant there would be silence. If the speaker then knew what he wanted to say and how to say it, he would be listened to, always provided he spoke briefly and to the point. If he told a funny story or made a broad joke he would be uproariously applauded. The comic performer was a dangerous antagonist in town-meeting. If, on the other hand, the speaker was long, or dull, or pointless, his voice was soon lost in the hubbub of those moving and talking about him. For the moderator to preserve order and quiet was simply impossible. The audience was numerous, and almost no one was seated. Tired and restless, those composing it were also excited and noisy. Many of them wanted what they called "fun," and there was a great deal of horse-play going on. The Dutch auction in the choice of tax-collector was in this respect the episode of the occasion. The office was put up to the lowest bidder. Some one would offer to make the collections for five cents on the dollar, and then would follow bid upon bid, each lower than the other, until at last, amid shouts of laughter and applause, the prize would be struck off at three mills on the dollar or less. Finally the warrant would be disposed of, the appropriations voted, and the meeting stand adjourned. Then at last the moderator and the clerk would get together, and from their notes and memories manufacture a record. A few days later the town would for the first time know what it had done at its annual meeting.

Such a meeting as that described would also be looked upon as a usual and orderly one. The busi-

ness would have been transacted in a regular way. All meetings were not so. Occasionally there would be an organized faction there bent on putting through some job. For instance, in 1844 the town was profoundly agitated over the great question of where the new town hall should stand. Should it, moreover, be built of wood or of Quincy granite? After numerous town-meetings and many reconsiderations, the party in the Centre came to a quiet understanding with the quarrymen that, if the site of the hall was fixed in the Centre, the building should be of stone. The quarrymen would have the contract. Accordingly a town-meeting was held on the 18th of April, and this programme was carried out. All previous action was reconsidered, and then by a vote of 325 to 229—numbers unprecedented—the questions of site and material were decided. The wrath of the Point and the South at this political bargain and sale was intense; nor did it fail to find speedy expression. Two days later another town-meeting was called. And now the Point, the South, and the West combined in revenge against the Centre and the North, and voted themselves three fire-engines, with hose complete, and directed the town treasurer to borrow money to pay for the same. A debt of forty years' duration was due to that town-meeting episode.

When the affairs of any community are managed in this way, it scarcely needs to be said that they soon fall into confusion. Want of method may be democratic, but it is not business-like. Quincy proved no exception to the rule. In 1870 government by town-meeting was there plainly breaking down. A general laxity in ways of doing public business had crept into all the departments. The school committee, the surveyors of highways, the overseers of the poor, the engineers of the fire department were in the custom of asking for such appropriations as they thought sufficient. If in the hurly-burly of town-meeting these were voted, it was well and good. Those who had the disbursements to make would then keep within the sum allotted them, provided they were under no special temptation to exceed it. If the whole amount asked for was not voted, it would be spent all the same; and the town found itself liable for the bills its agents had contracted. There was no great amount of jobbery and scarcely any corruption, except in the small and more contemptible way; but the soil was being rapidly prepared both for jobbery and corruption. The growth of a municipal "ring," the members of which would live on taxpayers just as parasites live on dogs, was a mere question of time. The laborer who worked on the roads, the pauper who lived at home while the town paid his rent, the trades-

man who supplied the pensioned poor, all began to feel a direct interest in the growth of bad government. As yet the evil had made no great headway, but the sense of official responsibility and obedience to instructions was already relaxed. Officers were disposed to do what seemed in their own eyes "about right," regardless of rule; and the town good-naturedly condoned the offense. The result was that the finances fell into confusion. Every year a liberal appropriation would be made to reduce the town debt, but each year saw that debt grow larger. It rose in this way from \$8000 in 1844 to \$112,000 in 1874, and a committee then reported that it represented an outlay incurred neither for educational or war or other special purposes. It was a pure deficiency debt. The money time and again raised to pay it off had been regularly diverted, and applied to those ordinary purposes, the amount spent on account of which regularly exceeded the sums appropriated by the town.

Such were the facts. It remained to find a remedy. This remedy was found not in a representative city government, but in a return to the old and correct town-meeting methods; and in this matter the experience of Quincy might be of value to her sister-towns, for many of them have already found themselves, and others yet will find themselves, in the same position. The younger John Quincy Adams had then for years been chosen by common consent as the moderator of all town-meetings at which he was present. Mortified at the way in which business was done and at his own inability to preserve order, he announced a reform. In 1870, when the town came together at the annual meeting, after the polls for the choice of officers were closed the hall was ordered to be cleared and seats brought in. Then, after the vote was declared, the articles in the warrant were taken up, but not until every voter was uncovered and seated, and pipes and cigars extinguished. Order was thus established, and deliberation became possible. This was a great step gained; but more was necessary. The warrant had now grown to thirty, and even forty articles, all of which were acted upon in the single evening of a day which had been occupied with voting. The townsmen were tired, excited, noisy, and in no mood to do business. Accordingly, in 1874 a new step was taken, and the town went fairly back to that old system which had been abandoned more than twenty years before. When at the annual meeting officers were elected, it was also voted to refer all the business articles in the warrant to a large committee, which was to subdivide itself, investigate everything, and at an adjourned meeting report its

conclusions in the form of votes properly drawn up. These the town would then consider.

The result of this return to business-like methods was remarkable. The town-meeting at once showed itself equal to the occasion. After 1874 every question was again fairly considered and acted upon intelligently, with full opportunity for debate; the appropriations were carefully made, and all officers required to keep the expenses within them; a responsible government was established. Then, as if by magic, the finances assumed shape. The debt which for nearly half a century had defied every effort to extinguish it, now fell in nine years from \$112,000 to \$19,000, and then shortly disappeared. Deficiencies were met by special appropriations; exceptional outlays were distributed over a series of years; rigid accountability was established. This was done through an intelligent development of the ancient village system; and it is probably safe to assert that never in the two centuries and a half of town history had that system worked so well, or to such general satisfaction, as during these years when Quincy had grown in wealth and population to city limits.

Nor did the reform in town methods stop here. It extended itself into other fields. The work done at this time in the schools has already been described. But while Mr. Parker was busy in one way there, another man was busy in a very different way elsewhere. In the days of John Adams it has been seen that Braintree did not enjoy a reputation for temperance. His labors in that field of reform, and the poor results derived from them, have been referred to. As time passed on the state of things hardly seems to have improved; and the large foreign element which the working of syenite brought into the town tended to make it distinctly worse. The Washingtonian movement made some headway before 1840; but, even then, when a temperance convention was to be held in Quincy, the use of the stone church was refused it. Mr. Adams being invited to deliver an address before that convention, accepted; and then, to their dismay, the parish authorities found that they had shut the ex-President out of his own church. It was too late to retract, and the address on temperance was delivered elsewhere. It was at this time that the town voted (117 to 81) "to discontinue the use of ardent spirits at the almshouse;" but still, and for several years to come, the post-office was in the bar-room of the principal tavern, and thither, among drinking men, daily went women and little girls and boys to have letters and papers handed to them across a counter which reeked of rum. Then came the period of anti-slavery education, and the minds and thoughts of

all were absorbed in that. At last, when the Rebellion was suppressed, it is not too much to say that, through its peculiarities of position, population and labor, Quincy was a stronghold of the liquor interest. Indeed, peace was scarcely established, and the wave of sectional feeling had not yet begun to subside, before the town was again Democratic. In 1867 it gave J. Q. Adams 650 votes, to 348 which it cast for the Republican ticket. For a town to be Democratic on State issues and Republican on national issues—and that was the position of Quincy—meant then but one thing. It meant intemperance. The foreign vote combined with the Democratic vote, and, having the ascendancy, decreed that unrestrained sale of spirits against which John Adams had so manfully contended.

Where such an evil exists, some man is very sure soon to rise up and protest against it. In Quincy that man appeared in the person of one descended from the oldest of North Precinct stock, for the name of Faxon is met with on many pages of the town records, and can be found on not a few head-stones in the old graveyard. Henry H. Faxon was a man of many peculiarities. Into these it is not necessary to enter. It is sufficient here to say that he became deeply interested in the cause of temperance. Perhaps it would be more correct to say in the cause of total abstinence; for in the virtue of temperance, whether in drink or speech, he had but limited faith. Very imperfectly educated, Mr. Faxon was not conspicuous for dignity of bearing; and as a public speaker his deliverances were more noted for directness and frequency than for eloquence or correctness of speech. He was known to address the audience forty times at a single annual town-meeting, and hardly once in those forty times did his remarks fail to elicit laughter, cheers, or hisses. That he was deficient in judgment it is hardly necessary to say. Yet, though often exciting unnecessary opposition and ridicule by his methods and the way with which in place and out of place he advocated the reform he had come to have at heart, he clung to it with a tenacity sure to produce results. Many at first doubted his sincerity, but he showed that he was in earnest by the freedom with which he contributed his labor, his time, and his money. His attacks on individuals were so open, public, and fearless that from the mouth of any one else they would have been sure to lead to blows. Once they did so in his case; and he was often threatened. Much of his security lay probably in the fact that he was not malignant. Indeed, he was good-natured in his enmities. He did not lose his temper, and become ugly and bitter under defeat; nor did he follow up wrongs or slights in any spirit of revenge.

He had apparently none of that brooding desire to "get even," as it is expressed, with a successful opponent, which is always the characteristic of small, vindictive, and sour-tempered men. Under these circumstances, while in town-meeting, and not without cause, his opponents laughed and jeered at him and hustled him, yet he laughed and jeered in return. So Yankee met Yankee; but his work went on. It was a long, hard fight. Not only was a sentiment of reform to be roused, but a strong business and political combination had to be broken down. The town had become in a certain way a liquor-selling centre, and, as usual, the thing had worked its way into local politics. The reputation of the place suffered. John Adams noted down in 1760 that to be "as litigious as Braintree" had become a common expression; so now it was said that other towns were "as intemperate as Quincy." It was spoken of as "a hard place," and the stone-cutting population was held accountable for it. The evils of the thing also were keenly felt in many households. Mothers and fathers saw their young sons falling into drunken ways. But it had always been so, and the political combination which favored the continuance of the system was very strong. The Democratic leaders controlled the foreign vote, and the liquor interest had a complete understanding with the Democratic leaders. The foreign vote was thus juggled into perpetuating a system under which those whom it represented suffered more than any others in the community.

So things went on year after year. But as wealth and population increased it grew plain that it was not only a question of temperance. The cause of good and honest municipal government was also involved. The condition of affairs in this respect already described was rapidly growing from bad to worse. No reform in town-meeting methods would suffice unless the dominant combination was broken down. Then Mr. Faxon found new and potent allies, and suddenly the town was revolutionized. In March, 1881, a Democratic and liquor licensing board of selectmen was, as usual, chosen. That same year, largely through the efforts of Mr. Faxon, the law of the State was changed so that the question whether "licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town" was presented squarely to the voters. The result was astonishing. In 1882 there were 1057 who voted "No," to 475 who voted "Yes." When the thing was presented in this plain way the issue was understood, and the foreign vote broke from Democratic control. At the same time the friends of good government and temperance came together. The town-meeting had been reformed, and now the bar-

room was closed. But the length of the struggle against the last is worthy of record. It largely exceeded a century; for in 1760, John Adams described himself, to use his own words, as discharging his venom "against the multitude, poverty, ill government, and ill effects of licensed houses, and the timorous temper, as well as criminal design of the selectmen" who licensed them; but not until 1882, one hundred and twenty-two years later, did his local successor in that crusade close, at least for the time being, the last of those houses in Quincy.

In the "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams" there is a striking passage wherein he records his boding thoughts as he wandered about his native town one day near the close of October in the year 1844. He was then an old man, for it was hard upon seventy years since he had, as a boy, served as post-riding between Braintree and Boston. Anxious, despondent, overworked, he at this time had just received the tidings of those earlier elections which indicated the choice of Polk as President, foreshadowing the annexation of Texas and the spread of slavery. He looked upon his own re-election to Congress as improbable. Engaged in bitter political controversy, nearing his own end, he foresaw more clearly than others the terrible trials which did indeed then remotely impend over the country. It was the month of October, and the time and the solitude quickened his feelings. He thus described them:

"I took a walk round the garden, nursery, and orchard. The desolation of the season cast a gloom on my spirits. The fruit has been gathered from all the trees. The ground is strewn with sere red and yellow leaves; it is wet and gathered in clods. Most of the large trees are mere stems, stripped of all their leaves. I hastened in from this prospect. Again, as the sun went down, I walked up the hill to Charles' house,¹ to see the sunset. But, although it was not quite five o'clock, the sun was already behind Mount Ararat. I went further over the hill, and surveyed the village, the surrounding country, the harbor and bay of Boston, the State-House of Boston itself, and the shaft of Bunker Hill Monument; and memory returned to the fact that this day eighty years ago² my father and mother were united in marriage. What an *ordo sventorum* commenced for me from that day! What was then the condition of the people who constituted the town of Braintree? What is the condition of the three towns of Quincy, Braintree, and Randolph now? And what will be the condition of the occupiers of the soil of these three towns in eighty years from this day? The recollection of the past is pleasing and melan-

¹ This was the house, still standing, on President's Hill, built in 1841 by Charles Francis Adams, and in which he lived for several summers. It was the custom of President Adams when at Quincy to watch the sun rise and set from the piazza of this house every fine day; but when he wrote it was vacant, his son having moved to his winter residence in Boston.

² Oct. 25, 1764.



Thomas Adams

choly; the prospect of the future—oh, how gloomy it is! Not a soul now lives who was then in the bloom of life. Not a soul now living will be here in 1924. My own term—how soon it will close! And to whom will all this belong in eighty years from this day? Will prayer to God preserve the branches and shoots from my father's stock?"

One-half of the allotted period thus sadly forecast is already gone. Nor was it without reason, in the autumn of 1844, that to the trained eye of the old statesman the future seemed gloomy, for over it clouds both thick and black were then already gathering. His were no idle forebodings, for better than any one else he realized what those clouds portended. What he feared came about. At last that slavery question on which his whole mind was intent ripened into war,—a civil war which involved his native place and his family, even as it and he had been involved in his own early youth. But all in good time each new danger was met and overcome by those who succeeded him, just as he and his had met and overcome their dangers in the past. And now that forty years have elapsed, it may fairly and truthfully be said that Quincy has not before met better days. There is also a stability and permanence in the town which in America is not always seen. It adheres to the ancient ways. The inhabitants yet meet in their own hall and manage their own affairs as did their fathers for generations before. And just as, a century and a half ago, John Quincy by common consent presided over each town-meeting that was held, so now does a descendant five generations removed, but still bearing his name. Never in the history of the town were those meetings more orderly, more intelligent, or more prone to do right. Never was the town so populous, so rich, or so temperate. It is now more than two hundred and sixty years since Miles Standish first set foot on the Squantum beach, and six years only are wanting to complete a quarter of a millennium of continuous municipal life. Two centuries and a half is no small portion of recorded history, and there are few forms of human government to which a longer existence is given. It is hardly to be expected that the old simple village system, even in its most developed shape, can in Quincy long outlast that period. But none the less, whatever the future may have in store, it may fairly be said that never did the town contain within its limits so many prosperous, well-to-do, contented, self-governed, and well-governed human beings as are contained within them to-day. Never was the standard of virtue, temperance, education, and public spirit so high. Never did Quincy face the coming years with such confidence in its own ability to master each new

difficulty as it shall arise. As in 1844, "the recollection of the past is pleasing;" but in 1884 "the prospect of the future" cannot be said to be "gloomy."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS ADAMS.

Thomas Adams, for many years sheriff of Norfolk County, was born in Quincy (then Braintree), April 19, 1804. He had but the educational advantages of the farmers' boys of the period of his youth, but what they supplied him was retained and used with profit during his life. He married Mehetabel, daughter of Joseph and Relief (Baxter) Field, April 4, 1826. (She was born Jan. 3, 1804.) He early became identified as a political worker with the Whig party, and received the appointment of deputy-sheriff, for which office he possessed great qualifications, and whose duties he discharged to the perfect satisfaction of the people. He was continued a long time as deputy, and so much were his services demanded, that he relinquished all other business, removed from Quincy to Roxbury in 1842, and was prominent in official relations. Marked and decided in his character, positive and energetic in his nature, he showed such adaptability to the duties devolving upon him, that when placed in nomination for high sheriff he was elected by a very flattering vote, which also continued him for many years in this office. Probably no resident of the county was better fitted for this position than Mr. Adams. He was popular, quite humorous, could both tell and enjoy a good story, had a large circle of friends among the best men of both political creeds, and united with a gentlemanly bearing and fine personal presence undaunted courage and rapidity of execution. He felt all the dignity of his office and sustained it well, but ever softened the sharp edges of his duty by his kindness and humanity toward those upon whom he was forced to execute his power. To this end he often took responsibilities from which weaker men would have shrunk. Ex-Governor Gaston relates the following instance of his kindness of heart: "One Saturday a man was remanded to his custody until Monday. Mr. Adams turning to him, asked, 'Do you want to be with your family over Sunday?' The man answered 'Yes.' 'Go home, then, and be here when court opens,' said Mr. Adams. The man went joyfully, and was prompt in his attendance at the opening of court on Monday."

Such characteristics as these did not fail to give him a large personal following of friends. Outside of his official duties, he was an able business man, a valued member of the Sagamore Club, an excellent citizen, and acquired wealth. He was very hospitable, and was noted for his kindness in aiding young men both by his counsels and monetary assistance. During the Rebellion he filled numerous contracts for horses for the government. For this he was well qualified, as he had a great love for and skill in selecting fine horses. He was the original inceptor, and became one of the incorporators and directors of the Rockland Bank, now Rockland National Bank, Roxbury, with which he was identified until his death, which occurred Jan. 2, 1869. Mrs. Adams, who survives him, is an amiable lady of gentle and unassuming manners, possessing the same kindness of heart toward the poor and unfortunate as Mr. Adams, and is noted for her benevolence and charity.

JAMES A. STETSON, M.D.

James A. Stetson, M.D., son of Maj. Amos Stetson, was born in Braintree, Dec. 28, 1806. He acquired a classical education and was graduated at Columbia College, New York, and afterwards studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School. He came to Quincy about 1830, not long after his graduation, and established himself as a physician. His agreeable manners and well-founded medical knowledge soon made him popular among all classes, and at the time of his marriage he had built up a fine practice. He married, Nov. 10, 1842, Abigail F., oldest daughter of Josiah Brigham, of Quincy. Their children are Josiah B. and James H. Josiah B. is a teacher of vocal and instrumental music in Boston. James H. is a salesman and commercial traveler, and is in the employ of a Boston wholesale firm.

As a physician Dr. Stetson was skillful and successful, possessing great judgment and decision which always inspired confidence in him; kind, charitable, and faithful, he was ever ready to attend the calls of the poor, and never required a fee if he thought they were unable to pay for his services.

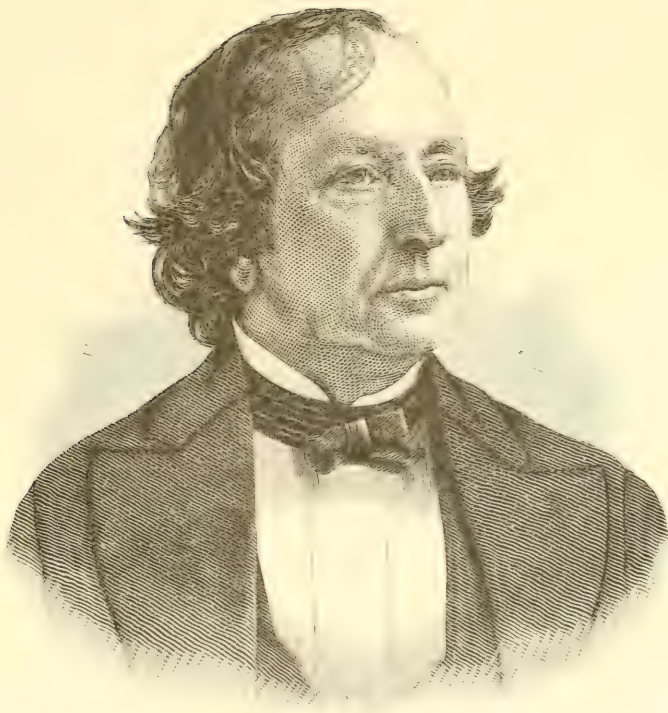
At the time of his decease, which occurred March 15, 1880, he was the oldest practicing physician in Norfolk County, having been the representative physician of Quincy for about half a century. He had a very extensive practice, and not until failing health, some ten years before his death, warned him that his labors were too engrossing and fatiguing, did he commence to relinquish his work to younger physicians.

Politically Dr. Stetson was a Democrat, and at one time he was elected to represent the town in the General Court, but aside from that, we believe held no public office. His religious belief was that of the Unitarians. As a physician, citizen, and friend, Dr. Stetson won all hearts by his unpretentious goodness, unassuming manners, fidelity, and probity. Probably no man ever lived in Quincy who had a larger circle of strong personal friends. He was a highly respected member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and kept himself well versed in everything pertaining to the advancement of his chosen profession. He was well read in the current literature of the day, and always deeply interested in the progress of art and discoveries of science. His clearness of mental vision gave strength to all his convictions. His opinions were not hastily formed, but were tenaciously held, and, when occasion offered, fearlessly expressed, whether upon social, political, or religious subjects. If his prejudices were sometimes strong, they were not invincible, for he was open to argument, and candid in weighing the reasons of his opponents. His independence of nature made him superior to the love of popularity and to the pursuit of it, and kept him through life (with one exception) from taking public place or official position. He was impatient of all that was vulgar and pretentious, intolerant of deception, prevarication, and meanness. His dislike of ostentation led him to veil beneath a somewhat cold exterior a generosity of character and a tenderness of feeling which were among his most striking traits, and which will be borne witness to by all who were admitted to the intimacy of his friendship. He was a sincere Christian, one of the firmest of friends, and one of the most thoroughly honest and upright of men.

HENRY HARDWICK FAXON.

Henry Hardwick Faxon, son of Job and Judith B. (Hardwick) Faxon, was born in Quincy, Mass., Sept. 28, 1823. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Faxon, who came, with his wife, daughter, and two sons, from England to America previous to 1647, and settled in that part of Braintree now Quincy. He consequently represents one of the oldest New England families in this section.

Job Faxon was quite an extensive farmer, owning and managing, in connection with his farm, a stall in Quincy Market, Boston, for many years, and leaving at his death an estate of forty thousand dollars.



J. A. Stetson.





Henry H. Fayon.

Henry passed his youth on the farm, with merely common-school advantages for education. He was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade when about sixteen, and during his five years' experience became thoroughly conversant with the manufacture of all parts of a boot and shoe. In 1843, in company with his brother John, he began manufacturing boots and shoes principally for the Boston and Baltimore markets. About 1846 he changed his business, opening a retail grocery and provision store in Quincy, which he conducted for about seven years. During the last three years of that time he carried on a bakery, and also was a real-estate and merchandise auctioneer. His temperament was too active, however, to be confined within the comparatively narrow limits of country trade, and he became a retail grocer at the corner of South and Beach Streets, Boston, the firm-name being "Faxon, Wood & Co." Two years later he, with his brothers, moved to Commercial Street, changing the title of the firm to "Faxon Brothers & Co.," and the business to wholesale transactions exclusively. In 1861, retiring from the firm, Mr. Faxon went to New Orleans and made large purchases of molasses, shipping it to his former partners. Returning to Boston the next year, he engaged in speculating on Chatham Street, and subsequently located on India Wharf. Here he operated largely in chicory, kerosene oil, raisins, spices, and everything in the way of staple merchandise upon which he could realize a profit. At this time Mr. Faxon had given no special thought to temperance matters, and was not himself a "total abstainer." Anticipating the rise in the price of liquors on account of an increase of duty, he purchased several hundred barrels of whiskey and rum, and held them for the expected advance. The result proved the accuracy of his judgment. This is the transaction upon which Mr. Faxon's bibulous opponents have founded the essentially false charge, so often heard, that he "made his money selling rum," the intention being to convey the impression that the temperance campaigner was at one time in his life distinctively a liquor-seller.

Relinquishing speculation, he dealt in real estate on a large scale, and it was in this that he made the bulk of his fortune. He purchased for the most part at auction, and through careful management cleared great amounts of money. He is now the largest real-estate owner in Quincy, where he has about one hundred tenants, besides having nearly the same number in Boston and Chelsea. He married, Nov. 18, 1852, Mary B., daughter of Israel W. and Priscilla L. (Burbank) Munroe. They have one child, Henry Munroe, born May 22, 1864.

Mr. Faxon was chosen to represent Quincy in the State Legislature, as a Republican, in 1864 and 1871. With these exceptions, Mr. Faxon has never held public office, save his present peculiar one of "Special Police," to enforce the laws relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors in Quincy. A man of rare judgment, of irrepressible energy, he has "hewed to the line" of an unshaken purpose. His life is of a type rarely found elsewhere than in America—a noteworthy manifestation of that tireless, ceaseless, sleepless effort, ending only at death, which seems to characterize our people, and which strikes thoughtful foreigners with astonishment. As a business man, Mr. Faxon seemed to know intuitively the state of future as well as current markets; and the boldness of his operations, and the manner of his purchases, though unerringly clear to himself, seemed to others audacious, even wild and reckless, and astounded his associates by their successful issues. As a legislator, Mr. Faxon looked keenly to the best interests of his constituents. His attention was first attracted to the temperance question while a member of the Legislature. He voted for all measures tending to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors.

This action on his part was met with fierce denunciation by the advocates of license, which caused Mr. Faxon to thoroughly investigate the liquor traffic in all its phases. He soon saw the enormity of the evil, and its destructive effects upon society. He immediately adopted the principles of prohibition, and has since devoted himself untiringly to the temperance cause. It is in connection with this movement that he has become so widely and prominently known. He became at once one of the acknowledged leaders of the temperance forces of Massachusetts, and inaugurated a bold, aggressive policy of active and vigorous war on intemperance wherever intrenched. "Through the pulpit, the Sunday-schools, the press, the conventions, the polls, he has assailed the traffic in intoxicating liquors with an uncompromising spirit. He has treated with defiant scorn that political policy which has so often betrayed the friends of prohibitory legislation. Consequently he has encountered much opposition, personal abuse, and misrepresentation of motives; but his courage, consistency, and perseverance are unyielding. His entire freedom from sectarian bigotry, and his Christian integrity, place the purity of his motives beyond question, and render ineffectual the attacks of those who find his sincerity unsuited to their political purposes."

Mr. Faxon has applied the same methods to his temperance work that were so successful in his business career. He has never attempted to use his

principles as levers to elevate himself to office, but has persistently refused to be a candidate for any position. To use his own words, "I want it distinctly understood that it is not for office or honor that I take so active a part in politics, but for the satisfaction of doing what I consider my political duty." He has no affiliation with any third-party movement, holding the Republican party as the most reliable medium for reform, and constantly endeavoring, through it, to accomplish the reforms so imperatively demanded by the interests of society; but he has often been severely censured by its leaders for ignoring party lines. He says, "I do not care for parties, but only for the principles which govern them; and I have been free in the past to condemn the action of the party to which I am allied, and to bolt nominations, and defeat its candidates, when the good of the people demanded it. I am content to stand between the two great political parties, with my prohibition club, and, in case of an emergency, knock the life out of one or both, unless they accept the issue."

Mr. Faxon has used his wealth without stint in aiding the temperance cause, and this has sustained the Reform Clubs in various parts of Massachusetts. During the year when the Reform Club movement was at its height his gifts averaged fifty dollars per day. In Quincy, his home, he has done a noble work. Faxon Hall, a permanent memorial to his name, was erected in 1876, for the Reform Club of Quincy. This, with its furniture, cost eleven thousand dollars, of which he paid more than four-fifths. His zeal and independent political ability have placed him at the head of the prohibitory forces of Massachusetts, and made him a prominent factor in State politics. A State Republican Convention without him and his prohibitory resolutions would be a grateful surprise to politicians. He keeps a keen eye on the legislative proceedings, and is personally in attendance at nearly every day's session, working with unremitting zeal to advance temperance legislation. He is the *bête noire* of the politicians of both political parties, who have pretty well settled it that Mr. Faxon is a disturber of the peace, often upsetting the calculations of machine politicians. Probably the most effective bombshell ever dropped in their ranks was the tabulated position of each member of the State Senate and House of Representatives on the temperance question, which was published by him first in 1880, in the *Boston Herald*, and in numberless pamphlets, as a guide for temperance voters. This was a keen stroke of policy, and resulted so well that it was continued, with the regularity of an almanac, for three years, when, in consequence of the small number of "Yea" and

"Nay" votes (which form the basis of the report) taken during the legislative session of 1883, Mr. Faxon was forced to suspend its issue.

Mr. Faxon has formulated his political creed in the following:

"It may appear presumptuous in the writer to dictate, as some express it, to the great party of the State and Nation; but if the Republican party hopes for success in the future, it has got to adopt certain principles, and carry them out without fear or favor.

"1st. The colored voter in the Southern States must be protected. For every negro hung, shot, or deprived of his rights, hang or shoot the white rebel guilty of depriving him of such rights.

"Having given the negroes the right of suffrage, it is the imperative duty of the government to see that they are defended, if it takes a standing army to do it.

"I do not believe that any person, *with very rare exceptions*, should have the right to wield the ballot until he or she can read it, and understand its importance.

"Thousands of politicians in the country admit this fact, but they dare not express it from the platform or over their signatures, for fear it will hurt their political futures.

"2d. The naturalization laws must be enforced and obeyed, so that the rights of native-born and honest naturalized citizens shall not be trodden upon by foreign-born tramps and criminals, who have cast odium and reproach upon those who are upright.

"If I understand it correctly, there are many foreigners made voters through the instrumentalities of false oaths, and other devices, who have not the requisite qualifications entitling them to the right of citizenship. The laws, if enforced, will protect the honestly-naturalized equally with the native-born citizen. No man can find fault with that doctrine.

"3d. *The payment of poll taxes.* The power to procure by purchase the votes of a low class of bummers and drunkards, ought to be stopped by legal enactments.

"It is dangerous for the welfare of any community to be controlled by a class of voters who have not ambition enough to pay their own poll taxes. I will venture to make the assertion that nine-tenths of those whose poll taxes are paid by charity spend yearly for *rum and tobacco* thirty times as much as their taxes amount to.

"4th. The Republican party must adopt the principles of temperance, however heavy the burden may be to bear. There are more than seventy thousand voters in this Commonwealth who are in sympathy with the cause, and are determined to press it, in some form or another, into their political creed; and there is a proportionate number in many other States in the Union.

"5th. Women must have the power to wield the ballot; and that privilege will have to be advanced and obtained through the Republican party. The mothers and daughters of Massachusetts have the undeniable right to a voice in this matter, and it will be an honor to any organization or party that shall aid women in their desire to help control the affairs of government."

Mr. Faxon considers the press a powerful agent in temperance work. In the campaigns of the past three years he has sent out an average, for each working-day, of over one thousand printed documents containing facts, statements, and appeals to temperance voters. He has compiled, and scattered broadcast, many copies

of a volume which has cost him much labor, entitled "Extracts from the Public Statutes: containing all legislation relating to the liquor traffic, with a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court bearing upon these matters, with full table of contents and indexes." This is a most valuable work. He uses the columns of newspapers unsparingly, and often occupies the supplement to the *Boston Herald* with his "temperance broadsides." His headquarters for "Temperance Republican" work is at No. 36 Bromfield Street, Boston. He receives far more editorial attention than any other temperance reformer,—bitter denunciations, slurs, misrepresentations, as well as commendations and approvals,—and he is probably more hated and feared by professed politicians than any other man in the political arena. Their attacks never disconcert him, however, but are received with perfect good nature and unruffled temper. He keeps a number of scrap-books, in which he methodically and carefully preserves all criticisms *pro* and *con*, all sorts of information concerning politics and politicians, proceedings of conventions and legislative bodies, and other articles from which to draw ammunition in the future.

As a speaker, Mr. Faxon is ready, outspoken, and blunt, never falling in line with any "cut-and-dried" policy or plan, but speaking freely, and directly to the point, under all circumstances, even when silence would seem to others the more advantageous. It has been said frequently by his political enemies, as well as friends, "If Faxon only knew better when to talk and when to hold his tongue, with his ability as a campaigner, backed by his wealth, he might easily ask and receive from the Republican party of Massachusetts any office in its gift—even that of Governor." Mr. Faxon, however, prefers his independence. He says, "I don't care a straw for any office; I won't take one. It would tie my hands to be an officeholder, and I want to be left free. As for talking, I propose to speak my mind *when* and *where* I please, and if any one doesn't like it, he needn't stop to listen."

As a writer, Mr. Faxon has an earnest, direct style. He keeps his object well in view, and never digresses except to add precept to precept, and to more completely and forcibly round out his argument. Many of his expressions are epigrammatic combinations of strength, terseness, and philosophy. We extract a few, at random, from various published articles: "A man cannot override instinct." "Human nature will stick out strongest wherever the dollars are the thickest." "Prayers avail but little in converting rum-sellers, but the law-gun, fully charged, put in the hands of honest officials, will do effective

business." "In turning the thumb-screw of political sentiment, great care should be exercised in applying the power." "Place very little faith in the thief who steals your watch, and says he has repented, unless he returns the watch." "Out of the grog-shops come misery, woe, poverty, and death." "The power that commands votes is the power which politicians respect." "Laws are never enforced by those who break them." "If you want political purity to prevail, prayers and teaching must be the rifles, and unremitting work the ammunition, handled by men of unflinching integrity, who will fire into political sin at short range." "The grog-shops make bad voters, as surely as the churches make good ones." "Catering to a mob never advanced the interests of any class or institution inaugurated to benefit the community."

Mr. Faxon's benefactions are by no means confined to the State Temperance Alliance, Reform Clubs, and other temperance organizations.

A few words must be said about the much-talked-of "Quincy system" of dealing with liquor selling, and Mr. Faxon's connection therewith, as its author and "policeman" under it. In March, 1881, Mr. Faxon caused this article to be inserted in the warrant calling the annual town-meeting: "To see if the town will appoint, or instruct the selectmen to appoint, special police officers to enforce all laws bearing upon the sale of intoxicating liquors, and appropriate money therefor." This was adopted by the town, and we continue in Mr. Faxon's language:

"In 1881 there were forty-two licenses granted, while several dispensers of the ardent were selling in defiance of the law. By a nearly unanimous vote at the adjourned meeting, held in April, the selectmen were instructed to appoint the writer, as a policeman, to enforce all laws pertaining to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The appointment was made after some delay, and the arduous duties of the 'rural policeman' commenced. I was appointed, as I supposed, to do my duty; but soon found that the honorable board which made the appointment thought I was doing *too much duty*, and I was accordingly displaced. At the next March election the board of selectmen was voted out of office, and an entire new board elected. In May, 1882, I was reappointed by the newly-elected selectmen, and commenced my duties at once. I knew that it would be an arduous task; but having 'put my hand to the plow,' I had no intention of 'looking back.'"

The obstacles thrown in his way by his opponents were numberless. Everything was done to evade the law. False swearing was resorted to in the courts, and Mr. Faxon was arrested for assault and battery; but, with his great personal courage and untiring energy, these actions only infused greater zeal into his operations. He made a vigorous fight, employed detectives, spared neither pains nor money, made midnight raids on suspected places, fearlessly discharging

his sworn, and to him sacred, duty, and pursued all illegal dealers with a rod of iron. The results were eminently satisfactory. Many violators of law have been complained of and prosecuted, each case being carefully worked up by having the testimony of witnesses taken at the trial in the lower court, and recorded, with all attendant circumstances, for use in the upper court in case of need. Owing to the perfect system adopted in their management, Mr. Faxon is very successful in securing convictions. Quincy is not now a wholesome place for rum-sellers, and shows, by its vastly improved condition, the value of Mr. Faxon's services as a police officer, in which position he is still continued. It is generally admitted that very little intoxicating liquor is now being sold in the town, while the traffic is surrounded with great dangers and difficulties. During the time that Mr. Henry H. Faxon has served the town of Quincy as a special police officer to enforce the liquor laws, there have been many inquiries made as to whether he was intending at any time to charge the town for his services. To set the matter at rest Mr. Faxon has sent the following letter to the selectmen :

"TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SELECTMEN :

"*Gentlemen*,—For several years I have served the town as policeman, specially appointed to enforce the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Appropriations have been made each year to pay for such duties. In order to relieve the town of any embarrassment as regards my compensation, I will state that I have made no charge whatever. I did not accept the position, with its many perplexities, for a money consideration, but for a higher reward—that of benefiting the citizens in their business and social relations. I have also derived the satisfaction of knowing that the laws of prohibition can be carried out if officials are honest and earnest. Confident that my fellow-townsmen have fully realized the blessings resulting from the enforcement of the law, I trust that in the coming campaign they will not be indifferent in advancing every principle which pertains to good government. Yours truly,

"HENRY H. FAXON.

"QUINCY, Jan. 28, 1884."

Mr. Faxon has contributed to the cause of prosecuting illegal liquor selling in Quincy about five thousand dollars in money, in addition to unremitting toil and attention to the prosecution of cases. He has paid all his own counsel fees, and, whenever he has been assisted by brother officers, has invariably compensated them for special duties performed.

Mr. Faxon is never idle. He keeps his own books, looks after his large real-estate holdings, has a very extensive correspondence, and drafts, and often entirely prepares, his temperance articles; yet such is his system and method that there is no delay, but everything receives prompt attention. Not of a very strong physique, by his care in avoiding excesses he

keeps in good health, and will doubtless continue to be a potent factor in the temperance politics of Massachusetts for many years. With his positive nature, he has strong friends as well as bitter enemies. The *Boston Herald* editorially says this of him :

"There is no denying that Mr. Faxon is a very live man. We have frequently had occasion to class him with the political humorists; for when he is not stirring up the wicked Democrats he is pretty likely to be making himself troublesome to the Republican machine politicians. As an independent political campaigner, the gentleman from Quincy is a success. He has a party of his own, is hampered by no committee, and when in need of the sinews of war he can draw on a bank which had not failed up to latest advices. We have had occasion to approve Mr. Faxon's persistency in urging upon citizens of every party the need of diligently attending the primary meetings, if they wish to defeat incompetent and corrupt candidates for office. In one respect the Bromfield Street campaigner is phenomenal among politicians: he wants no office, and seems actuated by no hope of reward except that satisfaction which comes from a conscientious endeavor to make the world a little better than one has found it. Mr. Faxon backs up his talk by his money, and is liberal where many of the extreme prohibitionists are penurious. . . . Mr. Faxon makes a very keen point when he says that 'a good record never sends a man into oblivion, but hundreds have been buried beyond hope for want of one;' and, further, 'the obituaries of dishonest men need a liberal amount of whitewash.' There is a pithiness about a genuine Faxonian sentence that appeals to the 'plain people' to whom the sagacious campaigner addresses his many circulars and documents. He never loses an opportunity to fire into the 'wicked Democrats,' and the readiness with which he goes for an opponent's scalp is in refreshing contrast to the timidity of most politicians. A few more such independent, aggressive, caucus-attending politicians scattered through the State would do much to break up the rule of the machines. Faxon is right in continually reminding the voters that they have a duty to perform, as citizens of a self-governing community, in attending the primary meetings, where selfish but practical politicians are always to be found. That is where he is a genuine civil service reformer. Campaigner Faxon's documents are compiled with remarkable accuracy. His sincerity is shown by the fact that, although doing much for the political advancement of other men, he never asks of his beneficiaries offices for himself or 'soft' places for his friends. To politicians who have weak spots in their records which they wish to conceal, Faxon is as annoying as an electric light is to a burglar. Taken altogether, Faxon is an independent, energetic, go-it-alone politician, who will leave no successor to carry on his peculiarly successful methods of campaigning. There is but one Massachusetts and but one Faxon."

AMOS CHURCHILL.

Amos Churchill was born at West Bolton, Canada, Dec. 31, 1816, of American parents temporarily residing there. His father, Amos Churchill, was born in Connecticut, Oct. 19, 1770. He came of an old family of high repute across the Atlantic, the English Churchills, who have often stood high in the councils of royalty, and various members of which have been



Amos Churchil





William Field

knighted for deeds of valor. He was a tanner by trade, married Deborah Thornton, a native of Rhode Island, and settled first in Fairfax, Vt., afterwards in Canada, where he resided some years engaged in farming and shoe manufacturing. He returned to Fairfax, where he died at the age of eighty-six. He had ten children, of whom Amos was the youngest. He was a hard-working man, honest, industrious, and a worthy member of society. Amos, his son, had but limited educational advantages, such as were given to farmers' sons in the early part of the century, but faithfully and dutifully he remained at home working on the farm until he was of age. He then went to Medford, Mass., and learned the trade of stone-cutting, pursuing it as a journeyman for three years in Medford. He married Sept. 27, 1842, Lucretia, daughter of Alexander and Sally (Bean) Rowe, of Camptown, N. H. (Alexander Rowe was born in Moultonborough, N. H., Feb. 17, 1780, and attained the age of eighty years. His wife, Sally Bean, was born in Sandwich, April 9, 1787, married Mr. Rowe in 1805, and died at Camptown, July 28, 1840. Lucretia was born Jan. 4, 1824, being their youngest daughter and seventh child.) The young couple commenced housekeeping in Westford, Vt., where they resided for two years engaged in farming. About 1845 they came to Quincy, Mass., and for twenty years consecutively Mr. Churchill worked at his trade of stone-cutting in the employ of others, being for the last few of these years in charge of Williams & Spellman's Granite-Works. He was industrious and prudent, and saved money. About 1865 he formed a partnership with Charles R. Mitchell, to quarry and manufacture granite, under the firm-title of "Mitchell Granite-Works." This partnership continued four years, when Mr. Churchill purchased the whole interest of the firm in the quarrying, cutting, and polishing departments, which he has continued to carry on, either alone or in partnership with others, until the present. His productions, whether in the rough or finished work, stand high in the esteem of dealers, and are to be found in all sections of the country; but they principally go to New York, some shipments, however, having been made to England. In the gradual advance from hand labor to the diversified and expensive machinery now used, Mr. Churchill has been prompt to avail himself of every mechanical and other appliance as auxiliaries to improve the quality or expedite the labor, and steam-engines, hoisting-engines, lifting-jacks, polishing machines, bush-hammers, etc., have been purchased, together with all kinds of machinery required in his trade. By diligence and steady devotion to business,

applying himself to labor from early morning to long after the close of the day, through a succession of years, Mr. Churchill has been the architect of his own fortune. He has loved his chosen field of labor, and he still may be found attending to all details of his extensive business, which has far outgrown the expectations if not the ambitions of his early manhood. He stands high in public esteem; his word is unquestioned in all business transactions; he owes nothing of his wealth, position, or business standing to extraneous causes or hereditary possessions. It has been the work of his own hands, of his industry, energy, and frugality, and his life is an example to the rising generation of what may be accomplished by them if they give the same determination, energy, and labor to accomplish success.

Mr. Churchill is a social companion, does his part in all matters of public improvement, is Republican in politics, is a member of Rural Lodge, F. and A. M., of Quincy, and of South Shore Commandery, of East Weymouth, and is to-day one of Quincy's highly valued and representative citizens. He has one child, Ellen B. (Mrs. J. H. Emery), who resides in Quincy and has two children, Alice J. and Florence R.

WILLIAM FIELD.

William Field, son of Guilford and Nancy (Howard) Field, was born on Common Street, Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1807. The Field family is an early colonial one of well-established standing in old New England days. The various branches of this family are occupying positions of responsibility, trust, and honor in many localities at the present day. Guilford Field, born probably in Quincy, died suddenly in August, 1819, when William was but twelve years old. He married Nancy Howard, of Braintree, whose parents died when she was young, leaving her to be brought up by her grandparents. On her mother's side she was descended from Nathaniel Wales, who settled in Dorchester in 1635 (see biography of Hon. Nathaniel Wales, Stoughton). Her grandfather once offered her a bag of gold if she would lift it, which she could not do. She died, at the advanced age of eighty-two, Nov. 3, 1853. William was early inured to labor, his parents being poor, and used to work at a very early age, "doing chores" at different places. After his father's death he lived with Jonathan Beals, on Adams Street, for one year; then in 1821 he began to work in the granite quarries, then commencing to attract attention, and has from that time until the

present been identified with every step of the development and growth of this truly gigantic industry. For over sixty years has Mr. Field been connected with the ledges, the men, the machinery, the labors, and the successes of the granite industry. He has seen the associates of his early toil fall one by one into the long sleep of death, and is to-day, hale and vigorous despite his years, the oldest granite man in Quincy, the sole survivor of the pioneer quarrymen. He learned stone-cutting, which he followed for eight years, working during this period on stone for the Bunker Hill Monument, New York Exchange (from "Wigwam quarry"), and for various other places and works of note. The last seven years of this time he was engaged as foreman in the cutting and quarry departments for William Packard, and was also his paymaster. Having a thorough familiarity with all departments of the granite business and having accumulated some property, in 1839 he, with others, formed the "Franklin Granite Company," he to superintend the work which was done in Quincy and send it to their yard, which was in New York City. After eighteen months Mr. Field formed a partnership with Eleazer Frederick (the company ceasing to do business), and purchased its Quincy works, and has ever since conducted business on his own account. He did a large amount of building in Boston for fifteen or twenty years, and afterward made a specialty of monumental work. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Frederick in 1879. The firm has always been and now is "Frederick & Field," the present members being William Field, Mrs. Frederick, E. Frederick Carr, and William A. Field. They employ from seventy-five to one hundred workmen, and from small beginnings and work done by hand the business has now attained large proportions, amounting to from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars per annum, and using labor-saving machinery, run by steam-engines of expensive character, for hoisting, polishing, cutting, drilling, etc. We mention as worthy of special note that they furnished material for the New Orleans Custom-House, the foundation of Plymouth memorial monument, the canopy over Plymouth Rock, basement of Custom-House, San Francisco, Cal., which was freighted around Cape Horn, soldiers' monuments at Holyoke, Mass., monument for the great wine merchant, Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati, Ohio, and are now constructing the monument on the site of the battle of Monmouth, Freehold, N. J., soldiers' monuments in Manchester, N. H., Lawrence, Mass., vault for late John Anderson, the great tobaccoist, of New York (said vault is in Greenwood Ceme-

tery), and many other large family monuments and vaults.

Mr. Field's business career has been very successful, and justly so. He has spared no pains to preserve the reputation, so long ago acquired by him, of furnishing honest material and excellent and artistic workmanship. He has been president of the Quincy Contractors' Association since its organization. Mr. Field married (Feb. 15, 1829) Louisa, daughter of Daniel T. and Rebecca (Smith) Dickerman. She was born in Easton, Mass., Oct. 27, 1811. For more than half a century have they walked life's pathway hand in hand, and lived to see generation after generation of descendants rise up to do them honor, and reflecting credit upon the instructions and pleasant life of Mr. Field's home. Their children were William Q., died in infancy. Louisa R., married, first, William Carver, who became sergeant in Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was shot through the body, living ten weeks after being wounded, in November, 1862, while crossing the Potomac River; they had two children, William Oscar and Maria L. (Mrs. William Ross, of Braintree); second, Charles A. French, and resides in Brockton. William H. died, aged two years. William Augustus, now in business with his father, married Electa E. Burnham, and has two children, Ida Bell and Maria Louise Field. Elizabeth Ann, married Daniel Vining, of North Weymouth, and has one son, Elmer E. Vining. Harriet Amanda, married Henry Arnold; has one child, Harry Field Arnold. Daniel Howard, deceased. Emma Helen, died unmarried. Charles Henry, married Mary J. Emerson; resides in Quincy, and has one child, Edgar Howard Field. Arthur Kingsbury, deceased.

Mr. Field is Republican in politics, but is content to remain outside of official honors and preferment. He is of sanguine temperament, and is honored by the esteem of those who know him best. Having amassed sufficient wealth for his old age, he is passing on towards the "twilight" in a home cheered by an intelligent and agreeable wife and the ministration of devoted children.

ELEAZER FREDERICK.

Eleazer Frederick was born in Tyngsborough, Mass., April 9, 1806, the tenth child of George and Rhoda (Reed) Frederick, the parents of twelve children. Their early training was rigid and puritanic, and educational advantages those of a district school, the boys working on the farm between school



E. Frederick



terms. His father was a man of sterling integrity and great perseverance, whose life was passed quietly on the farm, with the exception of enlisting in the war of 1812, when he walked from Tyngsborough to Boston.

The subject of this memoir learned his trade of stone-cutting in his native town, which he left at his majority, walking to Charlestown to work on Bunker Hill Monument, and paying the requisite sum to become a member of that association. He afterwards worked in Boston and Quincy. Having mastered his calling of journeyman, he began to look for a broader field in which to work, taking charge of stone-yards in Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, Md., South Boston, Mass., and other places.

He settled in Quincy, Feb. 1, 1838, and with Horace Beals, William Field, and others formed the Franklin Granite Company, Mr. Frederick investing one thousand dollars, part of what he had saved by the exercise of the most rigid economy.

This company had two yards, one in New York, and one in Quincy. Horace Beals managed the New York, and Mr. Frederick the Quincy business. Owing to various causes the business did not prove a success, and the company dissolved in eighteen months, Mr. Frederick and the others losing the capital invested.

Undaunted by this reverse, in 1839 he started business again, taking William Field as partner, he being a superior quarryman and having charge of that part of the work. The first quarry was hired of Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, which was worked a number of years. The second (being the present quarry owned and worked by the firm) was hired of Capt. Josiah Bass, and purchased from his heirs in 1854. The partnership thus formed, under the name of Frederick & Field, continued nearly forty years. Mr. Frederick brought to bear on the business the qualities which, sooner or later, command success, namely, a clear mind, indomitable courage, and practical knowledge of all departments of his business. His contracts, financial management, and personal supervision formed much of the basis on which the firm built its prosperity. His early training and strong constitution stood him in good stead in the arduous duties to which he was called, as press of business in the daytime and frequent absences from home, traveling for the firm, compelled him often to work far into the night writing and estimating. He supplied his early lack of advantages by making himself educated in his special calling. Ably seconded by Mr. Field, Frederick & Field's small business of 1839 grew in size and importance. Machinery of all

kinds was added to facilitate the working and handling of stone, abler artists and artisans employed, the granite of other States purchased and worked, Scotch granite, marble, and bronze figures furnished when required by contracts, till at the time of Mr. Frederick's death, Sept. 12, 1878, their work had found its way into most of the States of the Union.

Mr. Frederick always kept in the van of the march of improvement in tools and machinery used in the business, and was always among the first to adopt any such, though not prone to waste time and money on useless inventions. He always kept abreast of the times in which he lived, and though in the course of his long career the methods of doing business, tools, machinery, etc., used changed greatly, he never allowed himself to cling to old methods and appliances which he had become accustomed to when his judgment showed him that the new methods and appliances of to-day were better.

His death was not only a great blow to his family, but a heavy loss to the firm and business, which owed so much of its financial success and high reputation to his persevering industry and ability.

The business, consisting at first of building work only, gradually changed its character, till now monumental work forms a chief part of it.

Among the buildings now standing we mention C. F. Hovey & Co.'s store, part of State Street Block, Boston, part of stone for San Francisco Custom-House, and basement of *Tribune* Building, New York. Many granite fronts furnished by the firm went down in the Boston fire, and many more are now standing we have not space to mention. Among the monumental and other work furnished by the firm we may remark the entrance posts, etc., and curbing around the pond, Public Garden, Boston, soldiers' monuments at Leominster and Holyoke, Mass., Springfield, Ohio, and Manchester, N. H. (which latter was the last contract of note entered into in Mr. Frederick's lifetime, and which he did not live to see completed), and private and public vaults and monuments in great number. The Lovejoy monument is worthy of note as being the largest all-polished monument ever furnished in Quincy.

Since the death of Mr. Frederick the business has been continued by William Field, E. F. Carr, W. A. Field, and Mrs. E. Frederick, under the old firm-name of Frederick & Field.

Eleazer Frederick married, Oct. 25, 1825, Mary Gould, of Tyngsborough, Mass., and had two daughters,—Mary Maria, born Jan. 15, 1827, and Sarah Jane, born Oct. 26, 1828.

Mary Maria Frederick married Horace Baxter

Spear, the present cashier of the National Mount Wollaston Bank of Quincy, and has three children,—Horace Frederick, born Jan. 20, 1863; Lucy Maria, born Sept. 7, 1864; Joseph Gould, born March 8, 1867.

Sarah Jane Frederick married Joseph Carr, dry-goods merchant, and has had four children,—Mary Jane, born Dec. 22, 1850; Alice Maria, born Jan. 26, 1853; Eleazer Frederick, born Aug. 8, 1855 (now a member of the firm of Frederick & Field); Joseph Gould, born July 26, 1860, died March 7, 1861.

Mary Jane Carr married John Lyman Faxon, architect, Nov. 9, 1882, and has one child.

E. Frederick Carr married Alice Maria Taylor, Oct. 22, 1879, and has had three children, two now living.

In politics, Mr. Frederick was a Democrat. He was a public-spirited citizen; every enterprise for the public good found in him an earnest and liberal support. In 1860 he was one of three who applied to the Legislature for an act of incorporation for the introduction of gas into Quincy, to be known as the Citizens' Gas-Light Company, of which he acted as president and treasurer for several years. Soon after the Mount Wollaston Bank was established, Mr. Frederick was chosen one of the directors, and continued a member of that board till his death. He was a Mason of high standing, belonging to Rural Lodge, Quincy, and Boston Commandery, Knights Templar. He also belonged to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the National Lancers, and Mechanics' Association, and was at one time a member of the Odd-Fellows.

He was of a genial, social temperament, and retained the happy faculty of entering into the spirit of the young, with whom he always delighted to mingle even to his last illness. His scope of interest was large, allowing him keen enjoyment with the merrymakings of young and old. He always took great interest in his employés, some of whom were with him over thirty years.

He was an indulgent, affectionate husband and father, and his loving devotion to his grandchildren was remarkable.

The most fitting memorials to his worth and ability are the respect and affection with which his memory is cherished by those he left behind him, and the business which his efforts did so much to raise from obscurity to prosperity and success.

PATRICK McDONNELL.

It is surely well to record for the encouragement of others a brief synopsis of the life of one who, a foreigner, far from the land of his nativity, constantly surrounded by more than ordinary temptations, has resisted them successfully, accumulated wealth, a firm position in society, and who may be justly considered one of the best representatives of the land of his birth.

Patrick McDonnell, son of Thomas and Mary (Cunniff) McDonnell, was born at Loobanroe, County Roscommon, Ireland, June 10, 1817. His father, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, died when Patrick was six years old, and Patrick remained with his mother until he was eighteen. Then, after a year's visit to a sister in Birmingham, England, he was apprenticed by his mother to her brother, Patrick Cunniff, to learn the carpenter's trade, she paying seven pounds for five years' service. This service was not given, however, for in a few months Mr. Cunniff concluded to emigrate to America, and Patrick told him, "Give me the money my mother gave you and I will go with you." Mr. Cunniff did this, and June 10, 1835, they landed at Perth Amboy, and came to New York City. Seeing a kindly looking old gentleman on the street, young Patrick asked him, "What part of the country could a poor emigrant boy, 'an exile from Erin,' do the best in?" The old man answered, "If he was industrious, and careful, and temperate, there was no doubt that Massachusetts presented one of the best places for success." Patrick started for Massachusetts, taking packet for Albany, where he arrived with one pound in gold in his possession. While walking along he met a gentleman who said, "Halloo! young man, do you want to work?" "Yes, sir." Patrick was soon engaged at ten dollars per month. He worked one month, became lonesome and started for Boston, where some of his native townsmen were resident. After crossing the ferry he walked to Hartford, looking steadily for work on the way in vain. From Hartford he reached Worcester by walking and short rides on the stages. There was a railroad from Worcester to Boston, and he availed himself of it, and on reaching Boston was welcomed heartily by a friend. For nine days he made his stopping-place with this friend, while he diligently canvassed the adjacent towns for employment. He went on the first day to Dorchester, and was told by Capt. William Clapp, a large tanner and farmer, that if a young lad who had been at work for him and had gone away did not return in ten days, he would employ him. When the nine days' search in Roxbury, Quincy, etc., was of no avail, he returned



Patrick H. Donnell



to Capt. Clapp, who said he would take him on trial, and pay him what he was worth. At the expiration of the month, Capt. Clapp engaged him for five years at twelve dollars per month. At the end of his first year's service Capt. Clapp invited him to his parlor, and presented him with a Bible, which Mr. McDonnell still preserves with care, and at various times thereafter he received tokens of his regard. The five years passed in this good Christian family, which gave him truly a home, impressed the teachings of morality and temperance indelibly on the young man's mind. He attended faithfully to his religious duties at St. Patrick's Church at Roxbury, and was during these five years a teacher in the Sunday-school.

In 1841, Mr. McDonnell came to Quincy, where he has since made his residence, and worked two years for John Mulford in his tan-yard; then he learned the stone-cutter's trade, working for various persons. After finishing his trade he began work for Newcomb & Chapin, Quincy Point, cutting stone, receiving a dollar and a quarter per day for four months, and ten shillings sixpence per day for eight months (the highest price then paid). He was industrious and temperate, did his work well, remained with them eleven years, walking three miles every day to and from work, carrying his dinner, and saved about five thousand dollars which he, as it accumulated, invested in village lots and erected tenements thereon. He then went to work for Thomas Drake, with whom he had finished his trade, but in three months entered into partnership with him. This partnership continued about a year, when, in 1857, Mr. McDonnell went into business in a small way, with only one apprentice, in a little shed on the common near where his sons are now established. Here he remained six years, when he leased the ground now occupied by his sons for twenty years from the town of Quincy and increased his business rapidly, so that when he retired in 1881 he employed seventy hands and probably did a more profitable business than any other man in his line in Quincy. His economy, incessant devotion to business, and strict business habits have secured him a handsome property. He owns and rents twenty tenements in Quincy and Milton. He married, June 1, 1843, Mary Hughes, who attended school with him in Ireland. Their children are Emily E. (Mrs. Wm. Garbarino), Thomas, John Q., Mary A., James S., Ellen G., and Margaret F.

Mr. McDonnell has taken great pains in the education of his children. John Q. attended Quincy high school for three years, and his father wished him to go to college, but as he had not that inclination, Mr. McDonnell took him into his yard and instructed him

thoroughly in stone-cutting. Thomas H. and James S. are graduates of Commercial College, Boston. Ellen G. attended the normal school at Bridgewater for two years, became quite proficient in music, attending the Boston Conservatory of Music, and for the past three or four years has been organist in St. John's Church, Quincy. She is a young lady of superior talent and ability, and has decided to enter upon a religious life. She is to take the veil in Europe. Margaret F. attended Notre Dame Academy, Boston, for two years. When Thomas and John Q. were of age they were admitted partners with their father, and the firm became McDonnell & Sons, in 1871. In December, 1883, they established a branch of their business in Buffalo, N. Y. They are enterprising men, and are doing well. As an illustration, we quote from the *New York Scientific Times and Mercantile Register* of May, 1883: "Quincy leads any town or city in the country in the quarrying and working of granite, and produces an article of a nature that is unequaled by any in the world. There are many large concerns in this town engaged in quarrying, but none are more worthy of selection as a representative house than McDonnell & Sons. This house was established in 1857, and its present members are T. H. McDonnell and J. Q. McDonnell. They own and work one of the largest quarries in the place, and are wholesale dealers in Quincy granite. Their operations include every branch of the granite-working trade, including the manufacture of monuments, curb-lots, posts, etc. Polishing is also an important part of their business, and their work of this character is very fine. In all, they give employment to a hundred men and over, many of whom are as well-skilled workmen as money can procure. The work done by this house bears the highest reputation everywhere, and in many quarters gives them the preference over all others. Their cemetery work is of unusual excellence, and your correspondent was shown a specimen of it in the lot of the McDonnell family, at the St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, that would not be out of place in the best art museum in the land. This is a monument of dark blue Quincy granite, surmounted by a statue of the Virgin Mary, of Westerly granite. The whole is in the purest Corinthian style, and about forty feet in height. The bas-relief of the statue is a full Corinthian cap of intricate design, and elegantly carved, while the statue itself is beautiful in expression, execution, and design. The attitude is a peculiarly graceful and devotional one, and would excite admiration anywhere. The entire monument is without blemish, and its finish and polish of a most artistic nature. It is acknowledged by all to be the best piece

of work ever done in Quincy, and were it located in Mount Auburn or Greenwood it would attract universal attention." This monument was designed and executed by Mr. McDonnell before his connection with the firm ceased, and is well worthy of the praise bestowed upon it. We mention some other especially fine works of this firm. During 1857, his first year in business, they furnished one front of State Street Block, Long Wharf, Boston. In 1858, the coping for the cemetery lot of Dr. Bigelow (president of Mount Auburn Cemetery Corporation); since then they have furnished the monument for Mr. Jared Sparks, at Mount Auburn; the Birchard monument, erected by ex-President Hayes, Fremont, Ohio; monument and coping for T. W. Parks, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; coping for Marshall O. Roberts, Woodlawn Cemetery, New York; monument for the Seventy-seventh New York Regiment, in square opposite Congress Park, Saratoga Springs; vault for J. C. Buckman, Mount Auburn; Bates monument, Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati; and the largest monumental cross ever made in the United States (weight twenty-five tons), for R. M. Shoemaker, also in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Mr. McDonnell began housekeeping in Quincy in a small house, for which he paid six hundred dollars out of the savings of his Dorchester life. Some years since he purchased the lot and dwelling where he now resides, and has expended several thousand dollars in reconstructing it, and to-day has one of Quincy's most attractive residences, with spacious surroundings and costly appurtenances, which affords him a pleasant home.

Mr. McDonnell was a Democrat in politics until six or eight years ago, when his devotion to temperance drove him from that party, and he is now an independent voter. Through his frank and affable manners, Mr. McDonnell is popular with all classes. A true son of Ireland, he has never forgotten the fact, as is manifested in the attachment felt for him by his fellow-countrymen, to many of whom he is adviser and friend. Yet he is an American, and thoroughly identified in sympathy and principle with the land of his adoption. While tolerant in his views, his sincerity of character is exhibited in his support of the religious principles of his fathers and his strict adherence to the Roman Catholic Church. He attributes his success to the good lessons and moral training received at Capt. Clapp's, his strictly temperance habits (never allowing himself to go to a rum shop, or to keep liquor in the house), and the influence of his religion.

He has been quite a traveler, visiting his old home

in Ireland in 1870, and since then California, Canada, and other parts of America. Everywhere and in all places he has put himself on the strong temperance platform, and by voice, example, and published newspaper articles he has warned his countrymen against the use of liquor as their most terrible enemy.

While in Europe Mr. McDonnell made a three months' tour through England, Ireland, and Scotland. His townsman, Charles Francis Adams, gave him a personal letter to Mr. Motley, then minister to England, which caused him to take much interest in Mr. McDonnell, to whom he extended many courtesies, but would not allow him to go to Rome or Paris on account of the war then raging in France.

Mr. McDonnell ascribes his success in life largely to the fact that he never incurred debt of any kind, being always prepared to cancel all liabilities.

WILLIAM ALLEN HODGES.

William Allen Hodges is of good Puritan stock, both parents descending from old Plymouth Colony families, his paternal ancestor, William Hodges, settling in what is now Taunton about 1640, and enrolled among the inhabitants subject to military duty there in 1643. He was a land proprietor and prominent in local affairs. He died April 2, 1654, leaving two sons, John² and Henry. Both of them are mentioned as proprietors of land in Taunton in 1675 (see history of Hodges family elsewhere in this volume). This John² married Elizabeth Macy, May 15, 1672. Of their numerous children, John³, the oldest, was born April 5, 1673. He married and became a resident of Norton. His son Edmund⁴ married and had thirteen children. He always resided in Norton, where his wife, Mary, who survived him, died April 30, 1800. Their son, Tisdale⁵, was born in Norton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1753. He was a man of well-to-do circumstances, was a captain of "Troopers," and during his latter years moved to Petersham, Worcester Co., where he died. He married Naomi, daughter of Capt. Jos. Hodges, of Norton (who was killed in an Indian fight near Fort Schuyler, in the old French war). Capt. Tisdale Hodges was a man of advanced opinions and liberal ideas. He had seven sons, to whom he gave a better education than was usual in those days, sending some to college. Jerry⁶, son of Capt. Tisdale and Naomi Hodges, was born in Norton in 1787. He received a good education, both literary and medical; held a commission as surgeon's mate in the United States army, and was a man of marked



Am. J. Hodges



ability. He married Mary Tucker. (Her grandfather, Samuel Tucker, was one of the first settlers of Milton, an energetic man, of great courage, quiet and unostentatious in his ways, and who served his day and generation well.) They had eleven children. Dr. Hodges died in March, 1858. His widow, born in 1793, resides in Petersham, being now over ninety years old.

William A. Hodges⁷, son of Dr. Jerry and Mary (Tucker) Hodges, was tenth in a family of eleven children, and born at Petersham, Mass., May 15, 1834. His youth, until fourteen, was passed with his parents, with common-school advantages. In February, 1848, he commenced life for himself, going first to Boston, and afterwards to Milton, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the trade he has always followed, that of a baker. After his apprenticeship he worked as journeyman at Milton, Roxbury, and elsewhere until 1858. In that year he went to California, where he remained two years, engaged in mining and baking. Returning to Massachusetts, he again engaged with his former employers at Roxbury, continuing with them until 1862, when he took a trip to the West in search of a location wherein to establish himself. He remained in McGregor, Iowa, five months, then returned to Roxbury and his former employers. In May, 1866, he came to Quincy, and purchased an interest in the business of a baker, which was carried on in the shop which he now occupies. After eighteen months he became sole proprietor, and by energy, attention to business, and care in producing good articles he has much increased it, enlarged the buildings and capacity of production, and made money. As a citizen, Mr. Hodges is enterprising and public-spirited; as a friend, strong, warm, and faithful; as a man, he is held in the highest esteem. Believing in the principles of his fathers, and which were given by Thomas Jefferson and enunciated in the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Hodges has been a Democrat of the most unswerving order. His devotion to principle, coupled with his personal popularity, has brought him into prominence in local politics. In this field he is a sharp fighter, "takes off his gloves," and gives as hard blows as he receives. In every year since 1872 he has been nominated for some official position, and has nearly always obtained an election. In 1872 he was elected selectman of Quincy. In 1873 he was chairman of the board. In 1874 again elected selectman (without opposition). He resigned his office six weeks after his election, with the full determination of devoting himself entirely to business, but in the fall (1874) he was placed in nomination by the Democrats to

represent Quincy in the State Legislature, and was elected. The next spring (1875) he was elected selectman. In 1876 he was "alternate" to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis which nominated Tilden for President. In the fall of 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic Senatorial Convention of the First Norfolk District as its candidate for senator, and was the first candidate placed in the field after the State had been redistricted. The district was so strongly Republican that the nomination was merely complimentary, no Democrat having a possible chance of an election. In 1877 he was elected selectman by a very large majority, and became chairman. In 1878 he was again elected selectman, and was chairman. The death of Mr. Barker, senator elect, caused a new election for senator. In this contest Mr. Hodges was the Democratic nominee, and was elected (April, 1878) to fill the vacancy. In 1879 he was not in candidacy for selectman, but in the fall of that year was nominated by the Democrats of the Second District as their candidate for councilor. This was also a complimentary nomination. In the spring of 1880 he was again elected selectman and chairman. In the fall of 1880 he received the complimentary nomination of county commissioner from his party. In the spring of 1881 he was again re-elected selectman, and was chairman. In the fall of 1881 the Democratic State Convention made him its candidate for State treasurer. In 1882 he was again nominated for State treasurer. In 1883, under the bright outlook for Democracy, Democratic political managers were looking for a man strong enough by force of character, experience in office, and personal popularity to make a successful campaign in this senatorial district, and Mr. Hodges was the one declared to be the most advisable to select, and he was placed in nomination by the Senatorial Convention and elected.

Mr. Hodges married, Sept. 15, 1868, Annie M., daughter of George F. and Maria (Stetson) Wilson, of Quincy. They have three surviving children,—Francis Mason, Mabel Stetson, and Edward Tisdale Quincy.

Mr. Hodges is a member of Rural Lodge, F. and A. M., of Quincy, St. Stephen's Lodge of Royal Arch Masons, and a life member of the Boston Commandery. In all official relations he has discharged his duties fearlessly and to the best interests of his constituents according to his best judgment.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Daniel Baxter, son of William and Abigail (Newcomb) Baxter, was born in Quincy, Mass., Jan. 24, 1803, and on his eighty-first birthday slept within twenty feet of the spot where he was born. The place where he now lives was formerly owned by his father, a native of Quincy, who was a butcher, storekeeper, etc. William Baxter moved from Quincy to Paddock's Island, Boston Harbor, about the 1st of May, 1809, and remained there until the fall of 1812, when he removed to Quincy, and continued his business as a butcher. While on the island Mr. Baxter engaged in butchering, ran a sloop in the coasting trade, and was an active, energetic man. He died in Quincy, June 8, 1829, at the age of sixty-one years. Mrs. Abigail Baxter died July 4, 1819, aged forty-seven years. Daniel's education was confined to very limited attendance at the schools of that early period, boarding at Hull for three winters and attending school, and he tells interesting stories of the dangers he and his sister experienced in crossing from and to the island in the inclement winter weather. When he was sixteen he carried the meat which his father had butchered to Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, and Scituate to sell. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one, when he commenced business for himself, going to Brighton market, purchasing cattle and butchering them, and for nearly forty years continued this and the sale of the meat on the same route in Weymouth, Hingham, etc., that he had sold for his father. Mr. Baxter has been economical, prudent, and a hard worker. He laid up money which he carefully invested in land and other good investments, and to-day is one of the large real-estate owners in Quincy, and the only capital he has ever inherited was seven hundred and fourteen dollars left him by his father. He early in life showed his aptitude for trade, when but a lad of twelve years, by buying a quart of molasses, making candy and peddling it, making a profit of seventeen cents, which was not ill

spent. He married, Jan. 22, 1829, Abigail, daughter of Noah Curtis, and has had fourteen children, the following now living: Abigail (Mrs. John Chamberlain, resides in Quincy), Daniel W., Ann W. (Mrs. John Wood, lives in Quincy), Caroline (Mrs. George H. Tobey, lives in Chicago), Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles A. Follet, resides with her father), Wm. Henry, Mary F. (Mrs. Parker Hayward, lives in Braintree), Adeline W. (Mrs. Frank C. Waterhouse, lives in Wollaston). Mrs. Abigail C. Baxter died July 3, 1879.

Mr. Baxter commenced housekeeping at Quincy Point, and lived there six years, when his desire to occupy the old home of his father in Quincy induced him to remove thither, and he built the house where he now resides in 1858. Mr. Baxter has filled many positions of public trust; was for fourteen years selectman, and chairman over half of the time; has served on school committees, as assessor, surveyor of highways, and overseer of the poor. When the Quincy Stone Bank was organized he was the youngest one of the incorporators and directors. He was a director for over forty years, and is now the only surviving member of the original board. He has been connected with the Quincy Savings Bank as director for more than a quarter of a century, and is a stockholder in various corporations. He has always been conservative, believing in conducting public affairs as he would his own business, owing no man anything; in all positions he has been careful, prudent, and saving, and has so managed his means that in his old age he has a handsome competency, and the satisfaction of having discharged all duties, public and private, to the best of his ability and with honest intent. He has been a busy man all his life. He is an example of what industry, common sense, and care will do for any one in the battle of life. He has just passed his eighty-first birthday, and it is well to note in connection therewith, that his youngest sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wild, celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their marriage in 1883.



Daniel Baxter



CHAPTER XXXI.¹

STOUGHTON.

Stoughton—Named in Honor of Governor William Stoughton—Territory allotted to Dorchester in 1637—Known as the "New Grant"—Dorchester South Precinct—A Part set off to Wrentham in 1724—Incorporation of Stoughton—Original Territory—Second Precinct set off in 1740—Incorporation of Third Precinct in 1743—The First Town-Meeting—Incorporation of Stoughtonham—The Revolution—Votes of the Town in 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726—Committee of Correspondence—Revolutionary Bounties, etc.

AMIDST the pealing of bells, the roll of drums, the thunder of cannon, and the inspiring strains of martial music the one hundredth anniversary of American independence is ushered in, the most memorable day of the nineteenth century. A whole country from the rugged shores of Maine to the golden sands of California, multitudinous cities born since the event they to-day celebrate, prosperous towns created with astonishing celerity, small villages remote from the whirl and excitement of business, all join in celebrating the occasion. The anthem of liberty wakes echoes in the hut of the squatter in Western wilds not less than in the luxurious homes of crowded cities.

This universal commemoration is not solely because the Revolutionary fathers by their immortal declaration just one hundred years ago trampled the British yoke beneath their feet, not alone because the heroic struggle they carried on against fearful and almost hopeless odds was finally crowned with success, but for the reason that the Union has survived until all its founders have mingled their dust with the soil many of them had stained with their blood; because the country has grown and prospered year after year as no other country has ever grown and prospered; because it has withstood and risen triumphantly from that supreme shock and trial of nations, a desperate civil war, in which the sons of those sires who, then united, hurled the British invader from our shores, now, arrayed against each other, fought the one side to destroy, the other to uphold the old flag with ancestral valor, for when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.

Fifty years before the birth of the nation the Great and General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay enacted a law for the incorporation of the town of Stoughton. It is, therefore, felicitous that on the

day we celebrate the centennial of the Republic you can also pause midway between the first and second centennial of your town to commemorate its history and dwell upon its associations. Taking its name from Governor William Stoughton, it included originally a much larger section than it at present comprises. The territory embraced at the time of incorporation, together with a part of Wrentham, had in the year 1637 been allotted to Dorchester, and was known as the "New Grant" from that time until Dec. 15, 1715.

From that date until December, 1726, it was called the Dorchester South Precinct, a part having been set off to Wrentham in the year 1724. The town of Stoughton was incorporated on the 22d day of December, 1726. At that time Samuel Adams, the pioneer of the Revolution, was four years old, and John Adams was not born till nine years later. It included the present towns of Canton, Sharon, and Stoughton, and nearly if not quite all of Foxborough and about one-quarter of Dedham. In those days the law of subtraction rather than annexation prevailed. The act of incorporation is entitled an "Act for dividing the towns of Dorchester and erecting a new town there by the name of Stoughton." The preamble sets forth that "The town of Dorchester within the county of Suffolk is of great extent in length, and lies commodious for two townships, and the South Precinct within the bounds of Dorchester is competently filled with inhabitants who have made their application to the said town and also addressed this Court that the said lands may be made a distinct and separate township." Then follows the act of incorporation, to which is attached a condition, making it incumbent upon the inhabitants to procure within the space of twelve months from the publication of the act a learned orthodox minister of good conversation, and make provision for his comfortable and honorable support, and likewise to provide a schoolmaster to instruct their youth in writing and reading. And it is further enacted that they shall pay such taxes as are assessed to Dorchester which properly belong to the new town. The Second Precinct, constituting what is now Sharon and Foxborough, was incorporated July 2, 1740, leaving what is now Canton and Stoughton, the Old Dorchester South Precinct, or First Parish.

The Third Precinct, or Parish, represents what is now Stoughton, and was incorporated Nov. 9, 1743. The chief reason set forth in the petition for an act of incorporation is the remoteness of a place of worship, it being nearly seven miles. The first town-meeting was held in Stoughton, Jan. 2, 1727, to choose town officers, and I notice that George Talbot was chosen

¹ The following chapter was contributed by the Hon. Halsey J. Boardman, of Boston, being an address delivered by him at Stoughton, July 4, 1876. It is an invaluable contribution, and fittingly forms the first chapter in the history of the town.—
EDITOR.

one of the selectmen and assessors. On the 20th of June, 1765, the present towns of Sharon and Foxborough were incorporated under the name of Stoughtonham. The town of Canton was incorporated by an act passed Feb. 23, 1797, which contained among other provisions that, whereas in consequence of the division only one selectman will remain in said Stoughton, "Be it enacted that Jabez Talbot, the selectman remaining within said town be, and he is thereby invested with all the powers which a majority of said selectmen would have had so far as relates to certain purposes specified." I doubt not the trusts confided to Jabez Talbot were well administered, as a thorough knowledge of administration affairs has been conspicuous in this family.

A classified list of the persons taxed in the ancient town of Stoughton for the year 1776 shows that one hundred and forty-two lived in what is now called* Stoughton. Samuel Capen, Samuel Paul, Robert Swan, and Nathaniel Wales are familiar names in the list.

In the year 1773 the dawning of the spirit of independence became manifest. The custom prevailed of having the wishes of the people expressed at the town-meetings recorded by the town clerks and transmitted to the General Court or Continental Congress. At a town-meeting March 1, 1773, a letter from the Boston Committee of Correspondence sent to the town was received and read, and the town sent in reply a lengthy communication, setting forth that in their judgment their rights as men, as Christians, and as British subjects have been greatly infringed upon and violated by arbitrary will and power, and they are apprehensive that in future time this may prove fatal to them and their posterity, and to all that is dear to them, reducing them not only to poverty but slavery. They remonstrate against it, and propose to unite in all constitutional methods to regain the rights that have been ravished from them. They further instruct their representative to exert himself for these ends, and that a petition be presented to the king for redress, at the same time expressing unswerving loyalty to him and invoking the Divine blessing upon him.

At a town-meeting on the 26th of September, 1774, choice was made of Thomas Crane for representative to the Great and General Court to be holden at Salem. He was instructed by vote to adhere firmly to the charter of the province as granted by their Majesties William and Mary, and to do no act acknowledging the validity of the act of the British Parliament for altering the government of Massachusetts Bay. They then state that, as they have reason to

believe a conscientious discharge of his duty will produce a dissolution of the House of Representatives, they therefore instruct him to meet with other members in a General Provincial Congress, to act upon such matters as come before them in a manner most conducive to the true interests of the town and province, and most likely to preserve the liberties of all North America.

At a town-meeting, Jan. 9, 1775, the town made choice of Thomas Crane to represent them in a Provincial Congress to be held at Cambridge the 1st of the February following. At the same meeting the town voted not to lend their town moneys to Henry Gardner, of Stowe; but at an adjourned meeting, Jan. 16th, same year, their patriotism increased to such a degree that they reconsidered their former vote and voted to lend all their province money to Henry Gardner, of Stowe, as is recommended by the Provincial Congress. Among other votes passed at this meeting was one to the effect that they approved of the resolves of the Continental Congress and their association; another to appoint a committee of inspection of nineteen persons, and that this committee use their interest that the resolves and the association of the Continental Congress be closely adhered to. At town-meeting, May 25, 1775, the town voted that Messrs. Peter Talbot, Christopher Wadsworth, and Benjamin Gill be a committee of correspondence, to correspond with the several towns in this province, the six following months.

It is evident by the frequency of the meetings and the vigor of the proceedings during the years 1775-76 that they fully believed the "price of liberty was eternal vigilance." They even foreshadowed the Declaration of Independence and promised in advance their co-operation, for at a meeting on the 22d of May, 1776, forty-two days before the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, they voted "that if the Honorable Continental Congress should for the safety of this Colony declare us independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, we, the said inhabitants, will solemnly engage with our lives and fortunes to support them in the measure;" and believing that faith should be accompanied by works, they voted on the 8th of July following to raise a sum of money to be levied upon polls and estates to give to each man, to the number of thirty-eight, that shall enlist in the service of the northern department against Quebec, "the sum of six pounds, six shillings, eightpence, as an addition to their bounty," or what we called in the late war a town bounty. Col. Gill, Capt. Endicott, Samuel Tucker, Ezekiel Fisher, Capt. Billings, Aaron Wentworth, Esquire Crane, Dr. Holmes, John Hart-

well, John Withington, Capt. Swan, William Shaller, Wm. Capen, and Lieut. Johnson each offered to pay the poll-tax for two men that would enter the service as aforesaid. July 22, 1776, it was voted to assess six pounds, six shillings, eightpence for each non-commissioned officer and soldier that shall enlist and march to join the army against Canada; but if they render service at or near Boston, then they are not to have said sum or any part thereof.

On the 30th of September, 1778, action was taken relating to the formation of a new Constitution of the State. A resolution was passed sturdily declining to empower the House of Representatives to enact a plan of government, alleging as reasons that they were totally unacquainted with the capacities and patriotism and character of the members that compose the said House and Council, excepting our own member; also because they were not elected for that purpose, and the present embarrassed state of public affairs calls for the steady attention of every member of said House. They resolved to choose one or more members to unite with representatives from other towns for the sole purpose of adopting a plan of government. They further resolved that it appeared to them absolutely necessary for the liberty and safety of this State that the plan of government, when formed and published, should not be established till the people of this State have time and opportunity to thoroughly examine the same, and shall consent that it be established by the said State Convention.

On the 18th of February, 1777, it was voted to give fourteen pounds to each soldier enlisting for three years or the war. Numerous meetings were held during this and the following year. On the 28th of May, 1778, most elaborate instructions were given to Thomas Crane, their representative, but as the cry among the ancient Romans was that Carthage must be destroyed, so the central purpose in all their instructions was a vigorous prosecution of the war. Esquire Crane was also directed to oppose the Constitution then offered, because it had no bill of rights for its foundation, and was therefore inconsistent with the happiness and safety of the public. The citations I have made give but a very imperfect idea of the spirit of patriotism and of self-sacrifice that is so conspicuous in your town records of the Revolutionary period. The intelligent comprehension of the principle of government, the jealous guardianship of liberty, their self-reliance, the stern determination to resist oppression on the one hand and to secure and enforce all proper restraints on the other, are remarkable. Steadfast purpose and unflinching will breathe forth upon every page.

The history of nations shows that republics are a short-lived family. The republics of Greece and Rome, of Holland and France, of South America and Mexico, have chiefly been conspicuous in their failure. Our country is so large that, whatever superiority of race on the part of early Anglo-Saxon settlers there may be, the rapid immigration invited from all parts of the world would largely neutralize it. In the face of the long list of failures, so unvarying that they seemed inevitable, what gave the founders of this republic courage to make another experiment? Liberty is seductive; but liberty without law is merely license; the result is chaos; and any attempt at self-government ignobly fails when laws are not strictly enforced. A small population in a compact territory affords the most favorable chance for self-government; but how difficult to govern in the same way is a mighty nation, extending over a large territory, pursuits divers, interests conflicting, no intimate interchange of sentiment one section with another. But even the small population in a compact territory has failed to perpetuate a republican form of government; how much less likely to succeed would the large nation be. Granted that the framers of the Constitution were wise, that they gave most careful research and study to the great problem before them; granted that their work was as admirable as human skill could make it, still that would not have insured success. The reason must be found elsewhere, and is this: that the development of the people has kept pace with the foreseeing wisdom of the fathers. This country has existed as a republic largely because of the general diffusion of education, the enlightenment of the masses, and the circulation of the press; so that it is possible for every citizen to become acquainted with current events, and daily watch the progress of national affairs. He is enabled to take a comprehensive view of public questions, and thus overcome tendencies to bigotry and prejudice. In this way the grand consummation has been reached, and in the words of the martyr Lincoln, "a government by the people and for the people" has become possible. It has been demonstrated that it can endure the trying ordeal of success and prosperity. It has successfully encountered the enervating tendencies of wealth and luxury. It has resisted effectually the disintegrating influences of conflicting interests, showing a cohesive power without a parallel; and in our late civil war, a devotion hitherto apparently dormant, and therefore unsuspected, was displayed pre-eminently; bravery and self-sacrifice in the field, courage on the toilsome and weary march, and heroic endurance in rebel prisons. How fully were realized and exemplified the

memorable words of Sir Philip Sidney, "glorious is it in a noble cause to bear its suffering and misery." And the bones of Northern men that have whitened on battle-fields along the Mississippi, upon lonely mountain sides on the low lands where the magnolia blooms, "grieving if aught inanimate ever grieves over the unreturning brave," and in the gloom of the wilderness where thousands, like the "Light Brigade at Balaklava," rushed into the very jaws of death, bear testimony to the priceless value of our national life.

One grand element that has contributed to the example of self-government we present is the race to which we belong. I confess the multitudes that have come, and still are coming, from across the ocean through our open gates constitute no small part of the forty-four millions that to-day live under the national flag. Yet Plymouth Rock receives homage from every State, and the nucleus there formed has assimilated in no small degree to itself the foreign elements that have clustered around it. The Puritans, of whom so many of you are lineal descendants, had ingrafted upon their robust natures and strong wills a love of liberty, and what they esteemed a pure religion, that no danger could appall nor sufferings lessen. With rare fortitude they endured hardships cheerfully that lay in the pathway of achievement. I have too much respect for their judgment to suppose that they courted hardships. I do not for a moment presume they voluntarily chose the sterile lands of Cape Cod for agricultural purposes. They showed the good sense to elect the fertile valleys of the Hudson; but a chance breeze and a bribed captain landed them on the icy shore of Plymouth. Grim winter extended its cold arms to receive them; thirty savage tribes and an unbroken wilderness offered an impassable barrier to any overland route to their place of destination; but their courage never faltered, for

"Amid the storms they rang,
And the stars heard, and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free."

And their religious enthusiasm inspired them in dangers, in disease and death. How marvelous was the courage of the early reformers!

When Martin Luther was summoned before the Diet of Worms, and friends told him—what he well knew—that if he went, it would be at the peril of his life, he answered, "Were there as many devils as tiles upon the housetops, I would go." And when Catholicism combined to crush out Protestantism from the Netherlands, William of Orange gave utterance

to the immortal words that rather than suffer it they would tear up the dikes and give Holland back to the ocean. Theodore Parker will not be suspected of fondness for Calvinism; yet he declared that out of the rugged doctrine of John Calvin had developed the grandest virtue of the human race. And what soldiers its disciples made! I claim that the army of Oliver Cromwell was the finest the world ever saw; an army that was always successful, so that upon sight of the enemy they raised a shout of joy, for battle to them meant victory. Uniting perfect discipline with religious zeal, they fought under a firm conviction of duty. Marshal Turenne expressed the delight of a true soldier when he learned that it was the fashion of Cromwell's pikemen to rejoice greatly when they beheld the enemy; and the banished cavaliers could not repress an emotion of national pride when they saw a brigade of their roundhead countrymen, outnumbered by foes and abandoned by allies, drive before it in headlong rout the finest infantry of Spain, and force a passage into fortifications pronounced impregnable by the ablest marshal of France,—snatching victory from the very jaws of defeat. To such men liberty to act according to their own conscience was dearer than life; and the qualities that made them eminent in war also made them conspicuous in peace. According to Macaulay, when they were disbanded, the royalists confessed that in every department of honest industry these warriors prospered beyond other men; that none was charged with theft, that none was heard to ask an alms, and that if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner attracted notice by his diligence and sobriety, he was in all probability one of Cromwell's old soldiers.

War is demoralizing, and in no respect more strikingly than in its effect upon the soldiers engaged. Moral firmness alone can transform the inmates of camps and the veterans of battle-fields into the peaceful and industrious citizen, and our own soldiers, both in the Revolution and the late war, clearly betrayed their ancestral traits in their return to the vocations of daily life.

The Puritans and their descendants, by virtue of this quality of courage, of fortitude, of intelligent industry, prospered in spite of sterility of soil. Their thrift prevailed over natural disadvantages. They grappled with the forests, and with brawny arms overthrew them, and such was their persuasive energy that they converted sand and rock into fertility. And when the West disclosed its vast superiority of soil, instead of deserting the homes of their fathers for the fairer promise towards the setting sun, they supplemented the sinewy arm by the active and in-

ventive brain, and manufactories sprang up filled with cunning machinery, so that the hum of industry filled the land. "Where once the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild fox dug his hole unscared," evidences of civilization appear on every side.

While race has contributed to the permanence of our institutions, education, as I have before indicated, in the broadest sense is the great bulwark. Like the primeval rocks to the sea, it underlies and overtops them. By it the experience of the past has been fully utilized and an approximation to the true standard of self-government been reached, for, as it means a government by the people, therefore whatever broadens their knowledge increases their capacity for statesmanship. By education all things that come to us in life take deeper root; they widen their significance. We learn to use that which otherwise would be valueless, as the best appliances in tools and machinery are valueless without the skill to detect and employ them. Instances are recorded of self-taught men who have, unaided, forced their way into the laboratory of nature, who read the unwritten language of things, who discover truths in the melody of birds, in the sighing winds, who read it in the beauty that trails along the tall grass, and is radiant in leaf and flower; men who go beyond the surface of things, beyond the defined limits of human knowledge into untrodden space, and, as has been said, sharpen their eyes until they see into the earth and lengthen their arms until they reach the stars. But these exceptions are rare; few of us have time or inclination to investigate. We act upon what is told us, what we read, what we learn. The tables of education must be spread for us, or we are likely to lose our intellectual nourishment. Our fathers recognized its importance. After providing for their spiritual welfare by securing a good orthodox minister, they gave next their attention to the schoolmaster, and the modest school-house found place wherever the early settlers dwelt.

The third element that secures to us a republican form of government is a love of liberty, freedom to manage our national affairs whether they relate to civil or religious questions, and by common consent, since our fathers recovered from the mania of hanging Quakers and drowning witches, religious toleration has prevailed. Love of liberty is to the republic what the spirit is to the body, animating and inspiring it. Not stronger among Americans than among other races. We cannot forget the frantic struggle of Poland and Hungary to be free. We cannot forget how France in her ill-fated but heroic efforts has

floated again and again upon a sea of blood. We remember with sorrow the misfortunes of Lafayette, Kosciusko, and Kossuth; we admire individual gallantry like that of Arnold von Winkelreid, of glorious memory, who threw himself on the spears of his country's enemies,—

"'Make way for liberty!' he cried;
'Make way for liberty!' and died."

And we are inspired by the burning words of Roger De Lisle,—

"Oh, liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy glorious flame;
Can tyrants' laws or bolts confine thee,
And thus thy noble spirit tame?"

words which not only kindled the torch of freedom in France, but wherever the spirit of independence dwelt. But while Americans may not either in deeds or literature have created the sensation that other races have, yet they have been eminently practical; their success has been due to the fact that they have never lost their head in their struggles for liberty. Victories did not unreasonably elate nor defeat unduly depress.

I am mindful that your anniversary and the nation's anniversary occur at a season of depression and want; that while commercial gloom settles over our large cities, in the country villages the wheels of manufactories are stopped and labor begs in vain for employment, but we realize to-day how much greater trials our fathers endured and how bravely they endured them, and we know that they received their reward in blessings that crowned their days. We know that behind the black cloud that overhangs us the imperial sun walks in splendor, and we know that we dwell in a country that has all the elements of success and prosperity, and therefore the future must be secure. And over your past it is fitting that you should rejoice; that you should have accomplished so much; that such energy has been displayed; that religion and education should have received such generous support from your hands. Splendid promise so often results in splendid failure, that when a great work or a good work is fairly accomplished congratulation is in order, and not till then. And it is said the ancients wisely praised not that ship that started with flying colors from port, but only that brave sailor that came back with torn sheets and battered sides, stripped of her banners, but having outridden the storm. Doubt not that in days of disaster relief is at hand. Judge the future by the past. Distrust not humanity because man is false and shouts for reform while he practices knavery, for if the heart of the people was not right and honest, professions of virtue would not

be necessary and successful in securing trusts only to betray them.

The season is auspicious for your festivities. The benediction of a summer sky bends above our heads, and the perfection of midsummer splendor lies at our feet. All nature is in harmony with the occasion. Her deep green and rich bloom lend us the choicest decorations. Though one hundred years have gone, we believe that our national life is but just begun; that the republic shall endure when the very stones over our graves have crumbled to dust; that the flag that waves above us to-day shall float as long as the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave; and when a century hence the people of this ancient town meet to celebrate their own anniversary, the second centennial of the republic, while they proclaim the valor and the patriotism of the fathers of freedom in this land, they will also remember with pride this generation, and your children's children will be cheered and inspired by your deeds and your memories "as after sunset the dew revives the world."

CHAPTER XXXII.

STOUGHTON—(*Continued*).

Ecclesiastical History—Universalist Church—Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Roman Catholic Church—Methodist Episcopal Church, North Stoughton—Baptist Church, East Stoughton.

Universalist Church.¹—There are tablets in the church belonging to the parish in Stoughton, one on either side of the pulpit, which present its history in brief. Perhaps these tablets may be a sufficient history for some; they at least suggest all that need be said in a more extended account as may properly be presented at the beginning of this article. The one on the right of the pulpit reads as follows:

"First Parish.

Church organized Aug. 10, A.D. 1744.

First Church, completed May 23, A.D. 1745.

Second Church, dedicated June 2, A.D. 1808.

Altered A.D. 1848.

Remodeled and enlarged A.D. 1870."

On the left of the pulpit appears the ministerial succession of the church:

"Pastors.

Rev. Jedediah Adams.

Ordained Feb. 19, A.D. 1746.

Died Feb. 25, A.D. 1799.

¹ By Rev. C. R. Tenney.

Rev. Edward Richmond, D.D.

Ordained Dec. 5, A.D. 1792.

Resigned Jan. 15, A.D. 1817.

Rev. Ebenezer Gay.

Ordained Jan. 7, A.D. 1818.

Resigned July 9, A.D. 1822.

Rev. William L. Stearns.

Ordained Nov. 21, A.D. 1827.

Resigned March 30, A.D. 1831.

Rev. M. B. Ballou.

Settled April 17, A.D. 1831.

Resigned April 1, A.D. 1853.

Rev. James W. Dennis.

Settled April 1, A.D. 1854.

Died Dec. 12, A.D. 1863.

Rev. A. St. John Chambré.

Installed April 1, A.D. 1864.

Resigned April 1, A.D. 1872.

Rev. Joseph K. Mason.

Ordained Dec. 10, A.D. 1873.

Resigned Dec. 25, A.D. 1875."²

Rev. H. B. Smith.

Settled April 24, A.D. 1876.

Resigned Nov. 30, A.D. 1879.

Rev. C. R. Tenney.

Settled Sept. 1, A.D. 1882.

The history of the parish antedates that of the church. It begins Nov. 9, 1743, with a petition to "his Excellency, William Shirley, Esq., Captⁿ-General and Governour-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's Province, to the Honorables, his Majesty's Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled," for a division of the First Precinct of the town of Stoughton. This petition was urged by George Talbot, Simon Stearns, and Ralf Pope, the reason for it being, as set forth by the petitioners, "the vast difficulties both with regard to the public worship of God and the management of the affairs of the Precinct to which we belong, on account of the great distance many of us live from the place of public worship, it being almost seven miles." The "place of public worship" here referred to was what is now the Unitarian Church at Canton Corner. The prayer of the petitioners was granted on the day on which it was preferred, and thus—what is now Canton being the first, and what is now Sharon being the second—was the Third Precinct in Stoughton incorporated. The first meeting of the new precinct was held Dec. 12, 1843, at the house of Capt. George Talbot. Capt. George Talbot was elected clerk, and he, with Simon Stearns and Ralf Pope, constituted the first prudential committee. At this meeting a vote was passed to raise forty pounds for preaching "the present year and the year ensuing as far as it will go." At a meeting held December 26th it was voted to build a

² The tablet is not lettered from this point. When complete what follows will be the history.

meeting-house, forty-five by thirty-five, on land given for the purpose by Daniel Talbot. The church was incorporated Aug. 10, 1744. About a month later a call was extended to Mr. Thomas Jones to become pastor. The precinct seems to have concurred with the church only so far as to hire Mr. Jones for three months. When the church was completed does not appear, but it was ready for a service of baptism May 23, 1745. On the 6th day of September following it was unanimously voted to call Mr. Jedediah Adams, of Braintree (now Quincy), to the pastorate of the church, three hundred pounds old tenor being allowed "for his settling with us, as also for a salary, yearly, of one hundred and eighty pounds." Later twenty cords of wood per year were added to the salary, and it was voted that the pay should vary with variances in the price of corn and meat in the Boston market. Mr. Adams' pastorate began Jan. 5, 1746, though the ordination did not take place until February 19th.

There is not very much to be noted during the pastorate of Mr. Adams except the general and very even prosperity of the precinct. In 1765 the Third Precinct became the Second, the Second having become a separate town—Sharon. At a meeting held April 10, 1782, move was made for another division of the town, and Thomas Crane, Maj. Robert Sevan, Capt. Jedediah Southworth, Capt. Peter Talbot, and Capt. James Pope were appointed a committee to consult as to the necessary measures to be taken. By their recommendations petitions were presented to the town and to the General Court, but were refused. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to "inspect y^e conduct of y^e people on y^e Lord's days, and call those by name in time of divine service, that profane the Lord's day." If the precinct could manage the Court it could manage its own members. The money with which the people now had to deal was perplexing to them; one treasurer's report they were not able to understand until it was translated into silver currency. Then a balance of over twenty-four hundred pounds became only thirty-two pounds, one silver dollar being worth seventy-five of those in circulation. In 1785 the precinct received a bequest of land, enlarging the church lot from Christopher Wadsworth. At about this time a committee, consisting of Samuel Talbot, Jedediah Southworth, and Joshua Morse, recommended that for the future the town raise all the money for the purpose of schooling and that none be raised by the precinct. It seems that in 1792 Mr. Adams' health began to fail, for it was voted at the March meeting of the precinct "to be in a way to settle a minister." On May 28th it was voted to give

Mr. Edward Richmond a call to the work of the gospel ministry. Mr. Richmond's letter of acceptance shows him to have been a man of pious sentiments and feeble health. He invokes the blessing of God upon himself and people, and the indulgence of frequent exchanges in his ministry. The ordination was appointed to take place on the 28th of November. Thanksgiving being appointed on the next day, the ordination was postponed until December 5th, when Rev. Edward Richmond became the colleague of the aged Mr. Adams. Final settlement was not made with Mr. Adams until 1795, when forty pounds were offered him for a discharge in full for his services as a minister. Though the amount due him was much more than this, yet, "consulting ye best interest of ye parish, and wishing to have them in peace and harmony," he satisfied himself with the offer. Mr. Adams lived, and was practically senior pastor of the parish, until Feb. 25, 1799. Then, in his eighty-ninth year, and the fifty-third of his pastorate, occurred his death. Having received the honors of Harvard University in 1733, and having constantly added by "natural inquisitiveness" to his store, he must have served his charge with a large knowledge, as well as with a pure character. His colleague wrote of him at the time of his death, "Constitutionally mild and benevolent, he was easily formed to a candid and liberal mode of thinking. His manners soft, modest, and unassuming, received the finishing touch of genuine politeness. It may be truly said of him that he was learned without pedantry, polite without affectation, moral without austerity, pious without superstition, and devout without enthusiasm."

It is a pity that during the pastorate of Mr. Adams no church record was kept so as to be now available; only the incorporation of the church, and the first church covenant, the covenant of the Congregational Churches in general, with the names of twenty-four signers, are in the old church book. The church record, as preserved, really begins with the call of Rev. Mr. Richmond, dated May 28, 1792. In 1795 Lieut. Roger Sumner and Lieut. John Holmes were chosen deacons of the church. In 1799, probably on the incorporation of Canton, the second precinct became the parish in Stoughton. In 1797 the treasurer's report is for the first time in dollars and cents. The church is looking after absentees, and clothing those unable suitably to clothe themselves for attendance upon divine service. Now denominational difficulties begin to arise, the Methodists claiming the money of some taxables in the regular precinct church. A movement is made for the protection of the ancient buttonwood-trees still standing on the church green.

Thus early the spirit of the "Improvement Society" appears. A church member, Jeremiah Vose, is dealt with mercifully for intoxication and profanity. At the parish meeting a man is chosen "to see that the women stow *clost* in the seats in the meeting-house on Sunday."

In 1798 and 1799 resort was had to law by other denominations, Methodists and Baptists, to secure the money of some taxes in the parish church. Dr. Peter Adams, Capt. Samuel Talbot, Capt. John Pope, Mr. Samuel Shephard, and Lieut. John Atherton were chosen to defend the parish. Their defense seems to have been successful, only as much being allowed these other denominations as the committee on public worship was willing to allow. In 1800, Mr. Richmond, reminding the parish of the depreciation in the value of money since his settlement, asks with manliness and modesty for an increase in his salary. In spite of this request the salary was not permanently advanced until 1816, though from year to year money was voted him in addition to it. In 1801 a new meeting-house began to be talked about. It was difficult for the parish to agree as to the house, and before 1805, when the job was given into the hands of Mr. Richmond, builder, of Middleborough, the pews were sold three times. The fourth sale stood, and plans were made for a house fifty-eight by fifty-eight feet, to be built at a cost of seven thousand five hundred dollars. A quarter of an acre of land was now given the parish by Mrs. Abigail, widow of Lemuel Drake. Upon this the main body of the church now stands, the most of the former bequest by Lieut. Daniel Talbot being included in the yard in front of the church. The church lot, containing one acre and twenty-three rods, was now complete. In 1802 the singing of the psalm or hymn, "in separate parts," by the deacon at the service of communion was discontinued, and the regular singers—the present musical society—were invited to assist at such service. In 1803 the church stopped after sacramental lecture, and received from Mr. Ephraim Copeland, of Boston, "an elegant quarto Bible for the use of the sanctuary. It was then voted that in future a portion of sacred Scripture be read as a book of public worship." In 1805 the parish received a farm, the bequest of Lemuel Drake. This property is still held by the society, and is known as the Chemung lot. In 1806, July 2d, 3d, and 4th, the meeting-house was raised. In 1807 the bell and clock were placed, and it was voted that the bell should be rung, as now, at nine o'clock Sunday mornings for regular church services, and tolled on the death of members of the parish. In

1808, Rev. Nehemiah Coye (Methodist) demanded the taxes of members of the parish. It was finally voted that the taxes of Stephen Briggs and Jacob Monk be paid over to said Coye, and that the taxes of these gentlemen be remitted, and they be left out of the parish bills in the future so long as they remain steady members of the Methodist society, and help support a regular Methodist minister. In this year the church passed a vote inviting the sisters to stop when any business was to be transacted after divine service. This courtesy seems almost to have been induced by service rendered. The ladies had made a generous contribution toward furnishing and trimming the new pulpit. The church was formally accepted by the parish May 23d, and dedicated June 2d. Before the dedication it was desirable that the green should receive attention. It was voted that the people be notified when to work, that the work be done gratis, and "that the parish be at the cost of their grog." About this time it was voted "to give up the pews over the westerly stairs to the blacks or people of color until March." For several years, now, things go on pleasantly and prosperously. In 1813 a sermon of Mr. Richmond's was asked for publication, and a committee was appointed to ask him not to preach politics in the pulpit either on Sundays or days of thanksgiving or fasting. In 1815 Watts' Hymn-Book was displaced by Belknap's. In 1816 the society seems, for the first time, to have a stove for the church,—a present from William Austin. In December, 1816, difficulties growing beyond hope of adjustment, Mr. Richmond sent in his letter of resignation. The reason for this action was, he said, that it had "long been evident that the labors of others were more acceptable." It is doubtless true that some of his parishioners desired a change in the pastorate, yet this desire cannot have been as general as he imagined. But a short time before twenty pounds had been permanently added to his salary, and now his resignation was accepted reluctantly,—at the first vote it was not accepted. Finally a committee, appointed to consult with Mr. Richmond, "with great reluctance" advised the acceptance of his resignation, and he was dismissed. The council which was called to ratify his dismissal, expressions of the society recorded and traditionary, together with such works of his as are now available, bear testimony that he was a man of character and ability. Whatever dissatisfaction existed was not on account of these things. Neither was it on account of Mr. Richmond's theology, though in the unsettled condition of opinion in those times there may have been some who objected to him on this score. The opposition was chiefly

political, without doubt, and had been growing since the time when he was asked not to preach politics. January 15th Mr. Richmond's pastorate came to an end. In September of the same year, Mr. Ebenezer Gay, of Walpole, was called; after some discussion and variation of the conditions of the case, Mr. Gay accepted it, and was ordained Jan. 7, 1818. The church voted that strangers of regular standing in any denomination be invited to stay to communion. In May, 1819, the church voted it "inexpedient any longer to require of candidates for admission a particular confession of antecedent immoralities." There was an article in the warrant this year to "see if it is the will of the parish that Mr. Thaddeus Pomroy be debarred from preaching again in the meeting-house in Stoughton until he makes acknowledgment for once and again insulting and disturbing the society in said house."

In 1820 dissatisfaction with Rev. Mr. Gay begins to appear. Repeated endeavors were made to have him dismissed until 1822, when conditions were made with him and his pastorate immediately terminated. The reason for dissatisfaction was his strict Calvinism. Opposition to liberal views was carried so far under him that formal complaints were made against those who revealed sympathies for Methodism, and a Universalist, Mr. Samuel Bird, was excommunicated. The church was not used to such severe interpretations and applications of theology. According to those whose opinion is of worth in the matter, it had inherited no such theology from the mother church, now the Unitarian in Canton. The first pastor, a member of the liberal Adams family in Quincy, and predisposed, as Dr. Richmond has shown us from his very make up, "to a candid and liberal mode of thinking," did not certainly cultivate in the church any such views. And Dr. Richmond himself was liberal, becoming afterwards, if he was not now, a professed Unitarian. The church had not been used to such theology as that presented by Mr. Gay. That was the reason, doubtless, why he was dropped so quickly. And that he was thus dropped is another evidence that the church had not been schooled to such views. In 1821 seventy-eight members were reported as in good and regular standing in the church. On July 3, 1822, nine of these were present at a meeting at which a majority of seven voted to separate themselves "and hold public worship in such places as Providence may from time to time direct." These, with others who were gathered to them, and led by Rev. Mr. Gay, first held their services in a hall over what is now Swan's store, corner of Washington and Wyman Streets, and were the beginning of the

present Congregationalist society in this town. Mr. Gay carried the church records with him to his new movement. They were recovered some years afterwards by the First Church. It was some time after the separation before the parish settled upon a pastor. There seems to have been a short pastorate, beginning in 1824 and continuing a little past the annual parish meeting, in 1825, which has found no mention on our tablet. The minister was Mr. Ephraim Randall. During this time some who had gone away showed a disposition to return, and a committee was chosen to confer with them. A vote was passed in 1825 to raise three hundred dollars for the ensuing year, three-fourths to be for Unitarian and one-fourth for Universalist preaching. In 1826 it was voted to have eight months Unitarian and four months Universalist preaching. In 1827 it was voted to inform the Unitarian association of "the penniless condition of the church," and ask for help. October 8th, Mr. Wm. L. Stearns was invited to settle over the parish for five years, at four hundred and fifty dollars per year. Mr. Stearns accepted the call, and was ordained November 21st. The next year the parish received help to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars from the Evangelical Missionary Society. For the first time apparently the church was insured this year,—amount, three thousand dollars. On Dec. 13, 1830, a vote was passed to dismiss Rev. Mr. Stearns from the pastorate, "his religious sentiments not agreeing with the majority of the society." Mr. Stearns was Unitarian, the prevailing sentiment was Universalist, and Rev. Massena B. Ballou, who still lives in town, and who had been invited to the pastorate before Mr. Stearns' settlement, was again called, and immediately became pastor. The Unitarians now separated themselves from the parish, and started a society of their own. It was not long, however, before they were back in the old church. The history of the parish under Mr. Ballou's administration shows steady prosperity. In 1832 a new bell was purchased, Lemuel Gay, Jonathan Linfield, and Wm. S. Belcher being the committee to obtain it. In 1834, voted that the inhabitants of East Stoughton have their proportion of the preaching. April 23, 1835, a new and distinctively Universalist covenant, or "church agreement," was adopted, and shortly after a constitution for the government of the church. Brother Robert Porter, Jr., and Brother Albert Johnson were elected deacons.

In 1830 the church devotes the interest of its funds to the purchase of a Sunday-school library. At this time fifty-three members had joined the church and signed the covenant. In 1840 the church gave

its fund of two hundred and forty-four dollars to help pay a little parish debt. In 1841 Deacon Johnson requested dismissal from the deaconate, and Thomas Capen was elected in his place. In the next year, on motion of Amasa Southworth, a vote was passed opening the house to temperance meetings when it should be sought for them. In 1843 candidates were elected to General Convention, and the church began to feel the strength of membership in a larger organization. In 1848 the parish found itself strong enough to remodel the church, at an expense of fifteen hundred dollars. The upper part was finished off to hold meetings in, and the vestry, called from that time Chemung Hall, was created. This year the pews began to be let at auction. In 1853, as he writes at the time, "after an agreeable and happy connection of twenty-two years," Mr. Ballou closed his pastorate with the parish. The reason for his withdrawal was poor health. The committee appointed to draw up resolutions in view of Mr. Ballou's resignation bore unqualified testimony to his usefulness in the ministry, and his manly, Christian conduct everywhere. In their loss of a pastor, they had the best comfort possible to them, in the fact that the friend would remain with them,—their neighbor still and fellow-worker. Eighty-four years old, Mr. Ballou is still a valued member of the parish, interested as ever in its work, and comforted by its faith. In 1854, Rev. J. W. Dennis was called to the pastorate. Brother Albert Johnson was chosen deacon, and it was voted to celebrate communion the first Sunday in each month. In 1855, Mr. Dennis seems to have been kept from his pulpit by sickness. A record in the parish book is something of an index to the feeling which existed toward him at the time. An article was in the warrant "to see if the parish will authorize their treasurer to pay Rev. J. W. Dennis his salary for the quarter ending June 30th. Voted 'yes' *unanimously*." In 1856 movement was first made for an organ. On the committee appointed over this business were Jesse Holmes, James Hill, Jr., Alanson Belcher, James Atherton, Luther Leach, James Swan, Albert Dickerman, S. W. Hayden, and Wm. S. Belcher. The organ was not procured until the next year, and the final report of the committee, rejoicing in the liberality of the parish and exulting chiefly in the fact "that now the organ speaks for itself," was not made until 1858. Steadily gaining, spiritually and materially, nothing of particular note took place until 1863, when Mr. Dennis, on account of sickness, handed in his resignation. Though willing to grant all necessary time for the treatment of his troubles, the parish was not willing to accept his resignation. They did

not accept it. Even though they buried him before the end of the year, they never accepted his resignation. They hold him among them now, and he works for them, making them better when they think of him. In 1864 Rev. A. St. John Chambré became pastor. In 1865 the afternoon service was dropped and the Sunday-school was held at the hour devoted to it. The success of Mr. Chambré's pastorate at this stage appears in the improved state of the finances of the parish. From twelve hundred dollars the first year the minister's salary was easily advanced to two thousand the third, and in the sixth (1870) the parish was able to remodel its church at a cost of over eleven thousand dollars. This amount was paid within a little over two thousand dollars when the work was done, and the parish found itself in possession of a most comfortable, appropriate, and beautiful temple of worship. The committee who had this work in charge were composed of the following gentlemen: Luther S. Leach, Horace N. Tucker, Robert Porter, Jr., James Atherton, J. F. Ellis, Henry Ward, Rev. Mr. Chambré. In 1872, by the death of the clerk, the parish lost its organization, and appeal had to be made to a justice before a meeting could be called. Mr. Chambré resigned his pastorate April 1st of this year, after nine years of able and successful service. In highly eulogistic resolutions the parish has put on record its appreciation of him and his service. In 1873 Joseph K. Masson, while yet a student, was called to the pastorate. No event of particular moment marks the period of his stay. Young, inexperienced as the new minister was, his ability was yet equal to holding the society up to the high standard to which it had been raised, until, in 1875, he was reluctantly surrendered to a persistent society in Connecticut. In April following Rev. H. B. Smith was unanimously invited to the pastorate. With good ability and the hearty co-operation of the people, the promise of Mr. Smith's success seemed bright. By his efforts, apparently, the parish membership was considerably increased. He rendered the society good service in raising the debt of about three thousand dollars in 1879. On account of domestic trouble, however, he was obliged to resign in November of this year. The troubles of the minister were the misfortune of the society as well, and this, with two years of candidating and the loss of a few strong men by death, materially depleted its strength. With good congregations and a large Sunday-school, it is yet strong, however, and hopes for further growth. The pastor is Rev. C. R. Tenney, settled Sept. 1, 1882.

Among names prominent through all the history of the society, and still connected with it, are Atherton,

Monk, and Talbot. The first clerk of church and parish was a Talbot. The present clerk of the parish, who has held the office with one short break since 1845, is Jabez Talbot, of the same family. Very early other names appear, among which are Capen, Southworth, Gay, Bird, Drake, Swan, Johnson, Wales, Belcher, Holmes, Crane, and Paul. These names have given the parish its prosperity. It surely shall not want prosperity while they remain.

The records of the parish are the main source of this sketch. These records have been remarkably well kept by the following list of clerks: George Talbot, succeeded in 1746 by Capt. Preserved Capen; succeeded in 1758 by David Capen; succeeded in 1769 by Benjamin Bird; succeeded in 1770 by Robert Capen; succeeded in 1771 by David Capen; succeeded in 1790 by Andrew Capen; succeeded in 1793 by Peter Adams; succeeded in 1797 by Seth Morton; succeeded in 1800 by Abram Capen; succeeded in 1805 by Jedediah Atherton; succeeded the same year by Seth Morton; succeeded in 1807 by George Monk; succeeded in 1808 by Richard Talbot; succeeded in 1810 by Jonathan Battles; succeeded in 1812 by Solomon Talbot; succeeded in 1814 by John Toy; succeeded in 1816 by Elijah Atherton; succeeded in 1818 by Abner Drake; succeeded in 1821 by Jeremiah Capen; succeeded in 1822 by Israel Guild; succeeded in 1823 by Elijah Atherton; succeeded in 1826 by James Swan; succeeded in 1830 by Ahira Porter; succeeded in 1831 by Enos Talbot; succeeded in 1845 by Jabez Talbot, Jr.; succeeded in 1867 by F. B. Upham; succeeded in 1871 by Luther Leach; succeeded in 1875 by Jabez Talbot, Jr.

Congregational Church.¹—The present church organization is the result of a division in the old church, which occurred in 1822. At this time a majority of the society and a minority of the church became interested in Unitarian and Universalist doctrines. The majority of the church holding to the orthodox faith withdrew, and thus left the property in the possession of the other party. We find the early records filled with the account of this separation and the controversies that grew out of it. This, however, is now only a matter of historical interest to either society, and they exist side by side with the utmost good feeling.

The following is a list of pastors of the old church before the separation in 1822:

Rev. Thomas Jones, of Dorchester, was called to the pastorate Sept. 1, 1744. His stay could not have

been over one year, and it does not appear that he was ever installed.

Rev. Jedediah Adams was called to the pastorate Sept. 6, 1745, and installed Jan. 31, 1746.

Rev. Edward Richmond was called to the pastorate May 28, 1792, installed Dec. 5, 1792, and was dismissed, at his request, Jan. 5, 1817.

Rev. Ebenezer Gay was called to the pastorate Sept. 21, 1817, installed Jan. 7, 1818, continued in office until the separation, in 1822, when he was regularly dismissed, and then ministered to the orthodox party for some time.

There were seventy-eight members of the church in 1821, one year before the separation, twenty-seven males and fifty-one females.

Nathan Drake and Samuel Tolman were deacons of the church, and remained with the orthodox party after the separation.

The church met July 1, 1822, and appointed a day of "fasting, humiliation, and prayer" on account of the difficulties of their situation. It was also voted at this time to call a council to advise in regard to the dismissal of the pastor and the settlement of the difficulties which threatened such evil to the church. At the close of the public religious services of this day of fasting, a meeting of the church was called at the house of the pastor, at which the following motion, brought forward by Deacon Drake and laid upon the table at a former meeting, was passed, seven voting in the affirmative and two in the negative:

"In consequence of the exertions which have been made of late, by certain persons in this place, to deprive us of the enjoyment of gospel privileges and the dispensation of those doctrines which are according to our belief and profession, in separating from us our present pastor; and this with the proposed design to substitute in the room thereof a more liberal and loose kind of preaching! Be it voted by this church that it is expedient for us to associate and form ourselves into a religious society, with certain other persons in this place who may be disposed to unite with us for the purpose of maintaining the gospel according to the principles and practices of our forefathers, who came to this country for the sake of establishing a church founded upon Christ and Him crucified; and of maintaining and defending the doctrine of grace, and that we henceforth hold public worship in such places as Providence may from time to time direct." A council was called which approved the action of the church, while regretting that difficulties had arisen rendering the division necessary. We find at this time that Dr. "Watts' Psalm and Hymns" were reintroduced.

¹ By Rev. C. L. Rotch.

The church first met for worship at the house of Mr. Daniel Hayward, now Mr. Swan's store. "There in an upper room the church held their first communion after the separation, and there their beloved pastor preached to them his farewell sermon from Acts xx. 25." After a few months they met for worship in "a commodious hall" in the store belonging to Mr. William Holbrook. Here they continued until their new church was built and dedicated June 1, 1825. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Ebenezer Gay, the church never having been in a condition to settle a new pastor. The church record their gratitude to the neighboring ministers and churches, and also to the Domestic Missionary Society for financial aid. They were blessed with the labors of a number of devoted ministers. Among these was Mr. Job Cushman, during whose labors the church was blessed with "a small revival, but however small, a greater one than was ever known in the town before."

Rev. Calvin Park, D.D., was invited to supply the pulpit in May, 1825, and in October of the same year was called to the pastorate, which invitation he accepted. A council was called for his installation, and convened Dec. 13, 1826. This was an exceedingly large and able council, consisting of eighteen churches. In this installation Rev. John Ferguson, of East Attleboro', made the introductory prayer; Rev. Dr. Emmond, of Franklin, preached the sermon; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Braintree, made the installing prayer; Rev. Elisha Fish, of Wrentham, gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, of Dedham, gave the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. William Cogswell made the address to the people.

The weekly prayer-meeting, to be held in different parts of the society, was instituted by vote of the church March 25, 1827. On May 13th of the same year the Sabbath-school was opened and Mr. Samuel Tolman chosen as the first superintendent. He having declined to serve, the pastor was elected Oct. 15, 1829. The church adopted the articles of faith and covenant of the church of Dedham instead of that under which they were originally organized.

The church voted, Nov. 20, 1831, to hold a protracted meeting. Those meetings were well attended, and resulted in great good. Thirty persons seem to have united with the church as the result of those meetings. The church took the following action on temperance July 19, 1832: "As the friends of God are at the present time making great efforts to prevent the use of distilled liquors, and believing the use of them as a drink is a sin against God and essentially hurtful to the best interests of man, both temporal

and spiritual, we do as a church hereby solemnly resolve that we will abstain wholly from the use of them, except as a medicine; that we will not provide them either for company, or for those who may be engaged in our employment, and that we will make exertions to suppress both the use and the traffic of them throughout the community."

Dr. Park resigned the pastoral office May 24, 1840, but at the request of the church he continued with them until his successor was chosen.

At a council held Nov. 4, 1840, Dr. Park was dismissed, and Rev. Henry Eddy, who had been called by the church, was installed. Seven churches united in this council. In the installing services, Rev. Paul Couch, of North Bridgewater, made the introductory prayer. Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree, preached the sermon. Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., of Randolph, made the installing prayer. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D.D., of Dedham, gave the charge to the pastor. Rev. Edward Cleveland, of Stoneham, gave the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. D. A. Grosvener made a concluding prayer. Friday, Jan. 1, 1841, was observed as a day of fasting, on account of the low state of religion. These days of fasting were often appointed by the church.

Some difficulty having arisen in regard to Rev. Henry Eddy's dismission, he requested the church to unite with him in calling a mutual council. These matters were afterwards satisfactorily adjusted, and he was regularly dismissed by a council held Aug. 13, 1844.

At a meeting of the church held June 11, 1846, Rev. Wm. W. Cornwell was called to minister to them as acting pastor, and he seems to have served the church for at least one year.

The Monthly Foreign Missionary Concert was instituted June 11, 1846.

The church met Sept. 26, 1850, and voted unanimously to call the Rev. Albert Perry, of New Ipswich, to become their pastor.

The council called for the installation of the Rev. Albert Perry, consisting of eleven churches, met Jan. 8, 1851.

The following persons participated: Invocation and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. L. R. Phillips, of Sharon; introductory prayer by Rev. Paul Couch, of North Bridgewater; sermon by Professor Edwards A. Park, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary; charge to the pastor by Rev. Samuel Lee, of New Ipswich; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Horace James Wrentham; charge to the people by Rev. D. Huntington, of North Bridgewater. Concluding prayer by Rev. Luther Sheldon, of Easton.

The new church was dedicated Wednesday, June 28, 1852, a large number being present. The following were the principal participants in the services: Invocation and reading of Scriptures by Rev. L. R. Phillips, of Sharon, Mass.; introductory prayer by Rev. S. R. Eastman, Berkley, Mass.; sermon by Rev. Albert Perry, pastor, text 1 Thess. v. 21; dedicatory prayer by Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; closing prayer by Rev. D. Huntington, of North Bridgewater.

The church, fifty-eight by seventy-five feet, will seat five hundred people, and cost about twelve thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the church, held on fast day, April 8, 1852, it was voted to hold the annual meetings on such day as the pastor might designate. Their custom had been heretofore to hold such meetings on the day of public fast.

By a motion and discussion in a meeting held Oct. 12, 1854, it seems that the church was then using unfermented wine at the communion.

On account of failing health the Rev. Albert Perry resigned his pastorate June 21, 1856. The church, with much regret, felt compelled to accept his resignation. The following is found among the resolutions passed at the time:

"Resolved, That an acquaintance of five years has added to our respect for his superior intellectual endowments, a strong love for the peculiar sympathy, kindness, and Christian charity of his heart, and that as it is our earnest wish, so it shall be our fervent prayer, that a gracious Providence may yet restore him to health, and spare him for much useful service to the church."

At a meeting of the church, held Feb. 17, 1856, Rev. Thomas Wilson was called to the pastorate of the church. He having accepted the invitation of the church, a council was called which should act in the dismissal of Rev. Albert Perry and in the installation of his successor. The council, which met March 13, 1856, represented eleven churches.

The installation services were as follows: Invocation and Scriptural reading, Rev. Lyman White, of Easton; sermon by Rev. Leonard Swain; installing prayer by Rev. L. R. Phillips, of Sharon; charge to the pastor by Rev. Amos Blanchard, D.D., of Lowell; right hand of fellowship by Rev. James H. Means, of Dorchester; address to the people by Rev. Charles L. Mills, of North Bridgewater; concluding prayer by Rev. Paul Couch, of North Bridgewater.

At the annual meeting of the church, held April 10, 1856, the "prudential committee of the church" was first instituted. It was also voted that all mem-

bers received from other churches shall publicly assent to the covenant of this church. The "penny contribution" in the Sabbath-school was inaugurated at the annual meeting April 16, 1857. By vote of the annual meeting, April 15, 1858, the time of such meeting was fixed at the close of the preparatory lecture before the January communion.

A communication was received from the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stoughton, at the annual meeting in 1866, returning thanks for providing them with a place of worship for some months while they were "houseless," and praying that the blessing of God might rest upon both societies in their individual labors and common sympathies and interests.

The week of prayer was first observed by the church in 1868 by vote of the annual meeting. By vote of the church, at a meeting held after communion service, March 7, 1869, it was voted to introduce "Songs of the Sanctuary" instead of the "Church Psalmody," that congregational singing might be cultivated thereby. By a vote of the church, May 26, 1870, the use of the church was granted to the Universalist society while they were remodeling their house.

It was voted by the church that fellowship meeting be held at the close of preparatory lectures as recommended by the Norfolk Conference of churches, Nov. 13, 1870. The church received a communication from the Universalist society, returning thanks for the use of the church during the previous six months. This letter was most kindly written.

At the annual meeting held Dec. 30, 1870, it was voted that the officers of the church be chosen by ballot. At a meeting held after the communion, Jan. 1, 1871, it was voted to substitute, on trial for six months, a "Bible Service," instead of the afternoon preaching,—yeas 23, nays 6. At this time the pastor was chosen superintendent of the Sabbath-school upon the resignation of A. H. Drake. The church voted April 30, 1871, to observe the communion at the close of the morning service. It was voted May 5, 1872, to continue permanently the "Bible Service." By vote of the annual meeting, Jan. 9, 1873, the pastor was authorized to issue a pastoral letter to each member of the church as recommended by the several conferences.

Feb. 15, 1874, the church voted Monday, the 16th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer for the presence of the Holy Spirit in His converting and sanctifying power. A petition was also drawn up, and signed by all persons present, requesting Rev. A. B. Earle to come and hold a series of meetings in union with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

July 3, 1874, the church voted that the pastor and

deacons take what measures they may think advisable towards obtaining unfermented "fruit of the vine" for use at the communion. Oct. 31, 1875, Rev. Thomas Wilson resigned his pastoral relation over the church, to take effect March 13, 1876, the completion of the twentieth year of his ministry to the church.

Nov. 11, 1875, the church invited the B. B. M. C. Association to hold a series of meetings in connection with the church.

On Feb. 11, 1876, the church accepted the resignation of their pastor. We find this among the resolutions passed at the time: "*Resolved*, That we recognize in him a faithful disciple of the Master whose gospel he has so long preached among us; a man zealous in the discharge of the duties of his sacred office, firm in his convictions of right, quick and constant in his sympathies with those who suffer in body or in mind; a safe counselor and a true friend, an open and decided enemy of wickedness in places high as well as low; and while preaching in all purity the doctrine of salvation through repentance and faith in God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, exemplifying the power and excellence of that faith in his own daily walk and godly conversations before men."

A council met by call of the church March 7, 1876, and in a regular manner approved of the action of the church in accepting the resignation of their pastor and most cordially recommended him to the churches.

The church received, June 1, 1876, the revision of their committee on revision of constitution, articles of faith, etc.; this report was finally completed and accepted June 22d of the same year. It was voted at a meeting of the church, held June 22, 1876, to call Mr. John Herbert, of Peacham, Vt., to become their minister,—this was unanimous.

At a meeting of the church, Feb. 14, 1877, it was voted to receive members from other churches upon vote of the church.

At a meeting held March 14, 1877, a new creed and covenant, reported from a committee previously appointed, were adopted, and with slight alterations have been used by the church since.

At the annual meeting, 1878, committees were chosen for the following purposes: Visiting the sick, on charity, and on spiritual condition of the people. At a meeting held soon after this a committee on singing was appointed. They reported a diversity of opinion. It was finally voted to have congregational singing, led by a choir of young people. A committee on calling was raised at a meeting held March 27, 1878.

At a meeting held Jan. 9, 1879, L. M. Flint was made a committee to invite the B. B. M. C. Association to labor with the church, and Deacon Clapp a committee to invite the Methodist Episcopal Church to unite in this work.

The pastor resigned on account of trouble with his throat. At a council called to advise in regard to Rev. Z. Herbert's dismissal, the action of the church was approved, and the following resolution was passed: "We find Brother Herbert to be a wise counselor, a faithful and efficient pastor, and a sincere and earnest Christian."

At a meeting of the church held Dec. 18, 1879, it was unanimously voted to extend a call to Rev. D. O. Clark, who had supplied the pulpit for three months. This call was not accepted, but Rev. D. O. Clark continued to act as pastor for two years longer. At a meeting held Jan. 8, 1880, the deacons and prudential committee were instructed to meet with the pastor the first Monday of each month, to attend to any business which may come before them.

At the annual meeting, 1881, it was voted to increase the number of deacons to three, and that they should be so elected that one should retire each year. The church renewed their call to Rev. D. O. Clark to become their pastor; but he was still unwilling to accept. Jan. 19, 1882, the church, by unanimous vote, extended a call to Rev. P. B. Wing to become their pastor.

At a meeting of the church held April 27, 1882, it was voted to call Rev. C. L. Rotch, of New Sharon, Me., to become their pastor. This call was accepted, and he has continued in office since, being installed by council the following October.

The following is a list of deacons, and when elected, so far as appears on the records: Nathan Drake, Samuel Tolman, in office at the time of separation, 1822; Ebenezer Drake, Dec. 25, 1832; Fisher Gay, Jan. 4, 1833; Benjamin Clapp, Feb. 1, 1854; Ezekiel Dickerman, Sept. 1, 1865; Nathaniel Gay, 1873; Samuel Clapp, 1878; E. M. Norton, Jan. 19, 1881; Nathaniel Gay, Jan. 19, 1882, re-election; Samuel Clapp, Jan. 19, 1883, re-election.

The Sunday-school superintendents, so far as they appear on the records, and time of election, have been as follows: Deacon Samuel Tolman, 1827; Rev. Calvin Park, D.D., 1827; Mr. Edwards A. Park, 1828; Mr. Stilman Drake, 1829; Mr. Joseph Gates, 1829; Mr. Fisher Gay, 1830; Mr. Francis Sumner, 1832; Mr. D. Hayward; Deacon Ebenezer Drake, 1839; Dr. Cyrus S. Mann, 1852; Mr. S. Gardner Pettee, 1861; Mr. Albert H. Drake, 1870; Rev. Thomas Wilson, 1872; Mr. Levi M. Flint, 1876;

Rev. John Herbert, 1877; Mr. L. M. Flint, 1878; Mr. E. M. Norton, 1880; Mr. L. M. Flint, 1880; Rev. D. O. Clark, 1881; Deacon E. M. Norton, 1882.

Methodist Episcopal Church.¹—Methodism in Stoughton dates back to 1810. Occasional services were held about that time by Rev. John Tinkham, a local preacher, resident in Easton. Mr. Tinkham made frequent visits to the sick in this vicinity, and his labors in this direction were so appreciated that he was invited to hold regular preaching services at the house of Mr. Hezekiah Gay.

The first Methodist class was formed Jan. 30, 1812, by Rev. Artemas Stebbins, preacher in charge of the Mansfield and Easton Circuit. The class consisted of five members, viz.: Atherton Belcher, James Smith, Rebecca Gay, Deborah Leonard, and William Smith. With the organization of this class, Stoughton (Factory Village) was added to the list of appointments on the Mansfield and Easton Circuit. In 1818 the membership had increased to forty, and a church building was erected at Factory Village (now West Stoughton) at a cost of about seven hundred dollars.

In 1827 another class was formed at North Stoughton. In 1834, Stoughton became a station by itself, but was united to North Stoughton in the list of appointments, and one preacher supplied both places. The preaching services at North Stoughton were usually held at the house of Mr. Elijah Gill.

In 1835 it was decided to build a new church at the centre of the town. Some of the North Stoughton society did not concur, and the result was the erection of a new church building in each place. The church at the centre cost about two thousand two hundred dollars, and was dedicated Sept. 16, 1835. The North Stoughton society failed to receive a preacher from Conference the following year, and became a Protestant Methodist Church.

In 1866 the present church-edifice was erected. It is finely located on one of the principal streets, and is every way suited to the uses of the society. A parsonage is also owned by the church, subject to a small annuity during the lifetime of the donor, and otherwise both church and parsonage are free from debt.

There is also a Roman Catholic Church in Stoughton, a Methodist Church at North Stoughton, and a Baptist Church at East Stoughton, but we have been unable to secure any information concerning them.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

STOUGHTON—(Continued).

The Press—The Stoughton Sentinel—Masonic—Rising Star Lodge, F. and A. M.—Mount Zion Royal Arch Chapter—Stoughton Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F.—The Boot and Shoe Interest—Civil History—Representatives and Town Clerks from 1731 to 1884—Military Record—Number of Men Furnished—Amount of Money Expended for War Purposes.

SATURDAY morning, Nov. 10, 1860, there appeared the initial number of a newspaper, published and edited by William H. Jewell, and called *The Stoughton Sentinel*. This issue was printed in the neighboring town of Canton. It was quite an ambitious start, and its first numbers indicated interest and enterprise. Born in times of great national troubles, their echo is seen in its columns. The editor believed in the right of secession, and this fact doubtless had much to do with the early demise of the enterprise. Saturday morning, Nov. 7, 1863, Messrs. William W. and C. A. Wood, again taking the name of *Sentinel*, issued a bright, entertaining sheet, its object "to entertain, to instruct and improve." This enterprise continued until the 15th of October, 1864, when the paper appeared as a half sheet, with the following notice at the editorial head: "Both of the editors of the *Stoughton Sentinel* having gone to war for 100 days, the paper will be published in its present shape during their absence." The paper appeared until Sept. 9, 1865, when it yielded to death's call, not being sufficiently supported to pay. Messrs. Pratt & Hasty, of Randolph, again took up the broken thread in 1870, and printed it in Randolph. Mr. H. E. Wilkins was identified with this movement and lent it substantial aid. Soon Mr. Hasty, becoming alarmed for his precedence with outsiders, removed to Stoughton. Mr. Hasty continued the paper until 1877, when he died. Mr. A. P. Smith then became editor and proprietor, and continued until August, 1883. In September, 1882, Mr. L. W. Standish, a Stoughton boy, came from Wakefield, where he had served apprenticeship as a printer, and where he had evinced ability as a writer, and took charge of the editorial work of the paper. Under his well-directed efforts the circulation of the paper was doubled in a few months, and it soon became well known and quoted in these parts. In August, 1883, Mr. Standish purchased the paper and office of Mr. Smith, and is now at its head. The paper has about one thousand circulation weekly and a large advertising patronage. The *Sentinel* is now known as having an opinion on all matters relating to Stoughton's welfare, and its position carries weight. It occupies

¹ By Rev. C. H. Ewer.

a high place among the list of country papers, and is widely quoted.

Rising Star Lodge¹ was instituted Dec. 10, 1799, with the following charter members: Peter Adams, Benjamin Capen, Joseph Richards, Nathan Gill, Abraham Capen, David Wadsworth, William Capen, Amos Upham, John Atherton, Jr., and Consider Southworth.

The first regular meeting after the charter was obtained was held at the house of Lemuel Drake, in Stoughton, on the eve of the 9th of January, 1800, and the following officers were chosen: Peter Adams, M.; Benjamin Capen, S. W.; Joseph Richards, J. W.; Nathan Gill, Treas.; Abraham Capen, Sec.; David Wadsworth, Sr. D.; William Capen, Jr. D.; Amos Upham, First Steward; John Atherton, Jr., Second Steward.

Permission was given by the Grand Lodge to remove the lodge to Canton, March 15, 1810. It was thence removed from Canton to Sharon, June 13, 1814, and then back to Stoughton Dec. 27, 1817.

The first time the lodge appeared in public was on the 22d of February, 1800, on which occasion they joined a procession composed of militia, visitors, and school-boys, "to pay funeral honors to their late brother, George Washington, late general of the armies of America." The procession moved to the burying-place in this town, then back to the meeting-house, where an oration was delivered by the Rev. Edward Richmond, D.D., suitable to the occasion.

It has always been said with pride by the old members that while many lodges surrendered their charters during the Anti-Masonic excitement of 1831, this lodge never missed a meeting, as the records will show.

The Masters of Rising Star Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons from its organization to the present time have been as follows: Peter Adams, 1800-5; Benjamin Capen, 1805-6; Amos Upham, 1807-8; Elijah Crane, 1809-11; Thomas Kollock, 1812-13; Consider Southworth, 1814-15; William Dunbar, 1816; Elijah Atherton, 1817-20; Willard Gould, 1821; Joel Talbot, 1822; Thomas Crane, 1823; Lemuel Gay, 1824-25, 1852; Jonathan Reynolds, 1826-27; Nathaniel Blake, 1828-29; James Swan, 1830-31, 1851; Azel Capen, 1832-34, 1850; Ansel Capen, 1835-36; Samuel Chandler, 1837-39; Consider A. Southworth, 1840-41; John H. Wales, 1842-43; Simeon T. Drake, 1844-46; Ebenezer W. Tolman, 1847-48; Rev. Benjamin Huntton, 1849; George Talbot,

1853-57; Enos Talbot, 1858-60; George B. Blake, 1861-62; Jonathan R. Gay, 1863-64, 1868; Benjamin Ward, 1865-66; Bradford Kinsley, 1867; George F. Walker, 1869-70, 1874; Joshua Britton, 1871-73; Leander G. Britton, 1875-76; Elmer W. Walker, 1877-78; James H. May, 1879-80; Robert Jackson, 1881-82; Albert E. Standish, 1883.

The following are the officers for 1884: Albert E. Standish, M.; Ewen Boyden, Jr., S. W.; Gurdon Southworth, J. W.; Washington Tower, Treas.; Leonard A. Thayer, Sec.; Henry A. Standish, Chap.; George F. Walker, M.; Ira F. Burnham, S. D.; George O. Wentworth, J. D.; H. Augustus Monk, Sr. Steward; William Curtis, Jr. Steward; William Atherton, Organist; James W. Richardson, Tyler. Present membership, eighty-two.

Mount Zion Royal Arch Chapter, F. and A. M.²—The membership of Rising Star Lodge of Freemasons in Stoughton comprised very many of the leading men in the vicinity, and its reputation for good Masonic work was well known. Many of its leading members had become Royal Arch Masons, and their love of the craft culminated in a meeting at the Masonic Hall in Stoughton on Oct. 12, 1820. The meeting was opened, as all great and good undertakings should be, by first invoking the divine blessing. This was done by Rev. Thomas Rich. The petition for the charter was then read, and it was decided to present the same to the Grand Chapter in December. The following were selected as officers: H. P., John Edson; K., Elijah Atherton; S., Thomas Tolman; C. of H., David Manley; P. S., Timothy Dorman; R. A. C., Jonathan Reynolds; Treas., Royal Turner; Sec., Artemas Kennedy; M. 3d Veil, Joel Talbot; M. 2d Veil, Consider Southworth; M. 1st Veil, Luther M. Harris; 1st Steward, Leonard Kinsley; 2d Steward, Leonard Alden; Chap., Rev. Thomas Rich. No Tyler was selected. Among the petitioners were also Abram Capen and Benjamin Capen, of Stoughton, and Wm. Dunbar, of Canton. Consider Southworth was chosen a committee to get the approbation of Adoniram Chapter, and Thomas Tolman to obtain the approbation of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's Chapters, and John Edson, Elijah Atherton, and Thomas Tolman were appointed to present the petition to the Grand Chapter, and the same were appointed to call the first meeting, if the petition was granted.

The dispensation was issued Dec. 13, 1820, and was signed by Jonathan Gage, Grand High Priest, John

¹ Contributed by Mr. Leonard A. Thayer.

² By Samuel Wales Hodges.

J. Loring, Grand Secretary. The chapter immediately went to work with the officers as named above, and its first candidate was Maj. Lemuel Gay, for many years postmaster, and a leading citizen of the town; closely followed by Nathaniel Blake, the leading owner in the stage line from Taunton (through Stoughton) to Boston; Richard Talbot and Mather Holmes, whose names frequently occur on the town records; Abel Wentworth, of Canton; Robert L. Killan, of Hanson; and others from Bridgewater, Randolph, and other towns in the vicinity. Among the first officers were John Edson, a man of character; Elijah Atherton, for many years the leading trial justice of the vicinity; Thomas Tolman, a lawyer, for a long period treasurer of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of Massachusetts; Timothy Dorman, of Randolph, whose initials, T. D., will be long remembered in connection with the old-fashioned clay tobacco-pipes; Royal Turner, of Randolph, many years president of Randolph Bank; Consider Southworth, the pioneer manufacturer of Southworth sewing-cotton and loom-harness twine; Capt. Jonathan Reynolds; and Joel Talbot, ever to be remembered as good citizens and active townsmen; and Benjamin Capen and his brother Deacon Abram Capen, the owner of the hotel, and who furnished the hall for the Masonic fraternity.

The work of the chapter was continued with "fervency and zeal," so that about twenty were added during the following six months, rendering the success of the chapter beyond question.

On the 22d of August, 1821, a charter having been granted, Mount Zion Royal Arch Chapter was duly consecrated at Stoughton by the officers of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts. This was a gala day for the craft, and the citizens of the town. The record says, "The officers of the Grand Chapter were received by the committee of the chapter, at the house of Rev. Mr. Gay, resident clergyman, and escorted to the Masonic Hall. A procession, consisting of nearly four hundred members of the order, and a large number of ladies, was formed, and all marched to the meeting-house of Rev. Mr. Gay, where the ceremonies of consecration and installation were performed, agreeably to the ancient forms and usages of Freemasonry. An address was delivered by Rev. Companion Joseph Richardson; prayer was offered by Richard Carraque; music by the Stoughton choir,¹

which was judiciously selected, and well adapted to the occasion. After the close of the services in the meeting-house, the procession was reformed, and they proceeded to the bower, and partook of a dinner prepared by Companion Abram Capen. The total expenses of the occasion, except the dinner, were twenty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents.

The first death of a member was that of Leonard Alden, of Randolph, in August, 1822, and Royal Turner, of Randolph, was elected to prepare and deliver the eulogy. This was subsequently carried out at the meeting-house. Prayer was offered by Rev. Benjamin Hunton, of Canton, and the singing was by the Stoughton choir, who were thanked for their services.

On the 24th of June, 1825, the chapter participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new court-house in Dedham. Nov. 8, 1824, the chapter gave its consent to the formation of a new chapter in Medway; Nov. 17, 1828, for a new chapter in Dedham; May 4, 1860, for a new chapter at Foxboro'; Oct. 18, 1861, for a new chapter in Bridgewater; Feb. 25, 1870, for a new chapter in Hyde Park. The charter members of the above new chapters were largely from Mount Zion Chapter.

One episode of the old Anti-Masonic political times may be recorded. During the great excitement, in 1831, feeling ran high in Stoughton, and Anti-Masonry was triumphant. At a town-meeting held in Stoughton April 4, 1831, the selectmen presented a list of persons to act as jurors. This list was referred back to them for revision. A second list was disposed of in the same way, when the third revise was presented to the town. They voted to accept it after striking off the names of Leonard Hodges, Elijah Atherton, Jonathan Reynolds, and Benjamin Capen, and substituting therefor Ruel Packard, Thomas Capen, Daniel Hayward, and Eliphalet Gay. Although nothing is said in the record of the question of Masonry, the people of the town and the Masons understood that these names were stricken off because they were Masons, and the substitutes were elected because they were Anti-Masons. In the light and intelligence of the present age it seems impossible that such a thing could have occurred. At the next meeting of the chapter, held April 25, 1831, three applications for the degrees conferred by the chapter were received.

June 21, 1831, the chapter voted a donation to the Seamen's Friend Society of Boston. This is but

Society," which drew membership from the surrounding towns as well. These two are supposed to be the oldest musical societies in this country. (See page 4 of this work.)

¹ This Stoughton choir was the "Musical Society in Stoughton," organized about 1762 to furnish music for church service, in which they were remarkably successful. The society is in existence to-day, and in a very flourishing condition. It was and is confined to citizens of Stoughton. In about 1786 another society was formed out of this, called the "Stoughton Musical

one of a series of donations to charitable objects by the chapter, they having cheerfully accepted and honestly carried out the benevolent instructions of Masonry.

Mount Zion Chapter has, during more than sixty years of life, contained within its membership some of the brightest lights of Freemasonry, and its own star has never been dimmed during any of the years of the crusade against the craft. Its roll of membership contains the names of those who have been the most active in their localities in all good works, and its own large charities have been administered without ostentation. No stain has marred the purity of the banner it threw to the breeze at its birth, and no doubt its future life will be a repetition of its past, with the good even more abundant.

Stoughton Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F.,¹ was instituted May 5, 1845, with the following charter members: Elisha Page, Elbridge Jones, Ezra Stearns, Williams W. Hawes, Luther Hayden, Josiah Adkins, William Hayden, John F. Craig, Hosea Osgood, Jr.

The following are the names of the Past Grands who are members of this lodge at the present time: R. Warren Jones, George W. Hussey, Samuel Capen, Francis M. Ellms, Warren P. Bird, Henry W. Darling, Robert Burnham, Henry W. Mead, Henry Drake, Thomas W. Bright, Joseph D. Jones, Charles H. Drake, Jr., Chester Clark, Philip B. Whiting, Abraham F. Lunt, Wilbur F. Fuller, Daniel P. Gray, A. St. John Chambré, Lysander Wood, Edward W. Stevens, Nathan R. Lothrop, Newell S. Atwood, W. Holmes, Clarence W. Mead, Albert E. Standish, Henry H. Waugh, Hiram Smith, Melvin O. Walker, F. Walker, Albert H. Whiting, Charles Tenny, Oscar A. Marden, J. W. Richardson, Edwin M. Norton, Benjamin F. Pierce, Henry A. Standish, Charles S. Young.

The present officers are: N. G., H. I. Wood; V. G., Frank F. Smith; Rec. Sec., Wilbur F. Fuller; Per. Sec., James W. Richardson; Treas., Charles R. Seaver; Trustees, N. S. Atwood, Charles Tenney, Abram F. Lunt.

Number of members at present time, one hundred and twenty-eight.

The following is a list of the Past Grands of Stoughton Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F., with the date of their installation as Noble Grands:

- 1845.—May 5, Elisha Page; July 7, Elbridge Jones; Oct. 6, Ezra Stearns.
- 1846.—Jan. 2, W. W. Hawes; April 5, Luther Hayden; July 6, Ezra Stearns; Oct. 5, William Page.
- 1847.—Jan. 4, Jefferson Fitts; July 6, Eliab Pratt.

- 1848.—Jan. 3, Hosea Osgood, Jr.; July 3, Ahira Porter.
- 1849.—Jan. 1, Jedediah Tucker; July 2, William Tozer.
- 1850.—Jan. 7, Elihu Withington; July 1, Obadiah Jenkins.
- 1851.—Jan. 6, George W. Hayden; July 7, Jeremiah L. Capen.
- 1852.—Jan. 5, James Ingham; July 19, N. Withington, Jr.
- 1853.—July 7, George Marden.
- 1854.—Jan. 5, Samuel W. Hodges; July 6, George W. Hayden.
- 1855.—Jan. 1, William H. Hardin; July 5, Abraham F. Lunt.
- 1856.—Jan. 7, E. S. Anderson; July 1, W. H. Anderson.
- 1857.—Jan., Charles R. Hill; July, Henry Drake.
- 1858.—Jan., Henry W. Mead; July, R. Warren Jones.
- 1859.—Jan., Joseph A. Foster; July, A. E. Richardson.
- 1860.—Jan., Leonard Drake; July, Wilbur F. Fuller.
- 1861.—Jan., George B. Blake; July, Samuel Capen.
- 1862.—Jan., George W. Hussey; July, Ezra T. Upham.
- 1863.—Jan., William H. Hardin; July, Samuel Capen.
- 1864.—Jan., E. S. Anderson; July, Thomas W. Bright.
- 1865.—Jan., Joseph D. Jones; July, J. M. Bird.
- 1866.—Jan., Henry W. Mead; July, A. St. John Chambré.
- 1867.—Jan., F. A. Stevens; July, A. St. John Chambré.
- 1868.—Jan., Warren P. Bird; July, Charles H. Drake, Jr.
- 1869.—Jan., Frank M. Ellms; July, Henry H. Bromade.
- 1870.—Jan., Henry W. Darling; July, M. A. Linfield.
- 1871.—Jan., Daniel P. Grey; July, N. R. Lothrop.
- 1872.—Jan., Chester Clark; July, Lysander Wood.
- 1873.—Jan., Edward W. Stevens; July, James W. Richardson.
- 1874.—Jan., N. S. Atwood; July, C. Farrell.
- 1875.—Jan., Philip B. Whiting; July, Charles Tenney.
- 1876.—Jan., James H. May; July, Melvin O. Walker.
- 1877.—Jan., Wadsworth Holmes; July, Benjamin F. Pierce.
- 1878.—Jan., Albert E. Standish; July, Albert H. Whiting.
- 1879.—Jan., George F. Walker; July, E. M. Norton.
- 1880.—Jan., Clarence W. Mead; July, Henry H. Waugh.
- 1881.—Jan., Oscar A. Marden; July, Charles S. Young.
- 1882.—Jan., Henry A. Standish; July, Hiram Smith.
- 1883.—Jan., Robert Burnham; July, H. I. Wood.
- 1884.—Jan., Frank F. Smith, the present Noble Grand.

Past Grand Samuel W. Hodges is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and Past Grand George W. Hayden is the present Grand Herald of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The Boot and Shoe Interest.²—The principal industry of Stoughton, for the past fifty years or more, has been the manufacture of boots and shoes.

The business was begun by John Linfield in 1816, who started the manufacture of shoes in the building afterwards owned and occupied by Robert Porter, and which was removed, in 1880, to make room for the erection of the town-house. A somewhat remarkable incident in connection with this fact is, that Jesse Holmes, the present postmaster of this village, worked at stitching shoes for Mr. Linfield more than sixty years ago, on the same site where he now daily distributes the mails.

In 1821, Isaac Beals moved from the east part of the town to the centre, and commenced the manufacture of boots. The building in which he began was afterwards occupied as a dwelling by Luther and Robert Swan, and was destroyed by the fire of 1880,

¹ By Wilbur F. Fuller.

² By C. Farrell.

which consumed nearly half of the business centre of the village. Mr. Beals remained but a few years in the business, during which time there was associated with him Simeon Drake, who afterwards became a prominent manufacturer.

The apparent success of this firm encouraged many of the young and enterprising men of that day to embark in the same enterprise, nearly all of whom became successful business men. Among the most prominent of these were Nathaniel Morton, Martin Wales, L. & W. Belcher, Beals & Holmes, Hill & Drake, George R. Monk, and James Littlefield & Co.

To these men is due not only the credit of establishing the business as a permanent industry, and the building up of the town, but also the acquiring of that reputation for the superior quality of boots and shoes which Stoughton has for so many years justly enjoyed.

Up to 1860 the largest demand for fine goods was from the South, consequently the manufacturers of Stoughton bent their energies principally towards the Southern trade. It was owing to this fact that the late civil war was peculiarly disastrous to the greater number of these manufacturers, some of them never recovering from the effects of their heavy losses.

The men doing the largest amount of business at the beginning of the war were Atherton, Stetson & Co., James Hill, G. & S. Wales, S. Pettee & Son, N. Morton, Bradford Kinsley, Monk & Reynolds, L. & W. Belcher, Samuel Savels, J. W. Jones & Co., J. Swan & Co., J. & D. French, J. E. Drake, F. N. Littlefield, and E. Tucker. The amount of business done in 1860 by the above-named firms was about one million three hundred thousand dollars, and they employed very nearly twelve hundred hands, many of those employed coming from surrounding towns.

Previous to 1860 no shoes of any amount had been made here, but after the loss of the Southern trade, the manufacturers, being obliged to find a new market for their goods, turned their attention more fully to this branch of the industry, in order to supply the local trade, and for some years after the war Stoughton's principal market was the New England States.

In 1872 a corporation was formed, to be known as the Stoughton Boot and Shoe Company, with a capital stock of thirty-five thousand dollars. This corporation for eight years did a large business in the manufacture of boots and shoes, employing about one hundred and fifty hands, and doing a business of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars annually during the best years of its existence. They were the first manufacturers to introduce steam into the shoe-factories of the centre of the town.

There are now (December, 1883) engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in Stoughton the following firms, doing a business annually of about nine hundred thousand dollars, and employing about seven hundred hands: D. French & Son, J. & H. Fitzpatrick, Henry Tucker, E. Littlefield, Upham, Brothers & Co., Farrell & Marston, Charles Tenney, J. H. May & Co., F. Capen & Co., Reynolds Brothers, Alanson Belcher, Samuel Savels, and H. Folsom & Co. The business is annually increasing, and the most of it is in the hands of young and enterprising men, who are trying to make the annual product more than it was in the palmiest days before the war.

Civil History.—The following is a list of representatives from Stoughton, taken from the town records by Henry C. Kimball, Esq. The omissions in certain years indicate that the town voted "not to send," either from motives of economy,—the pay of the representatives being formerly defrayed by the town,—or from the difficulty of obtaining a majority vote for any candidate, the town having in one instance voted eighteen times unsuccessfully, on successive days:

Moses Gill, 1731-33, 1737.	Jesse Pierce and Martin Wales, 1835-36.
William Royall, 1734-36, 1738.	Martin Wales and Massena B. Ballou, 1837.
William Crane, 1739.	Jesse Pierce and Consider Southworth, 1840.
Ralph Pope, 1740-41.	James Swan, 1841.
John Shepard, 1742-48, 1750-51, 1754.	Enos Talbot, 1842-43.
Joseph Hewins, Jr., 1749, 1753.	Nathan Drake, Jr., 1844.
Joseph Hewins, 1754 to complete term, 1761-63.	Charles A. French, 1846.
Richard Baily, 1755-60.	Albert Johnson, 1849, 1851.
Daniel Richards, 1764-65.	Isaac Smith, 1850.
Hezekiah Gay, 1766-74.	Samuel W. Curtis, 1852.
Thomas Crane, 1775, 1777-78, 1780-81.	Charles S. Richardson, 1853.
Thomas Crane and Benjamin Gill, 1776.	Abel T. Upham, 1855.
Elijah Dunbar, 1779, 1782, 1793.	Charles A. French, 1856.
Elijah Dunbar and Frederick Pope, 1787.	Elisha C. Monk, 1857.
John Kenny, 1783.	Cyrus S. Mann, 1858.
James Endicott, 1784-86, 1790.	William H. Tucker, 1859.
Frederick Pope, 1788-89, 1791-92, 1794-96.	Elmer H. Capen, 1860.
Elijah Crane, 1795.	Frederick Capen, 1861.
Jonah Dean, 1799.	Jesse Holmes, 1862-63.
Lemuel Gay, 1800-1, 1803-9.	Albert Dickerman, 1864.
Samuel Talbot, 1810-12, 1815-16.	Nathan Tucker, Jr., 1865.
Benjamin Richards, 1813-14.	Jonathan R. Gay, 1866.
John Drake, 1821, 1825.	Thomas Wilson, 1867.
Abner Drake, 1828-31.	Orlando B. Crane, 1868.
Jesse Pierce, 1833.	Henri L. Johnson, 1869.
Jesse Pierce and Jabez Talbot, 1834.	George H. Goward, 1870.
	Samuel L. Crane, 1871.
	Henry Jones, 1872.
	Adam Capen, Jr., 1873.
	Ezra Stearns, 1874.
	Leonard A. Thayer, 1875.
	Warren P. Bird, 1876.

In 1876, Stoughton, Randolph, Sharon, and Walpole were combined to form Representative District No. 7, of Norfolk County, and since that time Stoughton has had only the following representatives:

Newell S. Atwood, 1880-81. | David H. Blanchard, 1882.

The town clerks of Stoughton from its incorporation in 1726 to 1884 have been as follows:

Joseph Tucker, 1726-28, 1733.	Richard Talbot, 1806, 1812-29.
Joseph Hewins, 1729.	Seth Morton, 1807-11.
William Crane, 1730-32, 1734-37, 1739.	Abner Drake, 1830-32.
Benjamin Savell, 1738.	James Swan, 1832-33, 1838-40.
Joseph Hewins, Jr., 1740-43.	Martin Wales, 1834-37, 1841-45.
William Royall, 1744-59, 1766.	
Nathaniel May, 1760-65.	Jabez Talbot, Jr., 1845-55.
George Crosman, 1767-87, 1789.	Charles Upham (2), 1855-66.
Joseph Smith (4), 1787-88.	Luther S. Leach, 1866-68, 1872-75.
Elijah Crane, 1790-94.	Augustus A. Leach, 1869.
Peter Adams, 1795-96.	Mark O. Wheaton, 1870-71.
John Atherton, Jr., 1797, 1804.	Henry C. Kimball, 1875, present incumbent.
Jedediah Atherton and Richard Talbot, 1805.	

Military History.—Stoughton furnished five hundred and twenty-two men for the war, fifteen of whom were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money expended by the town, exclusive of State aid, was seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-five cents. The town also expended thirty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, which was repaid by the State, for aid to soldiers' families.

The selectmen during the war were as follows: 1861-63, Jedediah Adams, Samuel Capen (2), Clifford Keith; 1864, Jedediah Adams, Clifford Keith, William H. Tucker (2); 1865, Jedediah Adams, Clifford Keith, Samuel Capen (2).

The military record of Stoughton during the war of the Rebellion, embracing a list of soldiers' names, etc., was destroyed by fire a few years since.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE PIERCE FAMILY.

The name Pierce is variously spelled. The first American ancestor of the Stoughton branch was John Pers, a man of good estate in England, and who came from Norwich, County Norfolk, to America, and settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1637, where his son Anthony had previously become a resident. The heraldic description of the coat of arms borne by this family

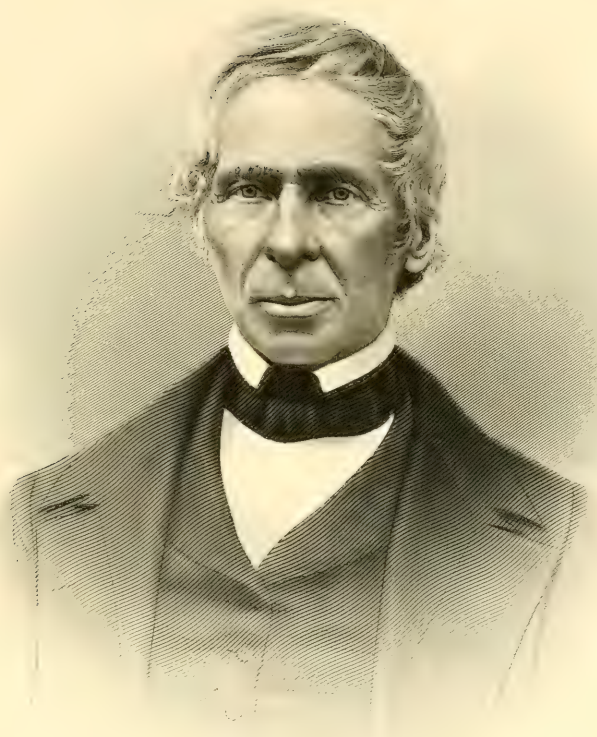
in England is "Three Ravens rising sable. Fesse, hummette. Motto, *Dixit et Fecit*. Crest, dove, with olive branch in beak."

Anthony (2) was a large landholder in Watertown in 1630, and is the ancestor of nearly all the families bearing the name of Pierce in Watertown, Waltham, Weston, Lincoln, Lexington, and Concord. His estate inventoried over three hundred pounds. Joseph (3) was also a resident of Watertown, where he was admitted a freeman April 18, 1690. He had numerous children, and left an estate inventoried at three hundred and sixteen pounds, ten shillings. John (4) was also a resident of Waltham; his oldest son, John (5), born Sept. 1, 1703, married Rebecca Fenno, daughter of John Fenno, of Stoughton. He was a weaver. He purchased twenty-seven acres of land in Stoughton for seventy-five pounds, whither he removed about 1731. This land is within the present limits of Canton, and it passed to his son Seth, then to his grandson, Jesse, great-grandson, Col. Jesse, great-great-grandsons, Hon. Edward L. and Hon. Henry L. Seth (6) was always a resident of Stoughton; married Angelette Clark. Their second child, Jesse (7), married Catherine Smith, had twelve children, resided on the old homestead in Stoughton, and died March 5, 1832.

COL. JESSE PIERCE (8),—Jesse (7), Seth (6), John (5), John (4), Joseph (3), Anthony (2), John (1),—born Nov. 7, 1788; married, Sept. 9, 1824, Elizabeth S. Lillie, born July 30, 1786, died Nov. 1, 1871. He died Feb. 3, 1856.

Col. Jesse Pierce was born in Stoughton, Nov. 7, 1788. His birthplace was in that part of the town which a few years later was incorporated as Canton; his father's home being then in what is now South Canton. From the age of seven to twenty-one he lived with his maternal uncle, Lemuel Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, upon a farm on the Bay road, in the western part of Stoughton. In youth he showed an earnest purpose to gain knowledge, and having learned all that could be taught him in the public school of his district, he took in 1807, while yet a minor, the charge of a school, and from that year to 1814 served as the teacher of public schools in Stoughton and South Dedham (now Norwood), teaching during the winter and working on his uncle's farm at other seasons. For the purpose of learning better modes of instruction, he attended for a short time Taunton Academy, then under the charge of Simeon Doggett. From 1814 to 1819 he taught public schools in Milton,—one at Brush Hill, and another at Milton Hill.

He was the first to establish a Sunday-school in Dorchester, which he opened in the winter of 1817-



Sam Pierce



18, at Mattapan, in the school-house (where his brother John was then the teacher) situated near the home of Edmund Tileston. The school was intended particularly for the children of persons working in the factory of Smith Boies. One of the pupils was Newell A. Thompson, afterwards prominent in the business and municipal affairs of Boston. Col. Pierce continued his connection with Sunday-schools after his removal to Stoughton, both in that town and at the Methodist Church at North Easton, where he worshiped for many years.

In 1819 he opened a private school at Milton Hill, which he kept for five years. Some who attended it have become well-known citizens, among whom were Robert B. and John M. Forbes and Fletcher Webster. At this period he took an active part in the militia, serving in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade and First Division, and was commissioned as an ensign in 1810, captain and major in 1813, lieutenant-colonel in 1815, and colonel in 1816. This last commission he resigned in 1818. Traditions of his fidelity and success in the instruction and drill of the officers and men under his command are still preserved. Marrying, in 1824, Eliza S., daughter of Capt. John Lillie, who was the aid of Maj.-Gen. Knox in the Revolutionary war, he returned to Stoughton and became the owner of his uncle's farm, on which he had been brought up.¹ He opened at once at his house a private boarding-school for boys, chiefly of Boston families, and receiving also day scholars from the neighborhood. As a teacher he made a lasting impression on his pupils for his earnestness, thoroughness, and fidelity, and particularly his patience in teaching those who had less than the average gift for acquiring knowledge. He had a genuine sympathy with the young, which he kept fresh through life. In 1829 he gave up the occupation of teacher, which he had followed for twenty years, and from that time was occupied with the care of his farm and miscellaneous work, such as conveyancing, the settlement of estates, the administration of town offices, and the education of his two sons, which he personally directed for some years. His advice was often sought in a community where his good sense and practical knowledge were highly valued. He represented his town in the Legislature for six years, viz., 1832-36 and 1840, serving also the last-named year on the State valuation committee. He was a Democratic candidate for Presidential elector in 1840 and for State senator in 1844, and also a Free-Soil

candidate for the latter office in 1848. Governor Morton offered him (in 1843) the appointment of sheriff for Norfolk County, which he declined. In the Legislature he engaged in debates upon important questions, and his remarks were in some instances reported at length in the public journals. He spoke in favor of restricting the sale of spirituous liquors, and upon the appointment of representatives, favoring a reduction in the number, and a town rather than a district system. His most elaborate speech was made Feb. 26, 1840, upon the militia system, which, as then existing, he thought injurious to public morals and of no public advantage. He urged a reduction of the force, a better discipline, and the discontinuance of encampments.² He was, as legislator and citizen, a strenuous supporter of the causes of education and temperance.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who was Speaker in 1840, wrote in 1876: "Col. Jesse Pierce, of Stoughton, comes back vividly to my remembrance as one of the five or six hundred over whom I was privileged to preside nearly forty years ago. He was a most intelligent and estimable person, whom I was glad to count among my friends. At the period of 1835-40 he became much interested in the anti-slavery cause. He voted for James G. Birney in 1844, although sustaining at that election the State nominations of the Democratic party, and joined four years later the Free-Soil party, then first organized. He was in sympathy with the anti-slavery secession from the Methodist Church which took place in 1840. He was an active member of that church for many years, joining it while a teacher in Milton, but during the later years of his life he attended the services of an orthodox Congregational Church. He was a devout person, and his reading was largely in religious books, as Clarke's and Scott's Commentaries. He was often sought to perform the services which peculiarly belong to clergymen at funerals and weddings, and in the chambers of the sick. He took a deep interest in the religious instruction of the young, and while a teacher gathered children for this purpose in his school-house on Sunday."

Col. Pierce was a person of average height, five feet and eight or nine inches. He had no self-assertion, but while gentle in manner was firm in purpose, particularly where a question involved any moral element. In conversation, while very genial, he weighed well his words, and was in a marked degree considerate of the feelings and reputations of others. His tenderness to neighbors who were in grief, his

¹ See Drake's "Memorials of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati," and "Bradford's New England Biography," for sketches of Capt. Lillie.

² See *Norfolk Democrat*, March 28, 1840.

kindness to the young, to domestics of his household, and laborers on his farm, and to all less fortunate in life than himself, are still freshly remembered. He was widely known, and bore through life with all who knew him the character of a thoroughly upright and just man.

Removing in 1849 from Stoughton to the Lower Mills Village, or Dorchester (now Boston), he passed the rest of his life among those who had known him in his youth as a teacher, occupying the house which is now the residence of his eldest son. The newspaper of his county noting his death, which took place Feb. 3, 1856, wrote of him, "He was for many years a distinguished teacher, and numbers among his pupils many men who now occupy prominent positions in public life. He was a man of strict integrity, high-minded and honorable, and universally beloved and respected in all the various relations of life." Children,—Hon. Henry Lillie, born Aug. 23, 1825; George S., born June 20, 1827, died Sept. 28, 1827; Hon. Edward Lillie, born May 29, 1829, married Elizabeth H. Kingsbury.

HON. HENRY LILLIE PIERCE (8) was born in Stoughton, Mass., on Aug. 23, 1825. He received a good English education at the public schools of that town, and at the State Normal School in Bridgewater. Ill health made it necessary for him to leave school much sooner than his inclination would have prompted; but the condition of health which obliged him to cut short his studies, and to abstain for some years from all manual labor, developed in him a taste for reading, and gave to his mind a thoughtful cast which has had a most important influence upon his later life. In 1849 the family removed to a house in Dorchester, near Milton Lower Mills, and there the subject of this sketch has ever since resided. In 1850 he entered the chocolate manufactory of Walter Baker & Co., which was established on the Neponset River, near his home. After serving in a subordinate position for a number of years and seeing no prospect of advancement, he determined to try his fortunes in the new country at the West. He spent some months in traveling through that region, and although he failed to obtain that for which he sought, namely, a more remunerative employment, he returned with greatly improved health, and with enlarged ideas as to the extent and resources of his country. He again entered Mr. Baker's establishment, on an improved footing, and on the death of the owner, in 1854, he took charge of the business, and from that time to this has been the sole manager. At an early age he took a lively interest in public affairs, and while still a school-boy he contributed articles for some of the

country papers. His father being a Democrat, and of the Jefferson and Jackson school, he imbibed the same political ideas and continued to hold them until the nomination of Martin Van Buren, in 1848, gave to the Free-Soil party a national candidate and a national platform. He joined with enthusiasm in the new movement for equal rights; and through good report and evil report he stood by the anti-slavery party—aiding it by his voice, his pen, and his money—until the purpose for which it had been organized was triumphantly established.

In 1859, when the general statutes of the State were revised, the action of the General Court in striking out the word "white" wherever it occurred in the laws authorizing the organization of the militia was defeated by the exercise of the veto power by the Governor. Mr. Pierce was elected a member of the House the following year (1860), and was instrumental in getting the two branches of the Legislature to pass another bill striking the word from the militia laws. But the act was again defeated by the Governor's veto; and it was not until the year 1864 that success attended the efforts of those who wished to have this obnoxious discrimination on account of race removed from the statute-book. Being elected to the session for the following year, Mr. Pierce inaugurated the movement, in which he was sustained by a majority of the House, for *instructing* our senators, and *recommending* our representatives in Congress, to favor such a change in the national laws as would authorize the enlistment of colored men into the United States army. Re-elected again in 1862, Mr. Pierce was appointed chairman of the committee on finance, and in that capacity reported and carried through the House two measures of great importance, namely, the act providing for the payment of the State bonds in gold (this was after the legal tender act had been passed by Congress), and the act taxing savings-banks and insurance companies. At the end of his third term Mr. Pierce withdrew from the House, but was chosen again in 1866. He does not appear as the special champion of any important measure during that session.

In 1867 he visited Europe, passing several months in traveling through France, Italy, and Germany. On the annexation of Dorchester to the city of Boston, in 1869, he was elected to represent that section of the city in the Board of Aldermen. After serving two years (1870-71) he declined a re-election, and in the following year visited Europe again, partly for business and partly for purposes of recreation. In the latter part of that year he was nominated as a non-partisan candidate for the office of mayor. The lack of



Henry L. Pierce



efficiency which had been exhibited by the executive departments of the government during the great fire of the 9th of November, and the neglect to take any effective measures for the suppression of the smallpox, which was then spreading through the city with alarming rapidity, caused great dissatisfaction, especially among business men. On the other hand, the personal honesty and good intentions of the mayor then in office, his high standing in the Democratic party, and his earnest desire to secure an indorsement, gave him a large if not an enthusiastic support, and the contest, although conducted with great courtesy on both sides, was unusually close and exciting. It resulted in the election of Mr. Pierce by a very small majority. His address at the organization of the new government was calculated to inspire confidence in his abilities as an executive officer. To improve the efficiency of the government radical changes were needed in some of the departments, and such changes he not only recommended, but proceeded resolutely to carry out. He reorganized the health department by appointing a new Board of Health, and took measures for the suppression of the smallpox, which were immediately attended with the most gratifying results. He also succeeded, against strong opposition, in securing the reorganization of the fire department by removing it from the personal and partisan influences to which it had long been subjected, and placing it upon a business basis. In October of that year he received the Republican nomination for representative in Congress from the Third Massachusetts District, to fill the vacancy in the Forty-third Congress occasioned by the death of Hon. William Whiting. The success of his municipal administration is shown in the fact that the Democrats failed to nominate any candidate to oppose him, and his election was substantially unanimous. In order to take his seat at the beginning of the session, in December, he retired from the mayor's office a month before the expiration of his term. Having been for many years on terms of personal friendship with Charles Sumner, and having a large acquaintance with the public men of the day, he was from the start in a position to exert a powerful influence upon the councils of the government. Imbued with the same spirit which led Sumner and Andrew Wilson to favor a conciliatory policy towards the South in the legislation which followed the war, he threw his influence against the harsh and unconstitutional measures by which a portion of the leaders of the party to which he belonged sought to perpetuate their political ascendancy over the States lately in rebellion. He was thus placed in the unpleasant position of being obliged to oppose

many of the measures which were openly or secretly favored by President Grant's administration. But it is evident that his course was in accordance with the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts, from the fact that in the elections to the Forty-fourth Congress, which occurred in the autumn of 1874, he was re-elected by a handsome majority, while in six out of the ten other districts in the State the regular Republican candidates were defeated for the first time since the beginning of the war. Near the close of the second session of the Forty-third Congress (February, 1875) the "force bill," so called, giving the President extraordinary powers to interfere in the internal affairs of the States, and in his discretion to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was introduced into the House, and an attempt made by the administration leaders to force it through without giving sufficient opportunity for discussion. The Republicans had control of the House by a large majority, and as a political measure intended, as many of them avowed, to give their party an advantage in the Presidential election to occur in the following year, they were substantially unanimous in its support.

On the 27th of February, Mr. Pierce made a short speech in opposition to the bill, which was highly commended by all the leading newspapers throughout the country. The conclusion is worthy of being transcribed here. "In opposing this bill," he said, "I am in strict accordance with all my past political action. Local self-government and the equality of all men before the law are the cardinal principles of my political faith. By these principles I stand or fall. I resisted the fugitive slave bill because it trampled upon the principles of civil liberty and the rights of human nature. The bill now under consideration is permeated with the spirit which gave life and vigor to that odious measure. Of the supporters of the fugitive slave bill the most conspicuous were Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge. 'The whirligig of time' presents to us to-day a most remarkable spectacle. Some of the most blatant and pretentious supporters of Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge in conventions and before the people are here to-day the especial champions of this bill. I shall be the last man in the world to question their consistency or dispute their motives. Mr. Speaker, I know Massachusetts, and I have spoken her sentiments here to-day. She has always interposed a firm resistance to the approach of arbitrary power. She resisted unto blood the stamp act, writs of assistance, and all the force bills which were enacted by Parliament to compel her submission to the British crown. She

will be true to her traditions and to her history, and will resist by all constitutional means every attempt, by whomsoever made, to impose similar measures upon any portion of the people of our common country." At the close of the Forty-third Congress (March, 1875), Mr. Pierce visited Europe for the third time, spending some six months in traveling with friends through England, Scotland, and on the continent.

During the session of the Forty-fourth Congress Mr. Pierce was at the head of the Republican members of the Committee on Commerce. He made an elaborate report on the subject of relieving vessels engaged in the coasting trade from the unjust and discriminating legislation of some of the States with regard to pilotage fees, and he made speeches on the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to limit the term of office of the President, on reciprocity with Canada, and on counting the electoral vote of Louisiana. On the last question Mr. Pierce and President Seelye (then representative from the Tenth Massachusetts District) stood alone among the Republicans in opposing the counting of the electoral vote of Louisiana for either candidate, on the ground of fraud in making up the returns. The *London Times* published Mr. Pierce's speech at length, and referred to it as a "very able" one.

Some time previous to the elections for the Forty-fifth Congress, Mr. Pierce announced to the electors of the Third District, through the public press, his determination to retire from public life at the expiration of the term for which he then held office. This decision was made after due deliberation, and with the firm determination of adhering to it. It was with extreme reluctance, therefore, that he consented, in the autumn of 1877, to allow his name to be used as a citizens' candidate for the office of mayor of Boston. The call for his services was signed by some two thousand five hundred tax-paying citizens, representing all classes and all parties. The charges made against the administration then in power was its partisanship in the interest of the Democratic party and its inefficiency. The contest which followed was the most remarkable in the annals of the city. The number of votes cast largely exceeded those at any previous election, municipal, State, or national, and resulted in the election of Mr. Pierce by about two thousand three hundred majority. In his inaugural address, Mr. Pierce dwelt at some length upon the powers and purposes of municipal corporations, taking the ground that "they are created and exist for the public advantage and not for the benefit of their officers or of particular individuals or classes." He also

considered some of the schemes which had been devised for improving our local governments, and denied the propriety or expediency of attempting to raise the standard of municipal government by a limitation of the suffrage, or by giving up to the State powers which from time immemorial have been exercised by the cities and towns. His clear and business-like exposition of the true theory upon which local governments are founded and maintained in this country was referred to in high commendation by the leading newspapers of the day.

The most important act of his second administration was the reorganization of the police department, which had become ill-disciplined and inefficient under the old system of appointment and management by the mayor and aldermen. Through his efforts an act was passed by the General Court, authorizing the appointment of commissioners, for a term of years, to take charge of the department, and also to execute the laws concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors. During the year a reduction of nearly nine hundred thousand dollars was made in the tax levy, and a more rigid system of accountability was established in the several departments of the city government.

At the conclusion of his term, Mr. Pierce declined a re-election, and has since given his attention mainly to the management of his large manufacturing business. During his absence in Europe, in the summer of 1883, there was a very general demand from those opposed to Butlerism for the use of his name as candidate for Governor, and a large majority of the delegates elected to the Republican convention were undoubtedly in favor of his nomination. But, adhering to a determination formed some time before, he declined the use of his name, and strongly urged the nomination of Mr. Robinson as the candidate upon whom the opponents of the then administration could best unite,—with what result is too well known to need comment here.

HON. NATHANIEL WALES.

Among the families that for generations have given the impress of strong, steady character to this section must be mentioned the Wales family. Nathaniel (1), the immigrant, came from England with Rev. Richard Mather, in the ship "James," from Bristol, in 1635, and settled in Dorchester, where he was made a freeman Nov. 2, 1637. His wife, Isabel, daughter of Humphrey Atherton and Mary Wales,¹ outlived him but two weeks. He had children,—Timothy, John, and

¹ See Atherton family.



Nath^l - Walis



Nathaniel (2),—and died at Boston Dec. 4, 1661, having removed thither in 1654. Nathaniel (2), born in England, was a ship-carpenter, settled in Boston, where he died May 20, 1662, leaving Nathaniel (3), Samuel, Mary, and Jonathan. Nathaniel (3), born 1659, settled in Braintree with his wife, Joanna, about 1675, and had fifteen children, of whom Thomas was one. Mr. Wales was a deacon in the church at Braintree, and ordained ruling elder Feb. 27, 1700. He died March 23, 1718. His wife died May 11, 1704. Thomas Wales (4th gen.), born April 19, 1695, was a deacon in the church, a man of good repute, married Mary Belcher, Jan. 13, 1719, and lived in the South Precinct of Braintree (now Randolph), where he died in 1775. They had twelve children, Nathaniel being seventh. Mrs. Wales died Jan. 30, 1741. Mr. Wales married, second, Sarah (widow of Samuel) Belcher, Dec. 7, 1742. By her he had three children. Nathaniel Wales (5th gen.), born Oct. 26, 1729, married Sarah —, settled in Stoughton, and, like his father, was a deacon in the church. He was a farmer, and had eleven children. He lived a quiet and useful life, and died, esteemed, at a good old age. His son, Joshua (6th gen.), was born Feb. 21, 1752, in Stoughton, where he always resided. He was a marketman and farmer, was three times married, was an active, energetic man, marked for his sound sense and sterling honesty, and closed a long life in the fullness of years, leaving a large family of children. By his first wife (a Porter) he had five children, the oldest being Nathaniel (7th gen.).

This Nathaniel, born Sept. 11, 1788, in Stoughton, married, Jan. 1, 1815, Phebe, daughter of Capt. William French and Mary Perkins, his wife. (Capt. French was a descendant in direct line from John French, the emigrant, who came from England to Dorchester, where he was admitted freeman in 1639. He was a well-to-do farmer of East Stoughton, and died about 1820, leaving one son, Alpha, and several daughters.) She was born Jan. 30, 1789. Mr. Wales was a manufacturer of shoes and lasts, and, in connection with that business, kept a grocery. Active in militia service, immediately after the war of 1812 he served in the various grades to captain with acceptability and credit, and resigned his commission as captain April 28, 1820. He was one of the first in this section to adopt the religious doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg and enter the "New Church." He moved from Stoughton to North Bridgewater in 1817, where he died of consumption Feb. 8, 1826. He left two children who attained maturity,—Harriet G. and Nathaniel (8th gen.),—and a business fairly successful. His wife was a woman of great strength of

character, quiet dignity, and practical judgment, and added to the property left by her husband, and brought up her young children (Nathaniel being but six years old at his father's death) with great credit to herself. She died Dec. 25, 1855. From the elegant "Souvenir" of "The Government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," published in 1880, we extract this graphic sketch of Nathaniel (8th gen.):

"Hon. Nathaniel Wales, of Stoughton, represents the First Norfolk Senatorial District. He was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton) Nov. 25, 1819, and received his education at the public academic and normal schools of that town and Bridgewater. When quite a young man he engaged successfully in teaching in his native town and in other towns in that vicinity. He afterwards taught as principal in the high school in Pawtucket, R. I. As a young man he showed great enterprise and energy. Being the only son of a widow, he was in early life solely dependent on his own efforts for advancement. In 1843 he engaged in trade in Stoughton, resigning his position in Pawtucket for this purpose, and continued in mercantile business, with others or by himself, for a period of twenty-eight years. During this time he was postmaster at Stoughton from 1860 to 1867, when he resigned, being then appointed United States Assessor of Second District of Internal Revenue, the duties of which office he discharged acceptably till its discontinuance. He also held commissions of more or less importance under Governors Banks, Andrew, Washburn, and Bullock. He was appointed commissioner to superintend the drafting of militia for Norfolk County by Governor Andrew in 1862, and afterwards was appointed by President Lincoln United States commissioner of the Board of Enrollment for the Second District of Massachusetts from 1863 to 1865. Since 1872 he has been associated with the Stoughton Boot and Shoe Company as treasurer, and has held several other positions of public and private trust."

He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate of 1879, and served on the Committees on Towns, Labor, and Prisons; also in 1880, when he was chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and also a member of Committee on Military Affairs and State-House.

Always interested and active in politics, he has been a member of the Republican party from its commencement, and it is not too much to say that during the entire period the party has had, in his section of the State, no more zealous and efficient supporter than he. The natural bias of his mind has always kept him familiar with the legal questions and

decisions of the day, and developed in him habits of thought and judgment that would not disgrace the legal profession, and caused his opinion and advice to be much sought after in those controversies and knotty questions usually referred to members of the bar. His religious views are those of the "New Church."

In 1881, Mr. Wales was elected member of the Executive Council from the Second District of Massachusetts, which position he now holds. He has been twice married, first to J. Montgomery, daughter of Newton and Jane (Montgomery) Shaw, of North Bridgewater, June 4, 1848. They had one son, Nathaniel S. Wales, now a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Wales died May 3, 1849. Mr. Wales married, second, in 1851, Susan Kingsbury Reed, daughter of Timothy and Susan P. (Kingsbury) Reed, of Barnstable. (He was a lawyer, and for a long time register of deeds and clerk of the court for Barnstable County. He held both offices at the time of his death. This Reed family is not only an old New England family, but can be traced back to Saxon England over a century before the Norman conquest. Every generation in England has held responsible and prominent official positions.)

The children of this truly fortunate union were Susan R. (born in 1853, married W. O. Faxon, M.D., resides in Stoughton, and has one child, Nathaniel Wales) and Timothy Reed (born 1856). He was an active and promising youth, but met an untimely death by drowning while striving to rescue some companions who were capsized with him in a sailboat at Martha's Vineyard, in 1870.

Mrs. Wales died Jan. 31, 1882. She was an intellectual and highly educated woman, of rare accomplishments and culture. An indefatigable and accurate genealogist, she expended months in tracing the Reed, Wales, and other families in which she was interested, and her work is a marvel of neatness, system, and convenience. She gave freely of her time and means to relieve suffering, was beloved by all, and left to her family the recollections of a model wife and mother.

Mr. Wales is a genial companion, a kind neighbor, and a strong friend. Casting his lot with those who advocate the higher education and progress of humanity, he has never swerved from action in accordance with his belief. A good citizen, he is justly popular, ranks among the representative men of this section of Massachusetts, and enjoys a handsome property, the result of his financial ability and business acumen.

MARTIN WALES.

Among the men of strong character, who stood high in the esteem of the people of Stoughton, and was by virtue of his originality and the wishes of the people a truly representative man in many ways, must not fail to mention Martin Wales, son of Joshua Wales. He was born in East Stoughton, Feb. 22, 1802, and died March 6, 1874, aged seventy-two years. His childhood was passed on his father's farm. He had the opportunities for education given by the public schools of that period, and at an early age began to show the independence and industry so marked in his whole life by learning to make shoes. After a time he was hired by his father to butcher animals for the Boston market, receiving for his labor one dollar per day. He was about eighteen, and after two years' service here, he engaged with Oliver Belcher, of Stoughton, as butchers of beef cattle. From this time (1822) he was connected with Stoughton. After a few months passed in working for others, he engaged in the same business for himself. Continuing this a few years, he found much of his capital absorbed in debts due him, and he began to manufacture shoes in the upper part of Holbrook's (now Swan's) store. This was in a small way, and intended only to help him out in collecting his meat bills, but the business proving profitable, and there being a good demand for his goods, he entered into co-partnership with Ira Linfield, and added bootmaking to that of shoes. This partnership did not last long, each continuing to manufacture. Mr. Wales' business increased, and became very large for those days, reaching to the Southern and Middle and Western States. For many years he continued manufacturing alone, and, in company with others, accumulated wealth. In connection therewith he conducted a mercantile business from about 1840 to 1852, when he disposed of his stock to his nephew, Nathaniel Wales, whose biography is on another page. In financial matters Mr. Wales was shrewd, cautious, and conservative, and was a valuable counselor, whose advice was often sought. He was president of the Stoughton Boot and Shoe Company during its existence, and director and president of the North Bridgewater Bank from its organization until it ceased to do business. One of the strong characteristics of Mr. Wales was his marked love of justice. A prominent business man of Stoughton, who knew him well, says, "When he promised to do anything he would do it. His word was as good as his bond." He never sued a man during his long business life, and never wanted any trouble with any one. He was a strong Anti-Mason in the days when Masonry was a political issue, and



Martin Miles





James H. Thompson

as the leader of that principle, was elected twice representative from Stoughton in the General Court, and to all the prominent public offices of the town. At one time he held nearly every office of importance in the town. He was chairman of selectmen many years, town clerk many years, treasurer several years, to say nothing of minor trusts. With all this, he was a modest, unpretentious man, caring nothing for official honors and only accepting them as the representative of a principle. He was a kind and accommodating neighbor, a good citizen, a loving husband and father, and had a large circle of acquaintances in surrounding towns and in Boston, who enjoyed his quaint and original conversation. He married Rebekah Parker, daughter of Elisha and Jerusha (Wentworth) Parker, who was born Sept. 18, 1807. Their children were Mary R. (Mrs. Caleb H. Packard), Martin (deceased), Lucy M. (Mrs. Fisher Copeland), George, Seth, and Adelaide F., a young lady of great amiability, who married William Neale, and died Dec. 31, 1882. Her death was deeply felt by the entire community. Mr. Wales was an earnest and liberal Christian. He was in full harmony with the doctrines of the "New Church," and a large contributor to its enterprises. He gave two thousand dollars towards the erection of the church of that society in Brockton, where he held a membership, and left a legacy in its behalf of five thousand dollars. He was always ready to do his part in all matters of public interest, and was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Wales was a worthy companion for Mr. Wales, and in advanced years, holds much of the vivacity of early life, enjoys the esteem of the best portion of the community, is endeavoring to carry out the wishes of her husband in all things, and is passing on to the twilight of life with a sincere trust in rejoining her companion of so many years on the "other side."

JAMES ATHERTON.

One of the wealthiest portions of Lancashire is confined in the area bounded thus: Beginning at Liverpool, the southwest boundary of Lancashire, and following the coast line of the Irish Sea twenty miles north, we reach the river Ribble; from there going eastward fifteen miles, thence south to Manchester and down the river to Liverpool. This section is rich in coal-mines, quarries of useful stones, iron-works, and is the wealthiest cotton-manufacturing district in the world. Through the centre of this territory the Athertons for nearly one thousand years

have had immense possessions, which were increased by marrying heiresses, until it became one of the richest families of the great commoners of England. In their manorial estate the town of Atherton lies ten miles northwest of Manchester; here the family originated, and Robert de Atherton (1) lived (1199-1216) as the shreve (high sheriff) of the county under King John, and held the manor of Atherton of the barons of Warrington. William de Atherton, his son, held the manors of Atherton and Pennington (1251). (By intermarriage with the Derby family the title is now vested in that line.) William Atherton (3), of Atherton (1312), had wife Agnes (1339), whose son Henry Atherton (4), of Atherton (1316-30), married Agnes (1387), and had for second son Sir William Atherton (5), of Atherton (1351), knight. He married, first, Jane, daughter of William and sister of Sir Ralph, Woberly, knight; married, second, Margerie, a widow (1396). In the private chapel of the Athertons, in the parish church of Leigh, is a family vault, and the arms of the family hang there. As entered in the Visitation of Sir William Dugdale Norrey, King of Arms (1664-65), they are: Gules, three sparrowhawks, argent crest; a swan, argent, another crest; on a perch a hawk billed, proper. By first wife, William (5) had Sir William Atherton (6), knight; born 1381; died 1416; his wife was Agnes, sole daughter and heiress of Ralph Vernon, Baron of Shipbroke. Their third child, Sir William Atherton (7), knight, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pilkinton, knight; by her had Margaret and Sir William Atherton (8), who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, knight, and died in 1441. Among their children was John Atherton (9), whose son George (10), born 1487, by first wife, Anne Ashton, had Sir John Atherton (11), knight, born 1514; died 1513; married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Ratcliffe, knight. This marriage was recorded in the Visitation of 1533, where the arms were also entered; he married, second, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Caterall. He was high sheriff under three sovereigns, in 1551, 1555, and 1561, and commander of the Military Hundred in 1553. Among his children was John (12), Esq., born 1556; high sheriff 1583, who was twice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Byron, knight; second, to Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of John, Lord Conyers, of Hornby Castle. By each wife he had a son John; the first John Atherton (13), of Atherton, who had John (14), died in 1646; married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Ireland, of Beansey, knight. They had numerous children; one John (15), high sheriff, died in 1655; the second,

John Atherton, of Skelton, was heir to his mother's large estate and title. We have thus far followed the line of heirship, the scions, all worthy representatives of the name, being found in different parts of the country. As the American branch deflected at this period, we have no need of further tracing the English family.

In 1613, Edmund Atherton did in Wigan, Lancashire, his son and next heir, Humphrey, being at this time four years old, thus giving his birth in 1608. This Humphrey is referred to by Mr. Brown in an article on "the Atherton family in England," "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," January, 1881, as perhaps being the identical Humphrey Atherton, major-general of Dorchester, progenitor of the American line. That they are different persons is clearly shown by the fact that Gen. Atherton was killed in 1661, when only thirty-six years old. The other Humphrey would have been fifty-three years old at this time. Humphrey Atherton, born in Lancashire, perhaps son of above, married Mary Wales, probably daughter of John Wales, of Idle, England, and, with three children, Jonathan, Isabel (married Nathaniel Wales, Jr.), and Elizabeth came in the ship "James" from Bristol to America in 1635. Rev. Richard Mather, in his journal of the voyage, names but few of the one hundred passengers, among them Nathaniel Wales, whose will was witnessed by Humphrey Atherton, who was styled in it "loving brother-in-law." They settled in Dorchester. Humphrey was married when an infant. His first child was born when he was fourteen years old, and his wife thirteen. They had twelve children, those mentioned above and the following nine born in Dorchester: Consider, Mary, Margaret, Rest, Increase, Thankful, Hope, Watching, and Patience. Appleton's "American Encyclopædia" says this of him, "Atherton, Humphrey, a military officer whose name is mentioned with much honor in the early annals of Massachusetts. He came from England about 1636, when he signed the covenant of the church of Dorchester. He was admitted as a freeman in 1638, and was deputy in the General Court from Dorchester for that year, and also in 1639-41, and in 1853, from Springfield, when he was chosen Speaker. The next year he was chosen assistant and soon after Major-General. He was much employed in negotiations with the Indians, and made use of his influence with them in a great purchase in the colony of Rhode Island. He died by a fall from his house, at Boston, Sept. 17, 1661. The manner of his death is made matter of comment by Hubbard as one of the judgments of God." His wife died in 1672. In the old Dorchester cemetery is this epitaph:

"Here lies our Captain & Major of Suffolk was withall;
A godly magistrate was he, and Major General;
Two troop horse with him here comes, such worth his love
did crave.
Ten companies of foot also mourning march to his grave,
Let all that read be sure to keep the faith as he has done
With Christ he lives now around his name was Humphrey
Atherton."

Consider (2 American gen.), son of Humphrey, married Anne Annably, Dec. 14, 1671. His son Humphrey (3), had a son John (4), who became "deacon," and whose son John (5), married Mary, daughter of Rev. Jediah Adams, the first settled pastor of Stoughton, where he ministered with great acceptability for many years (see "History of First Parish," on another page). They had nine children, John, Jediah, Humphrey, Mary, Rachel, Elijah, Samuel, Mary, and Nathan. Samuel (6), born Sept. 19, 1784, was a man much esteemed, possessing good sterling qualities. He was a farmer, owning about eighty acres of the homestead of his father near Stoughton Centre, on which he was born and lived his long life of over ninety-two years. He married Feb. 28, 1811, Abigail, daughter of Ralph and Abigail (Soran) Pope, of Stoughton. She came of an old New England family of repute, the first American ancestor, John Pope, coming about 1633 from the neighborhood of London, England, and settling in 1640 in "Dorchester New Grant," now Stoughton, the line being John (1), John (2), Ralph (3), Ralph (4) (a physician of great kindness and benevolence), Col. Frederick (5) (he was a justice, colonel, serving in 1756 with his regiment on the Canada frontier in the French and Indian war; was State representative from Stoughton. In the Revolution, when the summons came to take the field he was plowing. Taking the harness from his horse he at once made ready, and with his two eldest sons, Ralph and Samuel Ward, joined the army. He served in several campaigns, his sons acting as his aids. His third son, Alexander, then but sixteen, fulfilled faithfully the task of carrying on the farm and supporting the family), Ralph (6) (he was born in Stoughton, 1759, and died 1797. He served through the Revolution; married Abigail, daughter of Maj. Robert and Rachel (Draper) Swan, born 1761, died 1852, aged ninety-one. Their daughter, Abigail (7), who married Samuel Atherton, was born in Stoughton, Mass., Dec. 5, 1785, dying March 19, 1868, aged eighty-two years, three and a half months). Samuel Atherton was of energetic temperament, cheerful disposition, eminently social, enjoying humor, and always ready with some bright remark, pointed with fun. He was honest, straightforward, prudent, saving, and perfectly just in all the relations of life. He



Saml. Whetton

had musical tastes, was a great singer, and when prevented sometimes from talking by an impediment (stammering) which afflicted him, he would sing clearly the words he wished to speak. He and his brother Nathan were among the originators of the "Stoughton Musical Society." He was selectman in his younger days, and held other positions of trust. Although a great sufferer from rheumatism in his later years, he continued cheerful even to the time of his death. He was very fond of his brother, Nathan, four years his junior; they lived all their lives a few rods apart; both attained great age, and died within three months of each other; Nathan's death occurring Nov. 13, 1876, at eighty-eight. A short time previous to his death, Nathan walked to and from church for morning service, a distance of two and a quarter miles.

Samuel was a successful farmer, and at one time the largest land-holder in town. He voted at every election from 1805 till 1876, when his last vote was cast for the Hayes electoral ticket. The children of Samuel and Abigail Atherton were six,—Mary (Mrs. William Belcher), Vashti (Mrs. James Swan), Samuel, Abigail (Mrs. Joseph Swan), James, and William. James Atherton (7)—(Humphrey (1), Consider (2), Humphrey (3), John (4), John (5), Samuel (6))—was born on the homestead mentioned above May 6, 1819. He had common-school and academic education; remained with his father on the farm until he was of age, teaching, however, several terms of winter schools. He married, first, May 5, 1853, Phebe, daughter of John and Phebe Reed, born in Boston, Feb. 9, 1831, died March 11, 1868. Her father was a civil officer of Boston for many years, and was strong, fearless, and uncompromising in the discharge of duty. His ancestors trace their origin through early New England to one of England's most honored families, dating from a period anteceding the Norman conquest by over a century, and which has, in each successive generation, held places high in the counsels of royalty. After marriage, Mr. Atherton continued on the old place, and there began the manufacture of boots with his brother William, under the firm-title of J. & W. Atherton. This firm continued in business some years, and was prosperous. It was finally merged with the firm of Atherton, Stetson & Co., a solid Boston house, the Athertons being Samuel, James, and William. James' health not being robust, after his business energies had been rewarded with a sufficient competency, he retired from active labor. This was in 1867, his connection with Atherton, Stetson & Co. ceasing in 1861. About 1838 he removed to the house now occupied by his sons. His children,

all by his first wife, are James (8), born July 26, 1854; William (8), April 30, 1859; and Walter (8), March 18, 1863. Mr. Atherton married, second, Mary B. Marshall, of Boston, June 1, 1869. She died Feb. 5, 1880. Always in delicate health, Mr. Atherton was a man of energy, and accomplished much. In early life he was fond of discussions, and took an active part in debating societies. He was a quick and ready speaker, a clear logician, and there showed the sound judgment which distinguished him in later life. He was a great reader, and kept abreast of the current of the world's affairs, and always liked to discuss matters of thought and moment. He engaged but little in public life, devoted himself wholly to his business, which rewarded his attention with a liberal competency. This was not obtained by any of the fraudulent devices so common in business life, but the motto, dated 1855, which, worn by long use, was found in his pocket-book after his death, furnishes the motive which actuated him through all life's changes, and is a better delineation of his character than any words of ours: "Do unto others as you would that others should do to you under like circumstances." He sympathized with the Universalist creed, attended its services, and was active and liberal in all church matters. He was systematic and orderly in all things. A good citizen, aiding much in building up the interests of Stoughton, his counsel was often sought in critical and important affairs. He was Whig and Republican in politics.

SAMUEL ATHERTON.

Samuel Atherton (7), son of Samuel and Abigail Atherton, was born Jan. 26, 1815, in Stoughton; was educated at the common schools; passed the early part of his life (until twenty years of age) on the homestead farm. He then went to Boston (1835) as clerk for William Capen, shoe and leather dealer, and remained with him about two years. Then taking a position as book-keeper with the firm of Prouty & Co., Commercial Street, wholesale hardware, he stayed with them for one year. He next established himself in business, as a retail boot and shoe dealer, on Washington Street, in company with Edwin Battles, under the firm-name of Battles & Atherton. After one year the connection with Mr. Battles was dissolved, and Mr. Atherton was employed by Caleb Stetson, wholesale shoe and leather dealer, corner of Broad and Central Streets, whom he served as clerk until Jan. 1, 1842, when he became partner, the new firm being C. Stetson & Co.

This partnership lasted about three years. Then Mr. Stetson retired from active business, remaining, however, special partner, but the business was conducted as "Samuel Atherton." This relation continued three years, when Mr. Stetson again resumed active connection, and the firm-name became S. Atherton & Co., to be changed two years later to Atherton, Stetson & Co., on the admission as member of A. W. Stetson, now president of the State Bank. From that time to 1861 the firm-name was unchanged. On the retirement of Caleb Stetson, in 1852, James and William Atherton were admitted as partners, and they continued the Stoughton manufactory as their portion of the firm work. In 1861, Samuel and James Atherton withdrew from the firm, it, however, retaining the old name of Atherton, Stetson & Co. Soon after George E. Atherton, son of Samuel, was admitted as partner. This business was one of the most successful in this department of trade in Boston, five or six of the partners retiring in succession with wealth.

Mr. Atherton married, Sept. 16, 1841, Tempie H., daughter of Col. Joseph and Mary (Rich) Holbrook, of Boston. Their children were George Edward, Charles Francis, and Sarah Ann, who married George P. Sewal, of Boston. The children of this marriage were Atherton and Mabel A. Mrs. Tempie Atherton died Feb. 24, 1849. Mr. Atherton married, July 3, 1856, Susan B., daughter of Capt. Richard and Jerusha (Rich) Baker. Their children were Helen L. (married Edward H. Hawes, of Boston) and Susan M. (married W. Morton Robinson, of Lynn). Mrs. Susan Atherton died May 18, 1858. Mr. Atherton married, Oct. 6, 1869, Mrs. Susan M. Holton, daughter of Joseph Bassett and Margaret Richardson. Mr. Atherton passed some years of his married life in Charlestown. He purchased the beautiful place in Dorchester where he now resides in May, 1856, and has made his home there ever since. Mr. Atherton is a director in the New England Bank, Prescott Insurance Company, Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, president of the Dorchester Gas-Light Company, and connected with various other corporations. He is a man of great executive ability, clear intellect, sound practical sense, and force of character. By his enterprise, sagacity, and integrity he won the confidence and esteem of the leading business men of Boston, and has a high rank in financial circles. Whig and Republican in political belief, he took hold of politics with the same enthusiasm and energy which characterized him in business life, and has always taken an active part in the "primaries." He could have won political honors, and worn them grace-

fully and with distinction, but, aside from representing Dorchester in the State Legislatures of 1867, 1870, and 1877, he has not accepted political position. In private life Mr. Atherton is marked for his eminently social qualities, his courtesy to all, his warm and strong friendships, kindness, and liberality to the unfortunate and to charitable objects. He is Unitarian in religious belief.

LEONARD HODGES.

Leonard Hodges, for so many years one of Stoughton's leading manufacturers, was born in Taunton, Mass., July 8, 1794. His father, Samuel Hodges, was a man of solidity and good repute, and for many years an "innkeeper" (a position of consequence in those days) in Taunton and Easton. He married Lucinda Austin, of Dighton, and had several children, among whom were Samuel, Lucinda, and Leonard. Samuel was one of the incorporators of the Gay Cotton Manufacturing Company, established in Stoughton in 1813, on the site where afterward stood Leonard Hodges' Satinet Mills. In the war of 1812 he rendered distinguished services as an officer in the army, and in 1819 was appointed United States consul at the Cape Verde Islands, where he died about 1825, aged thirty-four. Lucinda married Rev. Calvin Park, a Congregational clergyman of reputation, who was at that time pastor of the church in Stoughton.

Leonard Hodges lived in Taunton till 1820, when he removed to Stoughton, and established himself as a working jeweler and merchant of jewelry. About 1822 he began the manufacture of satinets in a small way, the weaving being done by hand. This business, conducted with care, diligence, and unswerving industry, grew steadily in importance, and after a few years, with new and improved machinery, he began to make hosiery-yarn, employing at first about twenty-five hands. Under his shrewd management the business assumed large proportions, and in 1851, after accumulating a large property, he retired from active labor, letting his mills to his nephew, Samuel W. Hodges, who, with Calvin Tuck, founded the firm of Tuck & Hodges. After five years Mr. Tuck retired, and in 1857, Mr. L. Hodges sold the mill to Charles H. French, of Canton, thus closing his connection with manufacturing.

Mr. Hodges married, Jan. 12, 1848, Jane, daughter of Elijah and Ruth (Tisdale) Atherton, of Stoughton. Their children are Anna A., born Aug. 20, 1855, married Claude Wilson, M.D., of Waterville, N. Y.;



Leonard Hodges
— 1850 —





Benjamin Smith

and William L., born July 13, 1858, inherited the old homestead in Stoughton, and married May 10, 1883, Lillie Gray, daughter of David M. and Lydia A. Simmonds, of Boston.

Mr. Hodges was a diligent, hard-working man, not given to boasting nor display; but by patient industry was truly the architect of his own fortune, attending closely to business and caring not for public honor or office. He was a careful counselor in all practical matters; for many years a director of the Neponset Bank of Canton, and possessed great strength of character and steadfastness of purpose. While quiet and reserved in his intercourse with others, he had a large circle of attached friends, and was considered one of Stoughton's representative men, and when he died, March 1, 1871, in the fullness of nearly seventy-seven years, the community lost a valuable member, and business circles an honest man.

ASAHIEL SOUTHWORTH.

Asahel Southworth—Constant (1), Nathaniel (2), Edward (3), Constant (4), Jedediah (5), Consider (6), Asahel (7)—was born in Stoughton, July 17, 1814; he was the youngest child of his parents, and received the education imparted at the common schools of those days. One of the features of his attending winter schools was to start with a fire-brand in the morning and go to the school-house, a distance of a mile, and with this brand kindle the fire. He, like all his father's family, was early taught the value and necessity of labor. When he was twenty years old (1835) he, with his brother Jedediah, hired the mill of his father, which in 1837 they bought; built a new dam on the site of the present one. The same year they added fourteen feet to the length of the factory and constructed a water-wheel. Their business increased until their water-supply was unable to furnish them with sufficient power. So in August, 1847, they moved to the mill in Canton, since occupied by the Net and Twine Company, where they manufactured for two years. Mr. Jedediah Southworth suddenly dying, Asahel, who while doing business in Canton had suffered extreme ill health from neuralgia, sold all the machinery of the business except that for making cords, with which he returned to Stoughton. In the spring of 1858 a set of woolen machinery was put into the factory by Mr. Southworth and B. L. Morrison, they commencing business under the name of Morrison & Southworth. When this partnership was formed, it was a condition that when Consider Southworth, Asahel's son, should be-

come of age, and understand the business, he should take his father's place. This partnership continued until 1861. Feb. 1, 1861, from some unknown cause, the dam gave way, leaving a hole forty feet wide and fourteen feet deep, and shortly after this firm was dissolved. In the spring of 1861 the dam was rebuilt, a new and larger water-wheel put in, and fifteen feet added to the width of the mill, in which business was resumed by Asahel and Consider Southworth under the firm-name of A. Southworth & Son. The product of the new mill was about seventy-five pounds of yarn per day. In 1866 a brick stack was built, a boiler and engine put in, and the factory enlarged. The building is now two stories in height, with French roof, and thirty-nine by fifty-four feet on the ground; the basement and floors affording about eight thousand five hundred feet of floor surface. In 1868, the old machinery was sold, and new of the most approved kind substituted. In 1867, printed or chinchilla yarns came into use, and the new machinery that is necessary to make this kind of goods was added. In 1872, when chinchilla yarn was most demanded, they manufactured over one hundred and thirty thousand pounds. In 1875, Mr. Asahel Southworth retired from the business. He was thrice married, first, to Harriot, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Wild) Kinsley, of Easton; she was born Nov. 27, 1813; died Oct. 9, 1853. Their children were Consider, Mary H. (died young), Mary E. (Mrs. J. D. Taber, of Quincy), and Harriot E. (Mrs. W. R. Blake, of Stoughton). Mr. Southworth married, second, Mrs. Sarah D. Fellows, *née* Rowe, of Rockport; they had one child, Elmer Kinsley; third, to Mrs. Lydia Swift. Mr. Southworth devoted himself to business, refusing office, only accepting those of school committee and road surveyor. He was a successful and prosperous man. He was energetic, of nervous temperament, active, and cautious, social, yet unassuming, and fond of home. His moral qualities placed him in accord with the highest society, and he was universally esteemed. With the exception of his two years' residence in Canton, he lived all his life on the homestead of his father, in Stoughton. He was a member of the Universalist Society and of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He was the first to build an ice-house and start the ice business in Stoughton. His death occurred Sept. 26, 1880.

CONSIDER SOUTHWORTH (eighth generation), son of Asahel and Harriet (Kinsley) Southworth, born in Stoughton, March 7, 1840. Like many of New England's successful men, he had but common-school advantages of education, yet this was supplemented by a thorough practical knowledge of his father's manufac-

turing. He married, March 7, 1861, Anne J., daughter of Pelatiah and Myra (Wales) Stevens, of Stoughton. Their surviving children are Harvey K. (born Jan. 16, 1867) and Martin O. (born Nov. 14, 1869). In addition to the firm of A. Southworth & Son, in 1865, Mr. Southworth formed a partnership with George A. Cooper to manufacture bonnet wire, and since 1870 has supplied the inhabitants of Stoughton with ice. From the retirement of his father from the business of A. Southworth & Son, in 1875, Mr. Southworth continued it until Jan. 1, 1880, when his brother, E. Kinsley Southworth, became his partner, and is now associated with him. They built soon after a "picker"-house, thirty by thirty feet, and put in a small steam-engine. They could then make about three hundred and fifty pounds of yarn per day, of which one hundred was printed. In the spring of 1882 a brick addition was made to the mill, an eighty-horse steam-boiler put in, and also an additional engine. A disastrous flood in the fall of 1882 carried away a portion of the dam and injured the foundation of the mill. Owing to the general stagnation of the woolen interest, no improvements have since been made except to repair the damage of the flood. The specialties they manufacture are such yarns as are used for Cardigan jackets and by fancy-goods knitters. In about three months after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Southworth commenced housekeeping in part of the homestead dwelling of his grandfather, Col. Consider Southworth, where they resided until they removed, in 1878, to the pleasant residence now occupied by them. In politics Mr. Southworth is a temperance Republican. He has been elected three years successively selectman and chairman of the board, and during his administration the duties of the office have been extremely responsible and arduous. The elaborate and beautiful town hall has received largely of his time and attention during its construction, and every bill connected therewith was examined and audited by him. As an evidence of the estimation in which he is held by the citizens of Stoughton, and his business ability, we give the language of one of its substantial farmers: "The town hall would have cost ten thousand dollars more had it not been for Mr. Southworth." He has only been identified with town affairs during the last ten years, previously devoting himself to his business, in which he has been fairly successful. He is Universalist in his belief, and was parish treasurer for several years, until increasing cares caused him to decline serving longer. He joined the Sons of Temperance when fourteen years of age, and has never violated his obligations or broken the pledge he then took. He is

a man of positive character and convictions, yet unobtrusive and unostentatious. He seeks no public duties, but when called to perform them is faithful to the command,—“Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.” His manner of life is quiet and simple, and he much prefers the society of his home and family to parties or clubs, and enters with reluctance public gatherings. Enjoying rural life, he takes pleasure in cultivation of the soil and horticulture, and has a fine orchard of five hundred trees. Perhaps no man in Stoughton has been more earnestly devoted to its welfare than he, and surely none holds a higher place in the regards of its people.

COL. CONSIDER SOUTHWORTH (1).

The romantic history of Lady Alice Southworth, who married Governor William Bradford for her second husband in the infant Plymouth Colony, has been told over and over again during the last two hundred and fifty years, and of equally proud and noble descent as any of the English peerage is the Southworth family. Its transatlantic genealogy is thus given in Winsor's "History of Duxbury:" "It was procured by Mr. H. B. Somerby, from the Herald's college, London, for Nathan Southworth, Esq., of Boston. It is not known whether the first named are to be understood as in regular lines of descent, or collateral branches of the family. [It is evidently direct line of descent.] Sir Gilbert Southworth, of Southworth Hall, Lancaster, Knt., married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Dayes, of Salmsbury, in Lancashire. Sir John Southworth, of Southworth Hall, married Jane, daughter of John Booth, of Barton, Esq. Richard Southworth, of Salmsbury, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Molineaux, Esq., of Segton, in Lancashire. Sir Christopher Southworth, of Southworth Hall, married Isabel, daughter of John Dutton, of County Chester. Sir John Southworth, of Salmsbury, Knt., married Ellen, daughter of Richard Langton, of Newton, Walton Lane: children,—Sir Thomas, Christian, and Richard Southworth."

Richard Southworth, of London, merchant, married Jane, daughter of Edward Lloyd, of Shropshire: children,—Henry, of Somersetshire, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Pillsant, of London, merchant; and Thomas, who married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Mynne, of Norfolk. Constant Southworth (if Loubberly's table is understood correctly), who married Alice Carpenter, afterwards Mrs. Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, New England, was son of Thomas and Jane (Mynne) Southworth. Their



Amasa Southworth

children were Thomas M., Elizabeth Rayner, and Constant, who married Elizabeth Collier. According to the "Pilgrim Memorials," Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, stands on "a part of the extensive estate of Mr. Thomas Southworth, in 1668, and is probably comprised within the four acres given him by his mother, Mrs. Alice Bradford, relict of Gov. Bradford." Thomas Southworth, "a magistrate and good benefactor to both church and commonwealth," died in 1669.

According to old colonial records, "on the 26th day of March, 1670, Mistress Alice Bradford, senior, changed this life for a better, having attained to fourscore years of age, or thereabouts. She was a godly matron, and much loved while she lived, and lamented, though aged, when she died, and was honorably interred, on the 29th of the month aforesaid, at New Plimouth." Alice came over in the ship "Anne," her sons Thomas and Constant some time later, in 1628.

Constant Southworth had by his wife, Elizabeth Collier, Edward, Nathaniel, Mercey (married S. Freeman), Alice (married Col. Benjamin Clark), Mary (married David Alden), Elizabeth (married William Fobes, of Little Compton), Priscilla, and William. Nathaniel, born at Plymouth, 1648, married Desire, daughter of Edward Gray, in 1672; had Constant, born 1674; Mary, born 1676; Ichabod, born 1678; Elizabeth, married James Sproat; Nathaniel, born 1684; and Edward, who settled in Middleborough and married Bridget Bosworth, of Hull, in 1711, and died in 1749, leaving four sons, Constant, Edward, Lemuel, and Benjamin, who, as stated by Judge Michell, all settled in North Bridgewater. Constant married Martha, daughter of Joseph Keith, in 1734; to them were born Betsey, in 1735; Nathaniel, in 1737; Ezekiel, 1739; Martha and Mary, 1741; Desire, 1742; Jedediah, 1745; Constant, 1747; Sarah, 1749, and Isabel, 1751. Jedediah, born in North Bridgewater, married Mary, daughter of Capt. Consider Atherton (see biography of James Atherton). She was born in Stoughton, where they settled and had children,—Jedediah, Consider, Polly, Betsey, and Constant.

Consider Southworth was known as colonel, and married Mary Hixon, Jan. 24, 1799, and had nine children,—Lyman, born June 6, 1800; Jarvis, born Aug. 20, 1801; Lemuel D., born Sept. 7, 1802; Consider A., born May 14, 1805; Amasa; Mira, born Nov. 3, 1810, married Alva Morrison, of Braintree; Jedediah, born April 27, 1812; Asahel, Paul D., born May 27, 1820. Col. Consider Southworth was born April 8, 1775, probably in Stoughton. He was one of the primitive shoe manufacturers of that pe-

riod, and, it is said, bought the right to peg shoes (then a new invention) in the town of Stoughton. He was prominently connected with the interests of Stoughton. As colonel of the militia, he was called into active service with his regiment in the war of 1812, but was not called into action. He held a high position in the Masonic fraternity; was a member of the First Parish Church; was well developed physically, of strong positive character, lived in the western part of Stoughton, and was especially fond of good horses, always owning one or two fine specimens. He was a valuable citizen, generous and hospitable in all the relations of life, and made a strong impress on the local history of his day. He was a life-long Democrat, a true patriot, and while he deprecated the agitation that led to the Rebellion, had it not been for his fourscore years he would have been found at the front battling for the Union. He had no sympathy for traitors. Up to the time of the free-soil agitation his sons were in political accord with him, when Asahel became an active worker in that cause. He died June 6, 1863, much lamented. His wife was born July 22, 1777, and died Dec. 6, 1856. Col. Southworth commenced in 1823 a cotton-thread factory, which was finished in 1824, and was a wooden building twenty-four by thirty-eight feet, with eight feet posts and a stone basement story. His son, Consider A., who had learned the business in Pawtucket, R. I., took charge of the manufacturing department for some time, being succeeded by his brother Amasa. Work was begun on this mill July 13, 1824, and forty-five pounds of thread were spun by August 1st. In August ninety-eight and a half pounds were spun; in September one hundred and ten pounds. The total product to Jan. 1, 1825, was eight hundred and fifty-three pounds. In 1825 two thousand four hundred and fifty-three and a half pounds were produced. About 1826 Consider A. Southworth built a cord-twister, and he began to make cotton cord of various colors, used at that time to finish the tops of boots and shoes. These colored cords were made in the Southworth family until the advent of the sewing-machine changed the style of finishing, and the manufacturing of cording was given up in 1857, as there was no demand for the goods. "The Southworths made the first cotton cord ever manufactured in Massachusetts by water-power."

Amasa Southworth (2) was born March 4, 1807, in Stoughton; had a meagre, common-school education; was early inured to labor, and for most of his life worked diligently with both head and hands. His youth was passed assisting his father in farming and in the mill. On becoming of age, in 1828, with

his brother, Consider A., he formed the manufacturing copartnership of C. A. & A. Southworth. Their mill was built on the site now occupied (1883) by the mill of Consider Southworth & Brother. About 1829 they added a mill on the site of the present mill of A. Southworth & Co., West Stoughton. In 1857, Amasa purchased the interest of his brother in this mill, and took as partners his son, Massena B., and son-in-law, Edwin S. Henry, forming the firm of A. Southworth & Co., under which name business is still conducted, and manufactures Sea Island and fancy cotton, harness twine, line twine, threads, etc. In 1859, Mr. Southworth sold his interest to his son, William S., who then became of age. Mr. Southworth married, March 4, 1829, Abigail, daughter of Asa and Polly (Kent) Sherman, of Marshfield. From Marcia A. Thomas' "Memorials of Marshfield," we copy this: "William Sherman had a garden place at Duxbury, 1637, and lands towards Green Harbor, 1640. He early settled on the north side of the highlands, called on early records, White's Hill, near Peregrine White's. He had John (born 1646), William, and perhaps others." From its location and the family name, this was written of Mrs. Southworth's ancestors, as this describes the old homestead of her birth. Her father, Asa Sherman, born April 12, 1773, was a farmer of Marshfield, and owned and commanded a coasting vessel. He was a militia captain, an active and energetic man, well acquainted with many people, and held in high repute by his townsmen. He married Polly Kent, and had Polly, born Sept. 15, 1799; Asa, born Feb. 28, 1801; Wealthy, born Feb. 22, 1803; Abigail, born Aug. 15, 1806; Alice W., born Feb. 24, 1810; and William, born May 25, 1813. Social, honest, patriotic, and upright, he died April 26, 1870, aged ninety-seven. His wife, born Dec. 28, 1775, died Jan. 10, 1878, aged one hundred and two years and thirteen days. She was a lady of the old school, of sweet disposition and courteous manners, and much beloved. The children of Amasa and Abigail Southworth are A. Malvina, born Dec. 10, 1830, married E. S. Henry, has three living children; Walter E., born July 16, 1864; Alice S., born June 29, 1867; and Ella S., born Jan. 14, 1871. Massena B., born Jan. 7, 1834, married Ellen E., daughter of Albert G. and Hannah Vose (Gay) Eaton, March 12, 1866. Their children are Grace E., born April 2, 1871; Fred. W., born Sept. 25, 1874; and Inez M., born Feb. 26, 1880. William I., born June 9, 1839, married Martha E., daughter of Orin and Polly (Hayden) Belcher, Jan. 6, 1861. Their children are Edith G., born Sept. 26, 1869, and William B., born Nov. 9, 1871. Amasa E., born March 9,

1844, married Abbie M., daughter of Charles and Lydia (Keene) Dorman, of Rockport, Mass., Dec. 25, 1866. Their children are Edwin W., born Sept. 22, 1867; Abbie D., born Feb. 10, 1877; and Chester Dean, born March 5, 1882. Amasa E. resides in East Somerville, and is a member of the firm of Hyde & Southworth, wholesale grocers, Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Southworth commenced housekeeping in a small house near the present mill of A. Southworth & Co., and, after several removals, they finally occupied, in 1836, the house which was Mr. Southworth's home till death, and now the residence of his widow. This house was separated by a driveway from one built exactly like it by his brother, Consider A., which has been destroyed by fire.

Amasa Southworth was liberal in all things of a social nature, fond of home and domestic circle, of good judgment, strong character, firm principle, successful in business; in politics a Democrat, and in religion a Universalist. The life of a private business man, whose promises are kept and whose credit is good, is apt to be uneventful, as far as the purposes of a biographical sketch is concerned. Such a life is so because good credit accompanies or follows correct business habits, and such habits mean the smooth running of affairs, when each day, though it brings its work and obligations, leaves its obligations complied with and its labor performed. Such lives are the foundation and superstructure of society, and such a life was Amasa Southworth's. The famous and eventful lives may well be considered the architectural embellishments, but they must have the solid structure to form themselves upon. Life is not a dream is the assertion of more than one experience, and the lives of great events are rendered possible only by just such lives as the one in question. Mrs. Southworth, his companion of many years, with unusual activity of mind and body, surrounded by her children, is "only waiting" for the coming of the "twilight" to join her beloved husband.

HON. ELISHA C. MONK.

Hon. Elisha Capen Monk, son of George R. and Sarah (Capen) Monk, was born in Stoughton, Mass., April 25, 1828. From Hon. Ellis Ames, of Canton, the noted genealogist, we gather the following information: "The ancestor who came to this country was probably Christopher Monk. In past generations there have been several Christopher Monks in Boston, and several of the same name in Stoughton, one of whom was born Jan. 14, 1733, another in 1757. At



Elisha C. Monk



the 'Massacre' (so called), March 5, 1770, when the British troops fired upon the inhabitants of Boston, one Christopher Monk, of Boston, an apprentice, seventeen years old, stood next to Gen. Joseph Warren, and was shot down by a bullet through one of his lungs. Gen. Warren, who was a skillful physician and surgeon, attended him every day for several years, without fee, until he finally recovered. What relation he was to the Monks, of Stoughton, is not now known. George Monk kept a 'famous tavern' on what is now Park Street, in Boston, in 1686. Another George Monk had his will proven Oct. 10, 1740. He was a shopkeeper in Boston. There were four Elias Monks, one of whom, great-great-grandfather to Elisha C., came to Stoughton about 1720, and since then the family has been quite numerous there. He settled in the southeastern part of Stoughton, was a farmer, and died in 1750. He left at least two sons,—George and William. William was a soldier in both the French and Indian wars of 1756, and the Revolution, and was at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, at the taking of Quebec, under Gen. Wolfe. George was born Feb. 10, 1734, in Stoughton, and died about 1814. I knew him very well. He was a farmer. His son Jacob was a farmer also. He was grandfather to Elisha Capen Monk."

George, father of Jacob, was a volunteer in the Revolution, receiving a bounty from the town, and served through the war. Jacob married Milly Randall, of Easton, whose mother lived to the advanced age of one hundred and four years. Their children were Nathan, George R. Stillman, Jacob, Almira (married Isaac Blanchard), Eliza (died single), and Caroline (married Charles Stone, of North Bridgewater).

The Stoughton home of the family was in the south part of the town, near the "Old Colony" line, and has been held by the family from the first occupant until now. Jacob Monk was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a large man of fine presence, quiet and unostentatious, and although very modest, was of sterling worth. He lived to be sixty-seven. George Randall Monk, son of Jacob, born about 1799, had the educational advantages of the public schools of his day, became a manufacturer of boots and shoes in Stoughton about 1825, and continued about ten years in that business, when he removed to West Troy, N. Y., and established himself in manufacturing, but after a four-years' stay he gave up business in consequence of a fall which produced paralysis of both legs. He then returned to Stoughton, where he died Oct. 9, 1843, aged forty-four years.

He married Sarah, daughter of Deacon Elisha and Milly (Gay) Capen. (Milly Gay, previous to her marriage, spun and wove cloth from flax raised on her father's farm at Dry Pond, and herself carried it to Boston, and sold it for money to purchase her wedding-dress. Her father, Timothy Gay, was a minute-man in the Révolution, and was called out to aid in the defense of Roxbury. She was a woman of remarkable strength of character and physical endurance, and taught school before her marriage. She lived to be ninety-seven years of age.) They had five children who attained mature years,—George E., Elisha C., Harriet (deceased; married Ephraim W. Littlefield, of East Stoughton, and left three children), Adelia A. (married, first, William H. Curtis, had one child; second, A. A. Lamb; they have had two children, and now live in Stoughton), Eliza F. (married D. S. Tolman, lives in Brockton, and has two children).

Elisha C. Monk was fifteen years old at his father's death. He had a good common-school education, supplemented by the private teaching of Rev. William Cornell (a successful teacher and pastor of the Congregational Church in Stoughton) in Latin, rhetoric, etc. He learned the bootmaker's trade, and could make a good boot when eighteen. He continued at the trade ten years, and alone and with others conducted manufacturing of boots for twelve years, and was fairly successful financially. He became one of the incorporators, in 1872, of the Stoughton Boot and Shoe Company, and was its agent. This continued eight years, doing an annual business of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and although not a financial success, still it gave much employment to residents of the town, distributing large amounts of money, and benefiting the community by the consequent increase of its business. In 1870, Mr. Monk went West as one of the original corporation ("Union Colony") which established the town of Greeley, Col. He was one of the trustees the first year of the colony, and erected the first building in the new town. This colony was one of the most successful ever undertaken, and will ever be historic from the sagacity and shrewd wisdom of its founders. Mr. Monk has been financially interested in Greeley until the present year. For the last ten years, and until within a few months, he has been the senior member of the firm of Monk & Ingalsbe, transacting a mercantile business in Greeley and at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Monk has ever been in the foremost file of political progress. He was a member of the organization of Sons of Temperance in Stoughton for twenty years, and until the dissolution of the lodge. He early became connected with the Free-Soil movement,

and was elected on that issue and ticket to represent Stoughton in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1856. As this movement gathered strength, and the great civil war was forced upon the country, Mr. Monk gave his heartiest efforts to the maintenance of the Union and the success of the Republican party. He gave much of his time in filling the quota of Stoughton in the numerous drafts made upon her for soldiers in the field, and the promptitude with which she responded to them was largely due to his exertions. As a Republican he represented his district in the Senate of Massachusetts in 1866-67, and served with credit on important committees. In religious belief he is a Universalist.

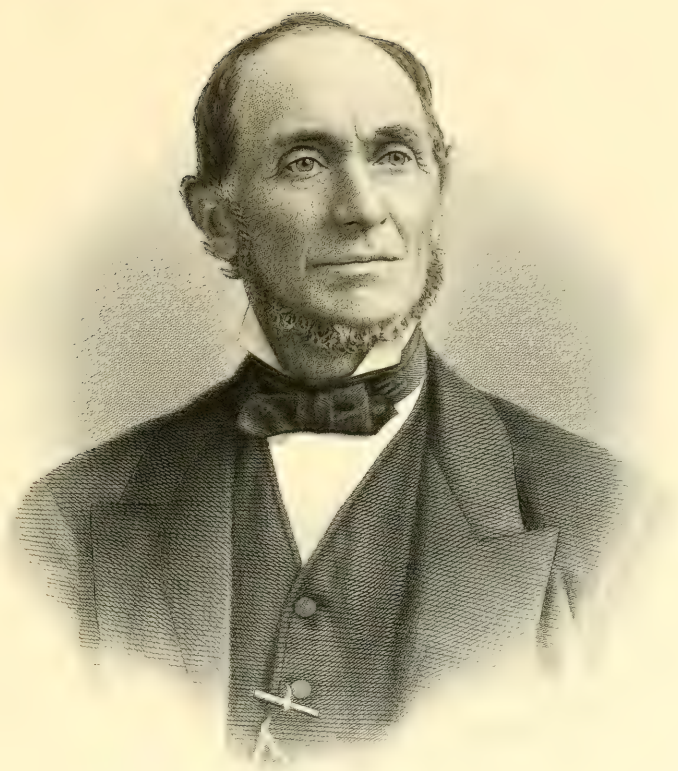
Mr. Monk married, Jan. 13, 1851, Sally B., daughter of Ethan and Sarah (Wentworth) French. She was born in Stoughton, Aug. 23, 1835. Their children are Bertha L., George, and Eunice C. Bertha married Isaac V. Marston, a member of the manufacturing house of Farrell & Marston, Stoughton, and has one child,—Isaac Bertram. Mr. Monk ranks among the successful men of whom Stoughton is worthily proud. Conservative, yet actuated by convictions, he has never been a hindrance to true progress, but one of its most earnest assistants. Pleasant and unrestrained in social intercourse, faithful in all the relations of life, those who have known him longest are his strongest friends.

LUCIUS CLAPP.

Thomas Clapp (1), the first American ancestor of Lucius Clapp, was born in Dorchester, England, in 1597, and came of an old Devonshire family of Danish extraction. He came to this country probably in 1633, as in 1634 his name appears on the town records of Dorchester, in which town he was admitted a freeman in 1638. He afterwards removed to Weymouth, next to Scituate, where he was deacon of the church in 1647. He was an enterprising, energetic, and useful man; was deputy in 1649, and overseer of the poor in 1667, serving the first term of the existence of those offices in the town. He married Abigail —, had nine children, and died April 20, 1684, greatly respected. His third child, Samuel (2), married June 14, 1666, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Gill, of Hingham. He inherited his father's residence; was a distinguished man, and notably so in Scituate, his native town, which speaks well for his ability, as it then contained some of the ablest men in the colony. He was eight years deputy of Plymouth Colony. After the union of Plymouth and Massa-

chusetts Colonies, he was representative to the General Court of Massachusetts fourteen years. In many other and important ways, he served his town and colony with zeal and fidelity, and died at an advanced age. He had ten children, of whom Joseph (3) was second, and was born Dec. 14, 1668. He married and lived all his days in Scituate, where he owned land. He had twelve children. His son Joseph (4), born July 15, 1701, was deacon, inherited his father's estate; married, first, Hannah Briggs; second, Sarah Perkins, and reared a family of fifteen children. His eldest son, Joseph (5), born in Scituate, Feb. 21, 1734-35, married there Eliza Turner, and spent the latter portion of his life elsewhere. He had six children, one of whom, Barnard (6), born in Scituate, married Lydia Packard and settled in Braintree, where he died in 1803, leaving two children,—Charles (7) and Lydia (married Daniel Holbrook). Charles, born in Braintree, Jan. 10, 1795, was early an orphan, his mother dying when he was scarcely two years old, and his father when he was about eight. He was taken by his uncle, Nathan Packard, a farmer of North Bridgewater, with whom he remained until his majority. He acquired sufficient education to enable him to teach several terms of school in early life, and in which he gave great satisfaction. He married Sally, daughter of Nathaniel and Betsey Manley, who was born in North Bridgewater, and shortly after settled in North Easton as a farmer. In 1821, he came to Stoughton, purchased seventy-five acres of land, which, with additions, now is the farm occupied by his son Lucius, and was ever after a resident there. He died Jan. 16, 1838, a quiet, unostentatious man, of good repute. He held the various town offices of importance with credit, and was called out to defend the coast in the war of 1812. His children were Lucius (8), and Charles, who died, aged nineteen, in 1846. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability, quiet and unassuming in his manners, honorable and upright in his life, making friends of all who came in contact with him. He was a good scholar, having, beside his common-school education, studied several terms at an academy, and was engaged in a course of studies at the normal school in Bridgewater, preparing himself for future usefulness, of which he gave great promise, when he was prostrated by consumption.

Lucius Clapp is the eighth in direct descent from Thomas, the emigrant, and was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass. He was educated at common and private schools; was reared a farmer; took pride in agriculture, and has always followed that avocation, and is to-day one of the representative



Lucius Clapp



Robert Porter

farmers of this progressive age. He has always resided on his father's homestead; has been successful in business, and has used the funds Providence has given into his care wisely, and done much to make him remembered as a liberal and kind-hearted man. He married Emily, daughter of Lewis Waters, July 14, 1847. Formerly a Whig, Mr. Clapp has been identified with the most progressive political creeds. He was one of the original Free-Soilers, and chairman of the first Free-Soil meeting held in Stoughton. Since its organization he has supported the Republican party. He has been member of school committees several years, and selectman of Stoughton seven years, and now (1883) holds that position. He has always been pronounced in advocacy of temperance, and has been connected with every movement for the betterment and advancement of his native town. He is an attendant and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We might write much of the esteem in which he is held by the better element of the community in which he has passed his entire life, but we forbear, fearing that we might wound a modest, retiring nature, when we only sought to do justice. We must, however, give the remark made by a prominent citizen concerning him, "He is a *selectman* in the fullest and highest sense of the term, an able man, and honest and faithful as able."

ROBERT PORTER.

Robert Porter is (eighth) in direct descent from Richard Porter, who with others came over from Weymouth, England, in 1635, and settled at Weymouth, Mass. In the years 1648, 1654, 1663, and 1668 grants of land were made to Richard Porter. He was continually in office as selectman, constable, and upon committees; was a member of the original church,—“Brother Richard Porter” often occurs on the old records. The name of his wife was probably Ruth, and he was doubtless married after arriving in this country. He died between Dec. 25, 1688, the date of his will, and March 6, 1689, the date of the inventory of his estate. The commencement of this will is quaint, and worthy a place in this history. “I, Richard Porter, of Weymouth, in New England, being apprehensive of my near approaching departure out of this world, and being through the mercy of God of a short memory and disposing mind; trusting in the mercy of God through ye Lord Jesus Christ for eternal life: Do make this my last will & testament.” The line from Richard to Robert, of whom

we write, is Richard (1), John (2), Samuel (3), Samuel (4), Joseph (5), Robert (6), Robert (7), Robert (8). John Porter (2) is mentioned in the Porter genealogy as one of the most enterprising men of his time. He had many land grants, and was a large purchaser of lands in ancient Bridgewater. In 1693 he built the first saw-mill in what is now South Abington, at “Little Comfort,” and was a useful, honored citizen, holding all the various town offices at different times. Joseph (3), born June 10, 1730, lived in Bridgewater and Stoughton, moving from Bridgewater to Stoughton in 1777. He and his wife were admitted to the North Bridgewater Church, of which his uncle, John Porter, was the minister in 1780. He was a lieutenant in the militia in the time of the Revolutionary war. Robert Porter (6), son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Burrill) Porter, born in Bridgewater, March 30, 1762, was a farmer, and resided in Stoughton; married Elizabeth Gay, June 5, 1794; he had several children, among them Robert (7). Mr. Porter was an active, energetic man, was captain of militia, and served his day and generation well. He died Aug. 18, 1835. We come now to Robert, father of the present Robert Porter. He was born in Stoughton, Dec. 19, 1798; married first, Fannie B., daughter of Uriah Capen, of Stoughton, Aug. 20, 1822; second, Eunice Freeman, of Orleans, June 24, 1832; third, Mrs. Caroline P. Ames, of Milton, June 5, 1875. His children numbered thirteen, Robert being the oldest. He died Nov. 9, 1876, aged seventy-eight. He was a farmer and large real-estate owner, and for more than fifty years owned and lived upon the land where the town hall now stands. He laid out and built Porter and Canton Streets as far as the Catholic Church, also School Street from Pearl to same point, thence westerly over his land nearly to Water Street. He also extended Canton Street to the line between him and his son Robert (8), being nearly a mile in the whole, selling the lots to the first builders and dwellers thereon. He was a “road-builder” from his early days, having built the road through Ames’ Pond about 1830, also the road through the old mill-pond at the head of the present Brockton reservoir, in 1838. In the latter he had a partner, Mr. Samuel Capen. His trade was that of stone-masonry, and he used to say that he “had stoned wells enough to measure three miles.” He got out hardwood timber, and inaugurated the wood and lumber business now carried on by his son Robert. He held several town offices, such as collector, constable, etc., was at one time deacon of the Universalist Church, but afterwards connected himself with the Congregationalists.

ROBERT PORTER (8) was born in Stoughton, on the Uriah Capen (his grandfather's) place on Pleasant Street, Dec. 6, 1823, married Mary Holmes Drake, daughter of Luther Drake and Catherine (Pope) Holmes, his wife, Nov. 16, 1848. Mrs. Porter was born in Sandwich. Their children are Mary Emma (1), died young; Mary Emma (2), born Dec. 26, 1850, died Dec. 25, 1877; Theresa Jane, born March 17, 1853; Robert D., born July 29, 1855; Ellis B., born April 28, 1860; and A. St. John Chambré, born Sept. 27, 1867.

Mr. Porter had only the advantages of the common schools, and as he was early put to labor, his opportunities for education were very limited. When four years old, in the summer of 1828, he rode and drove horse to plow, continuing this for his father and others until his next younger brother was old enough to supersede him. When about eight years of age he began to accompany his father on his trips to Boston and drive team, and from that time to the present has been an active laborer in various departments of business. As soon as he was old enough to ride, he was set to ride horse in plowing out corn, and when nine years old "held plow and drove for himself." He remained with his father on the farm and doing stone-mason work until he was twenty-one. He established himself in business in 1845, by purchasing a timber lot in Easton, from which he removed the timber and wood and also made charcoal. He has dealt in wood and timber ever since, about forty years. He did everything that came in his way to make an honest day's work, drove team, stoned cellars, dug wells, laid stone walls, and has always been proficient. Among other things, selling and carting (with some aid in loading) fifty cords merchantable oak and chestnut wood four miles, on twelve and one-half consecutive days, the loads, many of them, being divided between three and four purchasers. This was hauled on an eight-foot wagon, and one load of heavy oak contained nineteen and five-twelfths cord feet, and was so high that sometimes a hind wheel would rise upon the road. This was in 1847 or 1848, and when fifty years of age cut seven cords of pine wood in one day; at another time, one and three-eighths cords in seventy-four minutes, of which witnesses are now living. When thirteen years old he practiced tending windlass for well-digging, and lowered tubs of stone into wells for his father to lay. At one time, when near the bottom, the tub got the start, overbalancing him, as he weighed less than one hundred pounds, throwing him over the windlass. He shrunk from no productive employment, but never strove to make a dollar dishonestly. He purchased the place

where he now lives June 15, 1852. This was originally forty-five acres, and to this he has added by purchase until he now has in this place one hundred and two acres, and altogether about three hundred acres. When Mr. Porter purchased this place it was much run down, having scarcely a rod of good fence and a few "tumble-down" walls, and he could only cut three tons of English hay on the entire place. From this unpromising beginning, Mr. Porter, by expenditure of great time and labor, has changed it from a barren waste to a rich, productive farm. It has been said that "he who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, was a public benefactor." How much more applicable is this term to Mr. Porter. The farm was almost covered with wood, through which one could scarcely see a house. He cleared off the wood, extirpated the stumps, and laid out a private road across his farm, along which and the public highway he has set out fine shade-trees, being about a mile of distance. He has constructed hundreds of rods of drainage, open, stone, and tile. One drain, a rod in width, is over eighty rods in length. Also stone walls of great beauty and solidity, and developed a charming scene of pastoral beauty from the primitive wilderness by his energy and taste. Mr. Porter is a model farmer, cuts more than sixty tons of fodder, follows no specialty, but engages in all departments of agriculture applicable to this section. He was the first to establish the coal business in Stoughton, which he has carried on for more than a quarter of a century. In this he disposes of from three to four thousand tons per annum. By the stringency of the panic times, in 1877, Mr. Porter was compelled to compromise with his creditors at sixty cents on the dollar. That his honesty and integrity was not impeached by this is evidenced by the fact that, immediately after settlement, his creditors offered to advance him funds to continue his business. In public and private life Mr. Porter takes a high moral and religious stand, and holds the most advanced positions. His political life has had three stages, Free-Soil, Republican, and Prohibition. Having no aspiration for office, he has only accepted that of chairman of selectmen, one term (1854). He has, however, allowed his name to run in connection with senatorial and other offices on Prohibition tickets, merely as the representative of a principle, and enjoyed the satisfaction of running ahead of his ticket. He is an industrious, hard-working citizen, and enjoys the esteem of the community.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HOLBROOK.

BY A. E. SPROUL.

ELSEWHERE in this volume Holbrook is alluded to as the daughter of Randolph. Technically, this is correct enough; practically, however, the distinction between the West and East villages of the present town—now respectively the towns of Randolph and Holbrook—was as marked for many years previous to the division as it has ever been since. The centres of the two villages were nearly two miles apart, and although there was a well-built highway extending almost in a straight line between them, the communities did not grow together, and to this day the street alluded to is but scantily settled for the greater part of its length.

General History.—The division of the town of Randolph, by a line running in the vicinity of the Cochato River, had been a topic of conversation, especially in East Randolph, for many years previous to the autumn of 1871, when the first really decisive steps were taken. In January, 1867, two meetings to consider the subject were held, at which it was evident that a majority of the citizens of East Randolph were in favor of the formation of a new town east of the Old Colony Railroad line; but there was not the harmony and unanimity which seemed desirable, and the matter was dropped. Early in the autumn of 1871, however, it seemed to some that the time for a successful effort in that direction had come, and preliminary work was begun, culminating in a citizens' meeting held on the evening of Tuesday, December 5th. This meeting was largely attended, and great enthusiasm prevailed. It was called to order by Mr. William Gray, and organized by the choice of Mr. L. S. Whitcomb as chairman, and Mr. E. Frank Lincoln, secretary. The following resolve, offered by Mr. Frank W. Lewis, was, after a full discussion by several of the most prominent citizens, accepted and adopted by a rising vote, only one negative vote being recorded:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is expedient that the portion of Randolph lying east of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad be set off from the main town and incorporated as a new town."

Executive and other committees were chosen and set to work. On the following day (December 6th) a formal petition was signed by Mr. E. N. Holbrook and thirteen others and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, and on the 8th it was served upon the town of Randolph by a deputy-sheriff. A second citizens'

meeting, held on Saturday evening, December 9th, was made noteworthy by reason of the proposal by Mr. E. N. Holbrook, there advanced, to give to the new town, in the event of its incorporation, the sum of fifty thousand dollars—of which twenty-five thousand dollars were to be expended for a town hall and library building, ten thousand dollars for a public library, and the remaining fifteen thousand dollars for the payment of the town debt, or some kindred object. The idea which still remains current to a considerable extent, more particularly outside the borders of the present town, that Mr. Holbrook made his munificent gift conditional upon the proposed town being named for him, deserves emphatic contradiction at the hands of the present writer, based upon the most reliable contemporary testimony. At the meeting where the generous proposal was made, the citizens assembled at once brought forward the name "Holbrook" for the new town, and it received almost unanimous approval by the townspeople. The name was adopted not so much in honor of any one man, as in recognition of a family of old residents, who had become wealthy in the prosecution of legitimate business, and who had always shown themselves enterprising and public-spirited, and alive to the interests of the community with which they were for so many years identified. At the meeting of December 9th, therefore, it was immediately voted that the Legislature be petitioned to name the new town Holbrook, if incorporated, and three cheers were given for the name, and three more and a vote of thanks for Mr. Holbrook. Petitions and subscription papers were actively circulated, frequent meetings of the executive committee were held, and the Hon. E. W. Morton, of Boston, was engaged to act as counsel for the advocates of division. About Jan. 8, 1872, the first petition was presented to the Senate by Senator Carpenter, of Foxboro'. Up to this time the project had been regarded by the citizens of West Randolph as visionary; but they now saw that it must be met in a serious spirit. On January 18th a town-meeting was held in Stetson Hall, West Randolph, "to take action on the petition of E. N. Holbrook and others," at which it was voted to appoint a committee to oppose the division of the town, and to instruct the representative to the Legislature, Mr. Ludovicus F. Wild, of East Randolph, to carry out the expressed wish of the town, or resign. All this was done in the face of the vigorous opposition of the citizens of East Randolph, but they were outvoted, as often before. The hearings before the legislative Committee on Towns were begun on January 24th, Mr. Morton, as previously stated, appearing for the petitioners, and the Hon. B. W. Harris (now

of East Bridgewater) for the remonstrants. Before their close an event occurred which filled the hearts of the people of East Randolph with profound sadness. This was the sudden death, on Feb. 5, 1872, of Mr. Elisha Niles Holbrook, the benefactor of the future town. Though a digression from the subject immediately in hand, perhaps no more appropriate place than the present may be found in which to allude to Mr. Holbrook's career.

He was born in East Randolph, Oct. 31, 1800, and was the second son and fifth child of Deacon Elisha and Anna Holbrook, of Randolph. His opportunities for an early education were not limited, judged by the standard in vogue at the period of his birth. For some time he was a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Strong, his first pastor, who, besides the labors of the pulpit and the parish, conducted the studies of many of his youthful parishioners, and fitted numerous young men for college. He was also a pupil in an academy elsewhere. At the age of twenty he entered upon a business career, as a partner in a boot and shoe manufacturing firm, with a capital of one thousand dollars, and with the world before him. He soon left the firm and conducted business alone, and in his own way. This he did in one form or another for more than fifty years, to the last four days of his life. With scarcely an exception, every day's toil in that life of fifty years was a success. He gave ten thousand dollars toward the Winthrop church edifice (the original building), from whose Sabbath services he was absent but one day during the last fifteen years of his life. For defraying the current expenses of the society he paid annually from one thousand to thirteen hundred dollars, and during the fifteen years immediately preceding his death he gave away the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars. He intimated a wish to do more, and named the objects on which he expressed a willingness to bestow his benefactions. Had his life been longer spared, or the premonitions of its sudden close been earlier given, unquestionably more would have been done in the execution of purposes which he cherished. His generous gift of fifty thousand dollars to the new town has been already alluded to. The Rev. Ezekiel Russell, D.D., in an appreciative sketch of Mr. Holbrook, says of him, "There was no taint of sloth in his composition. Action, industry, enterprise were his life. . . . It is conceded that he never failed to fulfill a promise or redeem a pledge, and that he never resorted to unlawful expedients or doubtful methods for the purpose of adding to his wealth. On the contrary, his career was ever one of stainless rectitude and honor. . . . Like his honored father, Deacon Elisha Holbrook, he

was a liberal supporter of religious institutions. . . . When a friend or a neighbor was known to succeed and prosper, he was pleased, and never withheld the expression of his satisfaction. No bitter sarcasm ever fell from his lips against a neighbor or an acquaintance, or anything that wore the aspect of a calumny or slander. . . . He was courteous, refined in his tastes, modest, unassuming, and never obtrusive in the statement or defense of his opinions. . . . Nature had gifted him with an elegant person, with a pleasing presence, a genial countenance, a black and sparkling eye. . . . He was the faithful, the affectionate husband, the kind, the tender father, the loving grandparent, and the sympathizing brother. . . . He was a firm believer in the Christian Scriptures as the inspired Word of God, and in all the fundamental doctrines of the living oracles. He kept a copy of them in his counting-room and on his centre-table, and few were the days that were allowed to pass without his perusal of them, either at his fireside or at his place of business."

Though the death of Mr. Holbrook came with a sudden shock to his fellow-townsmen, it was no time for faltering in the prosecution of the work in hand, and the efforts of the advocates of a division of the town were in no respect suffered to abate. On February 8th the Committee on Towns reported in the Senate a bill for the incorporation of the town of Holbrook, two of the House members of the committee alone dissenting. On the following day the bill passed to its second reading, and on the 13th it passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-five to ten. But the decisive battle was to be fought in the House; and from that time until the bill reached its debatable stage, on February 19th, both petitioners and remonstrants were unremitting in their efforts to secure legislative supporters. On the last-mentioned date a debate of six or seven hours, lasting through that day and the next, resulted in a vote of one hundred and thirteen to ninety-one for the bill. Another contest was waged upon the engrossment of the bill, but an engrossment was ordered on February 24th by eighty-six to seventy-one. Then the sturdy remonstrants attempted to secure a reconsideration, but in this endeavor they were unsuccessful, and after passing the several remaining stages the bill received the Governor's signature on February 29th, and the town of Holbrook became an accomplished fact. Following is a copy of the more important portions of the act of incorporation:

"Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

"SECT. 1. All the territory now within the town of Randolph, in the county of Norfolk, comprised within the following limits,

that is to say: beginning at the stone monument in the line between said Randolph and the town of Braintree, on the easterly side of Tumbling Brook; thence taking a southwesterly course, in a straight line to a point six feet westerly from the northwesterly corner in range of the northerly side of the so-called East Randolph station-house of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company; thence the same or other southwesterly course to a point on the town line dividing Randolph and Stoughton, one hundred and fourteen rods southeasterly from the town stone monument in said last-mentioned dividing line, at the southerly terminus of Main Street in said Randolph; thence southeasterly, northeasterly, northerly, and westerly as the present dividing line between said Randolph and Stoughton, North Bridgewater, Abington, Weymouth, and Braintree runs, to the first-mentioned bound, is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Holbrook; and said town of Holbrook is hereby invested with all the powers, privileges, rights, and immunities, and is subject to all the duties and requisitions to which other towns are entitled and subjected by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

"SECT. 2. The inhabitants of said town of Holbrook shall be holden to pay all arrears of taxes which have been legally assessed upon them by the town of Randolph, and all taxes heretofore assessed and not collected shall be collected and paid to the treasurer of the town of Randolph in the same manner as if this act had not been passed; and also their proportion of all county and State taxes that may be assessed upon them previously to the taking of the next State valuation, said proportion to be ascertained and determined by the last valuation in the said Randolph.

"SECT. 3. Said towns of Randolph and Holbrook shall be respectively liable for the support of all persons who now do or shall hereafter stand in need of relief as paupers, whose settlement was gained by or derived from a settlement gained or derived within their respective limits; and the town of Holbrook shall also pay annually to the town of Randolph one-third part of all costs of the support or relief of those persons who now do or shall hereafter stand in need of relief or support as paupers, and have gained a settlement in said town of Randolph in consequence of the military services of themselves or those through whom they derive their settlement.

"SECT. 4. The corporate property belonging to the town of Randolph at the date of this act, and the public debt of the said town existing at said date, shall be divided between the towns of Randolph and Holbrook according to the valuation of the property within their respective limits as assessed May first, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and said town of Holbrook shall receive from said town of Randolph a proportionate part of whatever amount may hereafter be refunded to said town of Randolph from the State or United States to reimburse said town of Randolph for bounties to soldiers, or State aid paid to soldiers' families after deducting all reasonable expenses; and said town of Holbrook shall bear the expense of making the survey and establishing the line between said towns of Randolph and Holbrook."

[Sections 5, 6, and 7 have no present interest.]

The first town-meeting in Holbrook was held March 11, 1872, "in the East Parish meeting-house." It was called to order by the Hon. Zenas French, and after prayer by the Rev. Ezekiel Russell, D.D., Mr. Lemuel Whitcomb was elected moderator, and the meeting proceeded to the election of town officers. At another meeting, held March 21st of the

same year, various appropriations for town purposes were made, by-laws adopted, etc.

One of the earliest business transactions to demand attention from the officers of the new town was the division of town property. For this purpose the selectmen of both Randolph and Holbrook were appointed committees with full powers by their respective towns; and according to a document dated "Randolph, March 19, 1873," and signed by both boards, it was agreed and certified "that there has been paid by the town of Holbrook to the town of Randolph the balance of indebtedness as within stated, amounting to \$14,988.94, and interest on the same from Feb. 1 to March 1, 1873, of \$74.94, making \$15,063.88," etc. In 1873 a town hall was built only a few feet south of the Winthrop Church, on Franklin Street, at an expense of about \$35,000. It was of wood, two stories high, with French roof and brick basement, and was ninety by forty-eight feet in dimensions. The public library occupied rooms on the first floor. Early on Christmas morning, 1877, fire broke out in the town hall building, and both it and the church were wholly consumed. After the fire the citizens held their town-meetings in Library Hall, in the rear of the burned structure; but early in 1879 a new brick town hall, with stone trimmings, was completed on the site of the former one, and was dedicated on the evening of March 26th of that year.

The building is in plan a parallelogram, measuring fifty-three by one hundred feet, with projections forty-four feet wide on front and rear, flanked at the corners on the front with projections thirteen feet wide. It contains four stories—basement, street floor, public hall, and roof story. The former contains the steam and gas apparatus. The street story is thirteen feet in height, containing two stores, apartments for town officers, and commodious quarters for the public library. The main hall, on the second story, is ninety by fifty feet and twenty-five feet in height, and with its paneled walls and ceilings, long arched windows, and tasteful frescoing forms one of the most striking interiors of the kind in the State. It will seat, including the gallery at the northerly end, nine hundred persons. There is a large stage, with commodious dressing-rooms adjacent. A stone tablet set [in the front of the edifice bears this inscription:

"Holbrook
Town Hall.
Erected
1878.
The Gift of
E. N. Holbrook."

The total cost, including furniture, fixtures, etc., was nearly twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars. On the left of the stage, in the hall, is a finely executed portrait of the late donor of the building; and in a corresponding position on the right of the platform is a marble slab inscribed as follows:

"Holbrook Town Hall.

Erected 1873.

Destroyed by Fire

Dec. 25, 1877.

Rebuilt, 1878."

The dedicatory exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, of Brockton; song by the Mozart Quartette (male); address by Prof. J. B. Sewall, principal of Thayer Academy, South Braintree; presentation of the keys of the building by Mr. J. T. Southworth, chairman of the building committee, to Mr. Henry Newcomb, chairman of the board of selectmen, who responded appropriately; song by the quartette; remarks by Hon. Seth Turner, of Randolph; reading of letters, and brief speeches by invited guests from neighboring towns. Dancing closed the festivities of the occasion.

In view of prevalent incendiarism, the following significant vote was passed at a special town-meeting held Nov. 5, 1881:

"Voted, That the selectmen offer \$500 reward each for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the barn of S. L. White, house of the late Ebenezer Alden, barn of James Holbrook, barn of Mrs. Prudence D. Holbrook, and \$1500 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the house of the late C. S. Holbrook; and in no case shall a double reward be paid for the arrest and conviction of any one party."

Ecclesiastical History.—Up to the year 1818 the residents of both the East and West villages of Randolph worshiped in the First Church, which was located in the latter village, and formed one society. In this year, however, the question of repairing the old house or building a new one was raised. The church edifice was then fifty-four years old, it being the second building erected by the society. It having been voted to build rather than repair, most of the residents living east of the Cochato River petitioned to the General Court to be set off as a separate parish. This movement on the part of the citizens of East Randolph excited an opposition which was fully on a par with that created by the proposition to divide the town, made more than half a century later. The petition was granted, however, and the "Second Church in Randolph" was organized Dec. 15, 1818. [It may here be remarked that the action of the Legislature in

dividing the parish put a quietus for several years upon the project of rebuilding the edifice occupied by the First Church in West Randolph, and it was not until Nov. 2, 1825, that the third meeting-house of that parish was dedicated.]

The original members of the Second Church were as follows:

Deacon William Linfield.	Hannah Linfield.
Deacon Elisha Holbrook.	Cassandana White.
Bailey White.	Rachel Wild.
Joseph Holbrook.	Sarah Belcher.
Jacob Whitecomb, Jr.	Lydia Whitecomb.
Samuel Whitecomb.	Phebe Whitecomb.
Abner W. Paine.	Zerniah Faxon.
Benjamin Paine.	Hannah Hobert.
Isaac Whitecomb.	Sally Whitecomb.
Deacon Silas Paine.	Mary Paine.
Caleb White.	Sarah Holbrook.
Col. Simeon White.	Relief White.
Daniel Faxon.	Else White.
David White.	Abi Newcomb.
Silas Paine, Jr.	Hannah Hunt.
Lucius Paine.	Else Thayer.
Otis Thayer (2d).	Mary White.
Isaac White.	Mary Whitecomb.
Nathaniel Belcher.	Sarah White.
	Lucinda Whitecomb. ¹

A meeting-house for the Second Church was built immediately after the organization of the parish, and the first pastor, the Rev. David Brigham, was ordained Dec. 29, 1819. He was dismissed Nov. 22, 1836, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dennis Powers, on Dec. 5, 1838. The latter clergyman remained only until April 15, 1841, his successor being the Rev. William A. Peabody, who was settled March 2, 1843, and was dismissed Oct. 2, 1849. The Rev. Ezekiel Russell, D.D., became pastor on May 8, 1850. Six years later dissensions arose in the church, and a division of the society occurred, resulting in the organization, on Dec. 30, 1856, of the Winthrop Church, named in honor of Governor John Winthrop of colonial fame. The circumstances immediately attending the formation of this society were these: Deacon Elisha Holbrook and fifty-eight others—members of the Second Congregational Church in Randolph—presented a request to the church, at its stated and regular meeting, Dec. 5, 1856, for letters of dismission and recommendation to such ecclesiastical council of sister churches as might be called for the purpose of organizing them into a separate and independent church of Christ. The petition submitted was as follows:

"To the Second Congregational Church in Randolph:

"The undersigned, members of said Second Church, having become unalterably convinced, by a train of circumstances now

¹ The only living member.

of long continuance and known to all, that our peace and harmony as members of the church of Christ require an entire change of our relations, and a new organization into a distinct and separate church, do, therefore, request letters of dismission and recommendation from the said Second Church in Randolph, to such ecclesiastical council from sister churches as may be called to act on their request.

"EAST RANDOLPH, Nov. 28, 1856."

It having been moved and seconded that the above request be granted, the motion was carried by a majority of ten votes. There were five negative votes cast, and five persons did not vote. Letters of dismission and recommendation were immediately placed in the hands of the petitioners, signed in due form by the pastor and clerk of the Second Church in Randolph. The persons who had thus been dismissed met Dec. 18, 1856, in the hall of E. N. Holbrook, Esq., and voted, unanimously, to call a council to act on their request for organization, and adopted, also, a confession of faith and covenant, to be submitted to the council for its approval. The council thus invited to convene assembled in conformity with the invitation, and left behind the following record of its doings:

"RANDOLPH, Dec. 30, 1856.

"Pursuant to Letters Missive from Deacon Elisha Holbrook and sixteen others, holding letters of dismission and recommendation from the Second Congregational Church in Randolph, and from other churches, to such ecclesiastical council of sister churches as may be called for the purpose of organizing them into a distinct and separate church of Christ, an ecclesiastical council assembled this day in the hall of E. N. Holbrook. The following-named churches were present by their pastors and delegates, viz.:

First Church in Braintree, Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., pastor; Deacon David Hollis, delegate.

Union Church of Braintree and Weymouth, Rev. J. Perkins, pastor; Deacon J. P. Nash, delegate.

First Church, North Bridgewater, Rev. Paul Couch, pastor; Brother J. Kingman, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church, Bridgewater, Rev. David Brigham, pastor; Deacon G. N. Holmes, delegate.

"The council was organized by the choice of Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., as moderator, and Rev. David Brigham, scribe. After prayer to God for divine wisdom and direction in the business before them, in which the council was led by the moderator, a document, properly authenticated, was laid before them, showing that the petitioners referred to in the letters missive had been regularly dismissed and recommended, as therein stated. The moderator here inquired if any persons present had objections against the petitioners being formed, according to their request, into a distinct and separate church of Christ. As no one appeared to offer objections, the council now listened to the confession of faith and covenant adopted by the petitioners, with which they voted entire satisfaction. The petitioners at this point, by request of the council, presented their reasons for withdrawing from the churches with which they had hitherto been connected, and for wishing to be organized into a separate church. After attending to these reasons, the moderator again inquired if any persons present had objections to make, or remarks to offer upon the document now presented to the council by the petitioners. No one appearing to respond, the council

voted to be by themselves. It was then moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that we proceed to organize a distinct and separate church of Christ, under the name of the Winthrop Church of Randolph. This motion, after full and free discussion, was unanimously adopted. Arrangements were then made for the public services of the occasion, as follows:

"1. Sermon, with the Introductory Prayer, Rev. David Brigham.

"2. Reading the Confession of Faith and Covenant, with the Consecrating Prayer, Rev. Jonas Perkins.

"3. Charge to the Church, Rev. Paul Couch.

"4. Right Hand of Fellowship, with Concluding Prayer, Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D.

"After attending public services as above arranged, council dissolved.

"R. S. STORRS, *Moderator*.

"DAVID BRIGHAM, *Scribe*.

"A true copy of the doings and result of council.

"Attest:

"D. BRIGHAM, *Scribe*."

The whole number of members composing the Winthrop Church on the day of its organization was sixty—males, 17; females, 43. On the evening of the same day a society in the same place was organized in connection with the church, the legal steps for this purpose having been previously taken. The church, January 8th, and society, Jan. 20, 1857, with entire unanimity, extended an invitation to the Rev. E. Russell to become their pastor, he having already sustained to them this relation nearly seven years, in connection with the Second Church in Randolph. To this invitation a favorable response was promptly made, and the clergyman was dismissed from the Second Church on Feb. 3, 1857, and on the same day he was installed over the Winthrop Church, the sermon on that occasion being preached by the Rev. Dr. Storrs.

The church and society met for the first time for public worship in the hall of E. N. Holbrook, Esq., on the first Sabbath in the year 1857. Here all the assemblies for public and social worship were held till the 17th of January, 1858. The new house of worship being then complete, it was dedicated with the usual solemnities on the 20th, and opened for the first time for public worship on the Sabbath, the 24th of January, 1858. It was of the Romanesque style of architecture, eighty-four feet in length by fifty-three in breadth, and with a spire one hundred and forty-seven feet in height. It contained a bell and an organ, and its interior was tastefully frescoed. The cost of the edifice, including the land, was twenty-two thousand dollars, and its bills were all canceled on the day of its dedication. The names of the twenty-three persons who originally contributed to its erection are as follows: Elisha Holbrook, E. N. Holbrook, C. S. Holbrook, Lewis Whitecomb, Elijah Howard, John Holbrook, Calvin French, Erastus Wales, Apollos

Wales, Newton White, Edmund White, Simeon Whitcomb, Daniel Faxon, Theophilus Wood, M.D., William W. Linfield, Samuel Baker, Charles French (2d), Zenas French, Stephen Chesman, Nathaniel B. Thayer, David White, Caleb Harris, William E. Linfield.

After the separation of the churches the Second Church had no settled pastor, and relinquished the holding of public services in April, 1864. The church building ultimately became a shoe-factory, for which purpose it is now occupied. Meanwhile, however, the Winthrop society prospered. The Rev. Dr. Russell was dismissed from the pastorate on May 14, 1872, and on Jan. 29, 1874, there was a merging of the old Second society with the Winthrop Church under the name of the Winthrop Congregational Church of Holbrook. Early on Christmas morning, 1877, occurred the disastrous conflagration which destroyed both the new town hall and the Winthrop Church. The edifices stood side by side, and sufficiently near together for the flames, which originated in the town hall building, to communicate to and envelop the church. The latter had been extensively repaired, not long previous to its destruction, at an expense of several thousand dollars.

Immediately after the fire the members and friends of the Winthrop society took the initiatory steps looking to a rebuilding of the edifice. Their efforts were crowned with abundant success, and on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1880, a commodious and handsomely finished new church was dedicated in the presence of a large congregation. The invocation was by Rev. J. C. Labaree, of Randolph; reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, of Brockton; prayer by Rev. P. B. Davis, of Hyde Park; sermon by Rev. L. H. Angier, acting pastor of the Winthrop Church, who took his text from Exodus xiv. 14 and 15; dedicatory prayer by Rev. George W. Blagden, D.D., of Boston. At the conclusion of the ceremonies an opportunity to inspect the new structure was afforded to those in attendance, which was embraced very generally. The total cost of the edifice was \$23,327, of which \$15,790 was subscribed by citizens, and the church was substantially free from debt when dedicated. The more important subscriptions were: Ladies' Sewing Circle, \$1000; George N. Spear, \$1000; E. Everett Holbrook, \$1000; Edmund White, \$750; Sabbath-school, \$600; Thomas White, \$500; Mrs. E. N. Holbrook, \$500; E. Newton Thayer, \$500; George T. Wilde, \$300; J. T. Southworth, \$300; Charles H. Paine, \$300; Seth C. Sawyer, \$300; Charles V. Spear, \$250. One hundred and seventy-four other persons donated from \$5

to \$200 each. The family of the late C. S. Holbrook gave a piano for the vestry; a bequest of \$330 from the late E. N. Holbrook was employed in the purchase of pulpit furniture, etc.; the tower-clock was given by Mrs. Mary W. Holbrook, clocks in the main auditorium and vestry by Mrs. C. V. Spear, and silverware by Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook, who also gave \$200 to the Ladies' Sewing Circle.

There was no pastor settled over the church after the discharge of the Rev. Dr. Russell, until May 10, 1881, when the Rev. Herbert A. Loring was settled. During the interim the pulpit was occupied successively by Revs. S. C. Kendall, Albert Bryant, H. C. Crane, George W. Blagden, D.D., D. W. Kilbourn, William Adams, L. H. Angier, and George C. Gordon. The Rev. Mr. Loring was dismissed Nov. 23, 1882, and on June 19, 1883, the Rev. Oliver S. Dean, the present pastor, was settled.

Methodist Episcopal Church.¹—An informal meeting of a few persons interested in the formation of a Methodist class was held Friday evening, July 26, 1878, when it was decided to organize a weekly class, which should meet for the first time the next Wednesday evening, July 31st, at the residence of Mr. Jos. W. Thayer. On that evening, July 31, 1878, the first class-meeting was held, twelve persons being present. The Rev. Joshua Monroe, of West Abington, acted as leader. On the following Wednesday evening the class met at the residence of Lewis Alden, who was chosen as the regular class-leader.

Three months afterwards it was thought wise to hold a prayer-meeting on one evening of the week. Such a meeting was held for the first time at Joseph W. Thayer's residence, with an attendance of about twenty-five. These prayer-meetings, held regularly on Monday evenings during the autumn and winter, had an increasing attendance, until on one occasion seventy-two were present. More than half of these, however, were from the Winthrop Congregational Church, and others still were from out of town—South Braintree, West Abington, Brockton, etc. Thus these meetings from house to house were kept up under the lead of a few persons of the Methodist persuasion and preference, until a strong desire was felt that, in order to make the movement already begun a more permanent one, there ought to be a formal organization of a society under the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The preliminary steps having been taken, and the necessary arrangements made, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1879, Rev. D. A. Whedon, D.D., presiding elder of the Providence District,

¹ By Rev. Howard E. Cook.

Providence (now N. E. Southern) Conference, visited the town and formally organized the Holbrook Methodist Episcopal Church, with seven members and two probationers. Truly a very small beginning! These original members were Lewis Alden, Mrs. Hattie S. Alden, Elmer F. Reynolds, Mrs. Georgiana Reynolds, Mrs. Emma O. Thayer, Mrs. Nancy A. Nickerson, and Edward Brewer. Probationers: Mrs. Abbie C. Hollis and Sarah W. Bates.

A desire for preaching services on the Lord's day soon prevailed, and on April 27, 1879, under the direction of the presiding elder, Rev. C. M. Comstock came to Holbrook and preached to the first congregation ever assembled in the town under the auspices of a Methodist Episcopal Church. Library Hall had been engaged, and the services were held therein. Eighty were present at this first preaching service. The Rev. B. L. Duckwall preached May 4th and 11th, after whom the Rev. D. C. Stevenson acted as preacher and pastor from May 18th to August 2d. In this brief time he made many friends in Holbrook, who were sadly pained, the past year, at the news of his death in the South. The pulpit was supplied August 9th and 16th by the Rev. A. M. Osgood, and the 23d and 30th by the Rev. W. C. Helt. Next came the pastorate of the Rev. Nelson Edwards, for six months—September 7th to March 7, 1880. During this time an attempt was made toward building a church. The Rev. Mr. Edwards succeeded in getting about six hundred dollars pledged, and sufficient collected to buy a lot for four hundred and fifty dollars, located on Plymouth Street, also to pay for the laying of a trench-work foundation for a church, thirty-one by forty. Here the work stopped. The first regularly-appointed preacher sent by the bishop was the Rev. E. M. Dunham, April 13, 1880. On the Saturday night on which he arrived in town, April 17, 1880, Library Hall was burned. Severe illness of his wife compelled him to resign his work in September, 1880, and the Rev. W. C. Endly was sent to fill out the remainder of the Conference year. The Rev. F. J. Ward was sent as the supply in 1881, and remained until ill health compelled him to resign in August ensuing. The Rev. Howard E. Cook, of Boston University School of Theology, succeeded to the vacancy. Unit-ing with the N. E. Southern Conference as a probationer in April, 1882, he was sent by the bishop as the second regularly-appointed pastor of the Holbrook Methodist Episcopal Church. Again in April, 1883, he was reappointed to a third year's pastorate.

The membership of the church has been increased as follows: The Rev. Mr. Edwards received two "by letter," the Rev. Mr. Dunham one "from probation,"

the Rev. Mr. Ward one "by letter" and one "from probation," and the Rev. Mr. Cook twenty-six "from probation" and nine "by letter." Thus the total number received is forty-seven. One, Otis Thayer, aged eighty-seven, is deceased; two have removed to Hopkinton without letter, one has been dismissed by letter to the South Braintree Methodist Episcopal Church, and one has been excluded for flagrant neglect of the means of grace. The present nominal membership is therefore forty-five. There are, besides, ten members on probation. Other Christians not formally united with the church are regularly associated with these in the religious work.

After Library Hall was burned, preaching services and other services on the Lord's day were held in the committee-room in the town hall building. Week-day services were continued from house to house. The loss by fire was considerable for this young, weak, and struggling church. There was no insurance. All was lost except the contribution-boxes and hymnals, which were found among the ruins, and such Sabbath-school books as were in the hands of scholars. A few weeks after the present pastorate began, the pastor initiated a movement towards building a church. He called a meeting of the stewards and trustees, and moved that the board of stewards and trustees serve as a building committee. This was carried, and the committee consisted of Lewis Alden, Wm. B. Crocker, and Edward Brewer. The preparations for building were then at once begun, and a subscription-book was started by the pastor, who also drew up some plans and specifications for a church, which were accepted by the committee, who gave him authority to solicit and receive bids thereon. This done, the carpenter's contract was given to Edward Brewer at two thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars. An additional cost was incurred by putting in Scotch cathedral glass, and other extras, amounting to about one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The church is thirty-one by fifty feet, with front projection six by twenty-three feet, and rear projection six by twelve feet, with a rear covered entrance and stairway to the pulpit recess. Six weeks after the building committee was chosen the lumber was hauled on to the church-lot, and in about three months the house was ready for dedication. The dedicatory services occurred Feb. 8, 1882. About fifteen hundred dollars was pledged in a day to remove all debt. The interior of the church is divided up as follows: main audience-room thirty-one by forty feet with pulpit recess six by twelve feet; lecture-room fifteen by twenty feet connected with former

by ground-glass windows; hallway eight by fifteen feet; library-room four by six feet; ladies' kitchen over lecture-room and hall, and connected with lower floor by stairway and dumb-waiter; seating capacity of whole church three hundred and fifty. Some improvements since the dedication have consisted of grading in front and also the concreting of walks, improving the library-room, and elevating and railing off a section for the choir. The whole church property is valued at about four thousand dollars. The parsonage property at present is about two hundred dollars. The Sunday-school was organized the third Sunday on which meetings were held, in Library Hall (May 11, 1879), with a membership or attendance of fifty-two. The present membership is one hundred and thirty, and the superintendent is Lewis Alden. There have been two special revival seasons during the present pastorate, in which nearly one hundred persons have taken a public stand for Christ. Many of these have been soundly converted, and are now in the church. Some were transient residents and gone from town. Some were members of the Winthrop Sabbath-school, while others are turned back into the world.

The above facts show a marked and rapid progress for the Holbrook Methodist Episcopal Church, especially during the present pastorate. Death has not broken into its ranks, and there have been steady accessions. In four years this church has acquired a property worth nearly forty-five hundred dollars, has become a regular appointment in the N. E. Southern Conference, and pays a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The parsonage tenement, of six rooms, is convenient, pleasant, and comfortable.

The church is doing a good and needed work, and its past success is felt to be the harbinger of far greater growth and power for good.

The officers of the church are as follows: Stewards, Lewis Alden (recording secretary), Wm. B. Crocker, Samuel C. Curtis, Alexander H. McGaw, Josiah W. Chamberlain, Chas. B. Boynton, Winslow P. Wilbur, Chas. C. Webster, and Franklin Z. Phillips; Trustees, Lewis Alden, Wm. B. Crocker, John I. Glover, Samuel C. Curtis, Franklin Z. Phillips, and Chas. C. Webster; Class-Leaders, Lewis Alden and Wm. B. Crocker.

On the first Sabbath of July, 1861, a few members of the Winthrop Congregational Sabbath-school organized a mission school in the engine-hall in South Randolph, which continued under their care until the spring of 1868. During the winter of 1867-68 a revival was commenced by the Methodist

brethren of North Bridgewater (now Brockton). As a result of the work the people wished a church organization, and in May the choice was made in favor of a Baptist society. On May 30th the church was constituted under the labors of the Rev. Benjamin I. Lane, with four members, viz., Paul Hollis, A. L. Russell, Emily F. Russell, and Sarah E. Belcher, and the Sabbath-school was given formally to the church. At the close of the year the membership was twenty-nine. The church was recognized by a council of Baptist Churches convened at South Randolph in a pine grove, on land of Mr. Thomas West, Sept. 14, 1868. On Dec. 10, 1870, the ground was broken for a church edifice by Samuel Ludden (age eighty-two) and Daniel Faxon, Jr., son of the donor of the land, Rev. J. K. Chase, pastor at East Stoughton Baptist Church, officiating.

The meagre records afford but little information for the years from 1870 to 1873, but they note the dedication of the church June 25, 1872, with a sermon by the Rev. William Lamson. The Rev. Mr. Lane continued to supply the pulpit until about November, 1869. After three years of supply by students and laymen, the church called the Rev. Benjamin Wheeler to be pastor, Nov. 1, 1872, who by faithful ministry greatly built up the society, twenty-two being added during his pastorate, which ended with his death, Aug. 25, 1876. Following him came the Rev. Richard M. Nott, who became a stated supply (residing in Wakefield) until his death, in December, 1879. Although but three were added to the church during his ministry, the fruit of his and others' labors was gathered in by his successor, the Rev. Clifton Fletcher, of Melrose, who still continues as a stated supply. Fifteen members were added during October and November, 1883. During the years 1882 and 1883 a debt of one thousand dollars was canceled and improvements made in the church, including furnaces, at an expense of nearly three hundred dollars.

Business.—Holbrook is emphatically a "shoe town." How completely this business overshadows all others is shown by the fact that in the census of 1880, out of a total value of manufactured products of two million thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars, all but six thousand dollars was in boots and shoes. The business dates back to the beginning of the century. Ephraim Lincoln was one of the pioneers, and others of the early manufacturers bore the characteristic names, known and honored in the town to-day, of Paine, Blanchard, Holbrook, White, Whitcomb, Faxon, etc. The sires laid the foundations, and the sons have proved themselves worthy successors. To-

day three of the largest firms do ninety per cent. of the entire business.

The house of Thomas White & Co. was founded in 1839 by the senior member of the present firm, Mr. Thomas White. In 1865, Mr. Edmund White, brother of Thomas, formed a partnership, under the style of T. & E. White, which continued until 1870, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Edmund White retiring, and a new partnership was formed consisting of Thomas White, T. Edgar and Henry M. White (his sons), which was known under the firm-name of Thomas White & Co. In 1873, Mr. M. Walker was admitted as a partner, but no change was made in the firm-name. The firm manufactures men's and women's kip, calf, buff, and split boots and shoes, and occupies a four-story building one hundred by thirty-six feet, with an L seventy by seventy-five feet. The factory is supplied with the latest improved machinery, and at all times presents a busy scene, as there are some four hundred and fifty people engaged in various ways. The sales for the last six years averaged six hundred thousand dollars per year, the goods going all over the United States. The firm also has a large manufactory at Great Falls, N. H., where, in a three-story building one hundred and seventy-five by thirty feet, employment is given to about one hundred and seventy-five hands. The business transactions of that establishment amount to about three hundred thousand dollars per year.

The boot and shoe business of Mr. Edmund White was established by him in 1848. The building occupied as a factory is one hundred and thirty by twenty-five feet, and three stories in height, with two wings, measuring one hundred and forty by thirty and one hundred and forty by thirty-five feet. About four hundred and fifty hands are employed, who manufacture on an average two thousand five hundred pairs per day, which are sold throughout the New England and Western States. Mr. White, who is sixty years of age, is a native of Holbrook.

Messrs. Whitcomb & Paine, manufacturers of men's and boys' calf boots, pegged and standard screw, occupy two buildings—the main structure being a four-story and basement building, one hundred and seventy by thirty feet, and the other eighty by twenty-five feet, containing three floors. About two hundred and twenty-five hands are employed, who turn out one hundred cases per day. The firm is one of the oldest in the town, having been established in 1861. The members are L. S. Whitcomb and C. H. Paine.

The firm of R. Thayer & Son, manufacturers of leather shoe-strings and dealers in leather remnants, was established about 1845 by Mr. Ezra Thayer. At

his death he was succeeded by his son, Royal Thayer, who later admitted his own son, Mr. E. Newton Thayer, to a partnership, thus constituting the present firm. Two buildings are utilized as factories, and from twenty-five to thirty hands are employed. The business is prosperous and increasing under its present intelligent management.

The following statistics of boot and shoe manufacture in the town are taken from the census of 1880:

Number of establishments.....	16
Employés (male) over 16.....	950
“ (female) “ “.....	202
Total wages paid during the year.....	\$445,000
Capital invested.....	487,600
Stock used.....	1,360,652
Value of product.....	2,007,700

Miscellaneous.—The only secret organization in the town is Holbrook Lodge, No. 1753, Knights of Honor, which was instituted Sept. 5, 1879. The charter members were R. P. Chandler, Dr. J. B. Kingsbury, J. T. Southworth, J. W. Hayden, Walter E. White, H. N. Clark, Z. A. French, W. R. Norton, H. F. Thayer, R. T. Pratt, C. H. French, Lewis Alden, George M. Patten, S. D. Chase, J. E. Daniels, T. P. White, E. F. Hayden, Charles Hayden, and Elihu A. Holbrook. The Dictators have been J. T. Southworth, George M. Patten, Z. A. French, and Lewis Alden. The present officers are: P. D., Lewis Alden; D., H. N. Clark; A. D., F. P. Butman; V. D., E. P. Rice; Chap., George M. Patten; R., J. E. Daniels; F. R., John Adams (2d); T., W. E. White; Guide, E. E. Paine; Guard, A. W. Pratt; Sent., C. W. Staples.

The village in the southern portion of the town, about two miles from the centre, is known as Brookville. Its former appellation was “Faxon's Corner.” It has a post-office and a Baptist Church, of which a sketch has been previously given in this article.

Holbrook's fire department consists of one steamer, one hand-engine (the latter located at Brookville), and a hook-and-ladder truck. The chief engineer is Mr. George W. Wilde.

Statistics.—The following table shows, under the appropriate headings, the most important statistical information relative to the town of Holbrook since its incorporation, compiled from official sources:

1872.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, John Adams, E. Wales Thayer, Lemuel S. Whitcomb; town clerk and treasurer, Frank W. Lewis; school committee, Frank W. Lewis (three years), Barton Howard (two years), Charles H. Paine (one year); auditors, Ludovicus Wild, Newton White, Nathaniel E. Hobart; constables, Samuel L. White, S. R. Hodge, Z. P. Jordan; fence-viewers, Hiram Belcher,

Thomas West, Royal Thayer; scaler of weights and measures, Warren Thayer; engineers of fire department, Edward Belcher, Samuel D. Chase; collector of taxes, Jacob Whitecomb.

Appropriations.—Schools (including repairs and incidentals), \$4300; highways, \$1300; general town expense, \$5200; State aid, \$1000; State and county tax, \$3500; total, \$15,300.

Valuation, May 1.—Personal estate, \$722,060; real estate, \$647,490; total, \$1,369,550.

Tax Rate, \$10 on \$1000.

Net Indebtedness, \$14,038.21.

1873.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, E. Wales Thayer, John Adams, Charles H. Belcher; town clerk and treasurer, David Blanchard; road commissioners, E. Wales Thayer (three years), Thomas West (two years), Washington L. Bates (one year). (Minor officers here omitted.)

Appropriations (including \$5436.08 for schools and \$1800 for highways), \$19,236.08.

Net Indebtedness, \$12,446.70.

1874.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, same as 1873; town clerk and treasurer, David Blanchard. (Minor officers here omitted.)

Appropriations (including \$5645.16 for schools and \$1800 for highways), \$20,845.16.

Net Indebtedness, \$8575.05.

1875.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, same as 1873; town clerk and treasurer, John Underhay. (Minor officers here omitted.)

Appropriations (including \$5645.94 for schools and \$1500 for highways), \$21,593.95.

Net Indebtedness, \$16,277.86.

1876.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, C. H. Belcher, Newton White, W. F. Gleason; town clerk and treasurer, John Underhay. (Minor officers here omitted.)

Appropriations (including \$5000 for schools and \$1000 for highways), \$23,000.

Net Indebtedness, \$13,065.51.

1877.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, Newton White, W. F. Gleason, R. T. Pratt; town clerk and treasurer, John Underhay. (Minor officers here omitted.)

Valuation.—Real estate, \$769,435; personal property, \$185,550; bank and corporation stock owned by residents of Holbrook and taxed by the State, \$577,500; total, \$1,532,485.

Tax Rate, \$11 on \$1000.

Appropriations (including \$5250 for schools and \$1600 for highways), \$19,250. (At the close of the fiscal year there was a balance due the town, over all indebtedness, of \$10,100.61, of which \$10,000 was due from the Franklin and Boylston Insurance Companies—\$5000 each.)

1878.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, Henry Newcomb, E. Frank Hayden, Samuel D. Chase; town clerk and treasurer, John Underhay. (Minor officers here omitted.)

Valuation.—Real estate, \$809,845; personal estate (not including bank and corporation stock), \$185,750; total, \$995,595.

Tax Rate, \$16.50 on \$1000.

Appropriations (including \$5000 for schools, \$1600 for highways, and \$6000 for fire department), \$24,600.

Orders Drawn on Treasurer (including \$7116.24 for fire department, and \$21,783.92 for town house and fixtures), \$44,596.71.

Net Indebtedness, \$19,780.62. (An itemized report of the town hall building committee gives the entire cost of the new hall, to replace the burned structure, as \$28,499.81.)

1879.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, J. T. Southworth, Samuel D. Chase, E. Frank Hayden; town clerk and treasurer, John Underhay. (Minor officers here omitted.)

Valuation.—Real estate, \$829,550; personal (not including stock), \$182,145; total, \$1,011,695.

Valuation of Town Property, \$53,750.

Tax Rate, \$14 on \$1000.

Appropriations (including \$5000 for schools, \$2200 for highways, \$4000 for paupers, and \$2000 for fire department), \$19,400.

Net Indebtedness, \$18,156.11

Miscellaneous Statistics.—Number of voters, 551 (an increase of 47 over 1878); number of polls assessed, 653 (increase of 63 over 1878); houses, 385 (increase of 38 over 1878).

1880.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, Samuel D. Chase, John Adams, E. Frank Hayden; town clerk and treasurer, J. T. Southworth. (Minor officers omitted here.)

Valuation.—Real estate, \$834,740; personal estate (not including stock), \$230,125; total, \$1,064,865.

Tax Rate, \$15 on \$1000.

Appropriations (including \$5000 for schools, \$2000 for highways, and \$3500 for paupers), \$24,475.

Net Indebtedness, \$11,480.83.

1881.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, overseers of the poor, town clerk and treasurer, same as 1880. (Minor officers here omitted.)

Valuation.—Real estate, \$836,765; personal (not including stock), \$219,670; total, \$1,056,435.

Tax Rate, \$16 on \$1000.

Appropriations (including \$5000 for schools, \$4000 for steamer-house, and \$3500 for new school-house), \$33,475.

Net Indebtedness, \$17,631.80.

1882.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, John Adams, Samuel G. Chase, Abram C. Holbrook; town clerk and treasurer, J. T. Southworth. (Minor town officers here omitted.)

Valuation.—Real estate, \$831,490; personal (not including stock), \$152,805; total, \$984,295.

Tax Rate, \$19 on \$1000.

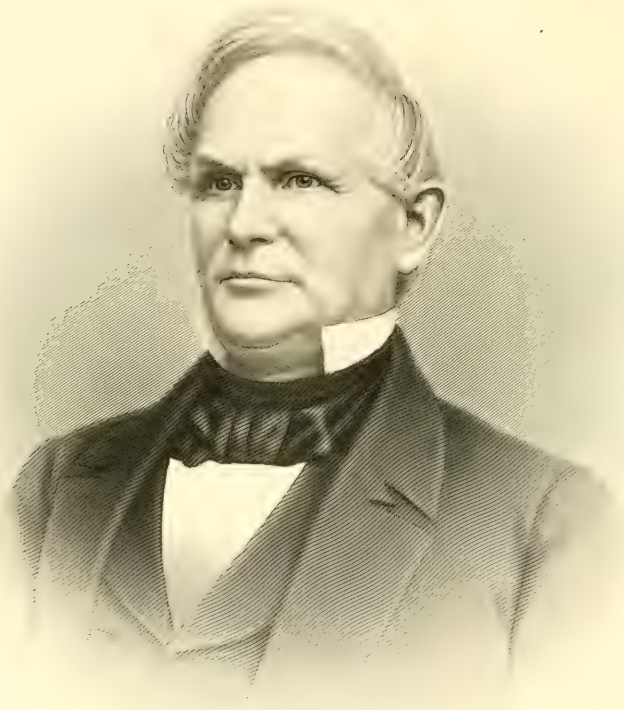
Appropriations (including \$5500 for schools, \$2000 for highways, and \$3800 for paupers), \$27,015.

Net Indebtedness, \$20,942.99.

1883.

Town Officers.—Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, Abram C. Holbrook, Willard F. Gleason, Samuel D. Chase; town clerk and treasurer, J. T. Southworth. (Minor town officers here omitted.)

Valuation.—Real estate, \$855,120; personal (not including stock), \$164,211; total, \$1,019,331.



F. M. Johnson

Tax Rate, \$16.50 on \$1000.

Appropriations (including \$5800 for schools, \$2000 for highways, and \$3500 for paupers), \$23,550.

Net Indebtedness, \$20,000.

1884.

Town Officers.—Moderator, Francis Gardner; town clerk and treasurer, J. T. Southworth; selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, Willard F. Gleason, Abram C. Holbrook, C. H. Belcher; road commissioners, J. W. Paine, Charles W. Paine; trustee public library, John Underhay; school committee, M. Anna Wood; constables, S. L. White, W. O. Crooker, C. W. Wilde, Newton Hollis, S. A. Allen, Patrick Reardon, G. F. Nickerson.

Vote on License.—Yes, 103; no, 212.

Appropriations.—Schools, \$6500; highways, \$3200; State tax, \$1300; county tax, \$1000; poor, \$4000; interest, \$1300; town debt, \$2000; cemeteries, \$100; library, \$800; town officers, \$1000; general expenses, \$800; State aid, \$500; fire department, \$1000; memorial day, \$100; new roads, sidewalks, etc., \$875; enforcing the liquor laws, \$500; school supplies, \$300; night police, \$500.

It was voted that there be a vigorous enforcement of the liquor laws, and that the appropriation for the same be put in the hands of the Law and Order League. The selectmen and Messrs. J. T. Southworth and George W. Paine were appointed a committee to investigate the subject of water supply for the town.

Population.—In 1875, 1726; in 1880, 2130. Of the latter 1092 were males and 1038 females. By the census of 1880 there were in the town 11 white males and 12 white females, aged 21 and over, who could not write, and 23 persons aged 10 and over, who could not read.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. N. HOLBROOK.

E. N. Holbrook was born in East Randolph (now Holbrook), Mass., Oct. 31, 1800. He was the second son and fifth child of Deacon Elisha and Anna Holbrook. He came of an ancestry distinguished for energy of character, piety, devotion to principle, and zeal in their religious faith, and he united in his own character those traits in a high degree. His opportunities for an education in his youth were fair, and were well improved. Instead, however, of pursuing his studies through a collegiate course he early devoted his attention to business, and at the age of twenty he, in company with others, engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He soon withdrew from the firm, however, and established himself alone in the same line of business. He may be ranked as one of the pioneers in that branch of manufacture for which Massachusetts has since become so famous. From the outset he was successful, and during the

long course of his business life it has been remarked of him that he seldom, if ever, failed in any of his undertakings. For a period of nearly half a century he conducted a boot- and shoe-manufactory, always alone, until within a few years of his death he admitted his son, E. Everett Holbrook, as partner.

During the last twenty years of his life his interests outside his manufactory had grown to be so extensive as to demand most of his attention, and much of his time was spent as a dealer in stocks in Boston.

His methods of business were straightforward and direct; scorning subterfuge and finesse, he met all issues squarely as they arose, and by his life's work and its results he furnished indubitable proof of the truth of the old adage, "Honesty is the best policy." He possessed in an eminent degree those qualities that command success, and to his infinite credit, be it said, he applied the results of that success to no selfish end. Not only the town hall, the beautiful Winthrop church edifice, to the erection of which he was so liberal a contributor, not only the public library which he endowed, but even the town itself stands as a monument to his memory, bearing as it does his name in token of the munificent donation of fifty thousand dollars to the new town (in event of its establishment), in order, as he said, "that the people might be permanently benefited and begin their history as a municipality free from debt, and in more propitious circumstances than most of the other debt-incumbered towns of the Commonwealth."

He was one of the prime movers and most active agents in securing the establishment of the new town, but unfortunately he did not live to see his wish fully consummated. His last visit to Boston, only a few days before his death, was to confer with the committee appointed by the Legislature to determine as to the advisability of establishing the new town. The committee reported favorably, the town was set apart, but Mr. Holbrook had ceased his earthly cares and labors.

He died Feb. 5, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his age. Nature had blessed him with a fine physique, a genial, pleasant countenance, and commanding presence. View his character in what light we may, it was such as to command admiration not only as a strong, successful man of business, as a philanthropic citizen, but as a loving, tender husband and father. He married Relief, daughter of Samuel and Relief Linfield. She died March 19, 1883, aged seventy-nine years and seven months. Their children were two daughters and one son,—Relief L. (afterwards the wife of Rev. Charles V. Spear, principal and proprietor of Maplewood Institute, at Pittsfield, Mass.

died April 26, 1883), E. Everett (married Mary J., daughter of Rev. Dr. Ezekiel Russell), and Mary W. The son and last-named daughter are still living.

THOMAS WHITE.

Thomas White was born in East Randolph (now Holbrook), Mass., April 30, 1816. He attended the common schools of his town, and also the Pittsfield (N. H.) Academy, graduating from this institution in 1836. His father was a pioneer in the shoe manufacturing industry, commencing that business in East Randolph in 1810. At that early day very primitive methods were in use, machinery for the purpose was unknown, and the unpretentious little shops where shoes were made by hand were very insignificant affairs compared with the vast establishments where, operated by steam, hundreds of odd-looking machines shape, fashion, and finish the foot-gear of the present generation. At the time of which we speak there were no railroads, and each manufacturer would make up a load of shoes or boots, and with his team proceed to cart them to market to dispose of them, and having done so would return home to repeat the process. During his boyhood, when not attending school, Mr. White worked in the shop with his father, and upon his return from Pittsfield, at the age of twenty, he determined to follow boot and shoemaking as a business. For a few years he worked for others, but in 1839 he commenced business for himself. It was a very small beginning. All that was required in the way of an outfit was a cutting-board, a few patterns, and a knife. Mr. White had, however, youth, strength, energy, ambition and good business capacity, and all of these he put as capital stock into his business. From the beginning he was successful, and so rapidly did his business increase that in 1843 he found it advisable to admit a partner, and Samuel Whitcomb was admitted, the firm being White & Whitcomb. This relation was soon terminated by the death of Mr. Whitcomb. Though still a young man, Mr. White had come to hold a prominent place in the community. He employed quite a number of hands, and his factory became quite a source of revenue to the little village. In the mean time he had also established a general store in the village, having for partners during the eight years he was connected with it Mr. F. H. Keith, now a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia, and Mr. Adolphus Clark, who has since been successful in business in London, England. In October, 1842, he married Miss Harriet E. Keith, of Bridgewater, a sister of Mr. F. H. Keith,

his partner in the store. Mr. White was one of the few who successfully met and weathered the great financial storm of 1857-58. During those terrible months there were hundreds of level-headed, far-seeing business men unable, notwithstanding their most heroic endeavors, to breast the tide, but having his business well in hand, and by the exercise of clear foresight and good judgment, Mr. White passed the crisis and met all liabilities dollar for dollar. The war of the Rebellion following soon after, Mr. White, in common with other manufacturers, lost all his Southern trade, which had been quite extensive. Taking advantage of the demands of the occasion, however, he at once began making army boots and shoes, dealing sometimes directly with the government, but more largely with New York merchants. This branch of business was continued until the close of the war caused a cessation of the demand.

In 1866, Mr. White took his brother, Edmund White, into partnership with him, the firm being T. & E. White. Up to about this time it had been the custom of manufacturers to dispose of their goods through commission-houses or selling agents. Believing, however, it would accrue to their benefit to distribute their own products, they opened a wholesale boot and shoe-store on Pearl, near Milk Street, Boston, Thomas superintending the selling of the goods, while Edmund had charge of the manufacturing at East Randolph. Mr. White at once took rank as one of the leading business men of Boston. Under his management the business during the next two years increased so rapidly as to necessitate increased facilities for production, and they purchased the large four-story steam-factory built by Spear, Sprague & Co., and which admirably suited their requirements. The firm had now become one of the largest and most influential houses in the trade.

In 1871, Mr. Edmund White withdrew from the firm, and soon established a large business of his own in the same village. Upon the withdrawal of his brother, Mr. White admitted his two sons, T. Edgar and Henry M. White, as partners, assuming the firm-name of Thomas White & Co. In 1872 the great fire in Boston left their store, like all others situated in what is known as the "burned district," in ashes. Some of their stock was saved, but they experienced heavy losses by the failure of the insurance companies. Although they suffered temporary inconvenience by their inability to secure advantageous quarters, yet their business continued to increase so rapidly that during that year they took another partner, Mr. Marcellus Walker, of Cambridge, who for many years had been their salesman, and who



Thomas White



had proven himself an efficient business man. As soon as possible they established themselves at the corner of Pearl and High Streets, near their old quarters, and, in order to keep pace with the demands of their trade, they purchased and fitted for their use the meeting-house situated near their factory. At present their ranks among the largest factories of Eastern Massachusetts, and they turn out weekly from six to nine hundred cases of goods.

In 1880 they still further enlarged their business by securing a factory in Great Falls, N. H., one hundred and seventy-five feet long, three stories in height, and capable of turning out fifteen hundred pairs of shoes per day. In 1883 they secured a large factory in Boston, where they can produce from two to three thousand pairs of boots per day. The productions of this firm rank as standard goods throughout the United States.

Mr. White's business career has been in many respects an exceptional one. But few of those who are referred to to-day as our "self-made men" have passed through so many severe ordeals, met with so many heavy losses, and yet paid at all times and in full all obligations. While phenomenally successful from a business point of view, Mr. White has always been liberal and public-spirited, and has found time to fill honorably and creditably many positions of public trust. He has held many town offices, and twice represented his district in the State Legislature. In politics he was a Whig in ante-bellum days, and since the organization of the Republican party he has always given his support to that party.

Mr. White has done much toward making Holbrook the beautiful village it is, and is justly regarded by the citizens of that place as one of their benefactors.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MEDFIELD.

BY W. S. TILDEN.

THIS region of country lying to the southwest of Boston was, when first known to white men, the home of several Indian tribes. Among these were the Naticks, the Neponsets, and to the westward of Norfolk County, the Nipmucks. These tribes were at the beginning of their acquaintance with the English settlers quite friendly to them; indeed, when John Oldham and three others, in 1633, went overland as far as the Connecticut River, he found the same

friendly disposition existing among the Indians all along his journey. It was only after the encroachments of the whites upon their domain, and after some wrongs committed by the English, that the temper of the Indians toward them suffered a change. The aboriginal tribes scattered over this part of the country were known under the general designation of "Massachusetts;" and Charles River was at first known to Englishmen as the "Massachusetts River." There is no account extant of any exploration of Charles River Valley during the first decade after the establishment of the Bay colony, though doubtless it was not long before adventurous pioneers became acquainted with the general features of this region.

The territory south and east of Charles River was claimed by the tribe of the Neponsets, whose domain included the river of that name. Their sachem, Chickatabot, was very friendly to the English from the first, forming treaties and agreements with both the Plymouth and Bay colonies. About 1632, William Pynchon, of Boston, afterwards of Springfield, purchased of Chickatabot the territory lying between Charles River and Neponset River. The town of Medfield was included in that purchase, together with several other towns of Norfolk County as far south as the Rhode Island line; though the southern boundaries of that purchase were very indefinite, and misunderstanding arose between the settlers and the Indians many years afterwards. It is doubtful if the limits were very clearly defined at the time of purchase, as, in 1635, the colonial government called for any persons who were present at the time of the purchase, or who knew where the boundaries were, to come forward and testify. There was no response, great numbers of the Indians having been swept off by the smallpox in 1633, among them the sachem, Chickatabot.

Dedham was incorporated in 1636, and included "all the lands on the easterly and southerly side of Charles River not formerly granted to any Towne or particular person." Roxbury had been already set off from the Pynchon purchase, and Dedham, when it was founded, appears to have taken in all that was left of it, or the territory of nine or ten of the present towns of Norfolk County.

Medfield was a part of Dedham for fifteen years, but this part of the town is seldom mentioned in the early records of Dedham. Special attention seems to have been first drawn to this region on account of the wide expanse of meadows lying along Charles River, and at the mouths of its tributary streams near this place. The name given by the aborigines to the valley of Charles River above Natick, for several

miles southward, was "Boggestow," variously spelled, as were most words in the ancient papers and records. From all that we can gather, the name seems to have been more particularly applied to the meadows and uplands lying on the west side of the river, which were not in the Neponset lands, but belonged to the Naticks or Nipmucks, probably the Naticks. But the Dedham people were accustomed to speak of all this west end of their township as Boggestow; sometimes designating it as "lying near Boggestow." In 1642, Dedham granted to one of its citizens a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, "to lie in or about that place called Boggestow, or not far from thence." This farm lay on the east side of the river and was afterwards bought in by the selectmen of Medfield, no settlement having been made upon it.

The meadows in those days being much dryer than at present, and being kept clear of bushes by the annual fires of the Indians, produced great quantities of grass of such quality that it was very highly valued by the early settlers, as it furnished an available supply of fodder for their cattle during the winter seasons. This was probably one of the chief inducements to men to look for a place of settlement in this immediate vicinity.

There were several open plains hereabouts before the land had been cleared by white men, as, indeed, there were in various portions of the Indian country. They are often mentioned by the writers of those days. The forests were quite open, and much grass for pasturage was found in them.

During the fifteen years above mentioned, prior to the incorporation of the town of Medfield, there were no actual settlers upon its territory. In all the earliest records there is not only no reference to any such fact, but everything indicates the contrary, though many persons have supposed that this part of Dedham had been previously overspread by settlers, and these "set off" as is the case now when new towns are formed. We are not to conceive of any buildings erected here in those days, except, perhaps, a cowpen and a rude shelter for the keeper of the herds that found pasturage here during the summer; as we read in very early records of "herd-house plain," which was the level stretch of land lying along the Dedham road a mile east of the present village. It is also spoken of as "the cow-pen."

Settlement.—The first known movement for the formation of a new settlement here was made in 1649. It was started by Dedham men, though they were soon joined in the enterprise by people from other towns. The scheme was to make a new town out of a portion of Dedham and a corresponding portion of

land belonging to the colony and lying on the west side of the river, so including the river and the wide meadows on both sides.

A petition was sent to the General Court for a grant of land on the west side, four miles north and south by three miles east and west, which was granted and laid out. This land, which was long called "the old grant," corresponds very nearly to what is now East Medway. After this petition was granted, the town of Dedham set off a portion of its territory lying on Charles River, about four miles north and south and three miles east and west. This grant from Dedham corresponds very nearly (perhaps exactly) with the present extent of the town of Medfield. It is described as being in the "west end of the bounds of Dedham next Boggestow." The men authorized by the town of Dedham to lay it out accomplished their work in the spring of 1650. The orders of the court in regard to the laying out of the land on the west side of the river were also obeyed about the same time by Robert Kayne and Edward Jackson. At the acceptance of their report by the General Court, in May, it is stated that the court, in answer to the request of the inhabitants of Dedham, "doe order that it shalbe called [Meadfield]." The brackets seem to indicate that the name had not then been decided upon, but that it was afterwards inserted. Various conjectures have been offered as to the reason for the selection of the name for the new town. One is that the open field where the village was afterwards built, lying on the way from Dedham to the Boggestow meadows and very near them, was called the "meadow field," and hence "Meadfield." Another is that, as there were open fields in the north and south parts of the town, the plain where the settlement was commenced, lying midway between them, was called the "mid field." The most probable reason is that the towns of Medfield and Dedham in Old England, lying near each other, and many of the early settlers coming from that vicinity, the towns were named by them in honor of their former homes. We know that this was the case with Dedham, and there is little doubt that the name of this town was adopted for a similar reason.

It was decided at a Dedham town-meeting that "in consideration of their town rights in the meadows," the settlers should pay that town the sum of one hundred pounds. This was afterwards reduced to fifty pounds, but it goes to show in what estimation the meadows were held at that time. Nothing is said of the value of the rest of the land that was set off.

A committee was chosen by the inhabitants of the

town of Dedham to manage all affairs relating to the "erecting, disposing, and government of the said village" of Medfield. It consisted of Ralph Wheelock, Thomas Wight, Robert Hinsdell, Henry Chickering, John Dwight, Peter Woodward, and Eleazar Lusher. The first three were men foremost in the new settlement; the next three were men who proposed to stay in and act for the town of Dedham; and Eleazar Lusher was clerk of the town and kept the record of proceedings until the new town was fully recognized. Those records, in his characteristic handwriting, are still preserved among the town papers.

The "society for removing to Medfield" was organized by the signing of a curious agreement, probably drawn up by Ralph Wheelock, the "founder of Medfield." This agreement provided, (1) That all persons receiving grants of land from the new town should become subject to all rightful orders of town government; (2) that all questions or differences between them should be settled by reference or arbitration without carrying matters into court; (3) that no person should be allowed to become a townsman but such as were honest, peaceable, and free from scandal and erroneous opinions; (4) that none of the inhabitants for seven years to come should let any piece of land received by grant from the town for the space of a year together, except by consent of the selectmen, unless it be to some member of the society.

How many signed the agreement at this time is unknown. It is certain that some of those whose names are appended signed it years afterwards, at the time they were accepted as townsmen; and some who signed at the beginning never removed to the new settlement.

It was provided that no man's house-lot should exceed twelve or fall short of six acres; its size, between these limits, to be determined by his wealth and the size of his family. Also, that all who received house-lots should be settled at Medfield before the end of May, 1651, and that no person should receive lands but those who intended to become actual settlers. The first highways were established preparatory to rendering the town capable of being suitably laid out in house-lots; but all records of those earliest highways are lost. There was a bridge built across Charles River near the present town farm; a road from it eastward through the town to Dedham. It is impossible now to tell on which side of Mount Nebo the first road ran. From this road, at the centre of the town, a road ran northerly, now North Street, and another south, near what is now Pleasant Street. The meeting-house lot and the cemetery were laid out

about the same time, though there is no record extant.

The first thirteen house-lots were laid out June 19, 1650. These were scattered along Main, North, Green, Frairy, South, and Philip Streets. The first thirteen settlers were Ralph Wheelock, John Ellis, Samuel Bullen, Daniel Morse, James Allen, Joseph Clark, Francis Hamant, John Turner, John Frairy, Timothy Dwight, Robert Hinsdale, Thomas Wight, and John Wight. It appears that good timber trees near the village grew only along the brook, and strict orders were made in regard to the use of them, they having been reserved for the use of the town.

Dedham surrendered its jurisdiction to the settlers above named Jan. 11, 1651, and in May of the same year the town was incorporated by act of the General Court, the forty-third in the colony in the order of incorporation. During these months accessions to their number were being made and new house-lots granted on North, South, and Bridge Streets.

The first minister of Medfield was Rev. John Wilson, Jr., who commenced his pastorate in December, 1651. He built his house where the town hall now stands. Public worship was conducted at the houses of the settlers for the first two or three years.

The first family to remove to their Medfield home was that of Samuel Bullen, whose house stood near Philip Street. The first mill was built by George Barber in 1652. It stood on Mill Brook, a little way below where it is crossed by Elm Street. It was sold the same year to Henry Adams, and a few years afterwards superseded by a mill above the bridge on Elm Street, which was burned by the Indians and never rebuilt.

The first meeting-house was commenced about 1653. It was a small, plain building, with a thatched roof, and stood where the Unitarian house of worship now stands. It was not completed and furnished till 1656.

The meadows were laid out in grants to the owners of house-lots in 1652, and the following year the lands easily accessible to cultivation were also divided, according to the rules of division,—that is, by persons and estates, each member of the household being appraised at ten pounds. The same year the town clerk commenced his records of births, deaths, and marriages, and the town has an unbroken record from that year down to the present.

In 1653 Mr. Wheelock took up a contribution in this town in aid of Harvard College. The same year we have a record of certain men being chosen to burn the woods. The custom of burning over all the waste lands in November of each year, which was derived

from the aborigines, was continued for many years by the settlers, in order that the underbrush on the public lands might not prevent the pasturage of cattle upon them.

The principal town business for the years preceding 1660 was granting house-lots to new-comers, the division of wood-lands, laying out roads in various sections of the town and on both sides of the river, adopting orders in regard to fences and bounds, to the yoking and ringing of swine, and providing the town with a "pair of stocks."

A school "for the education of the children" was established in 1655, at the town's expense, and Mr. Wheelock was appointed schoolmaster. In 1657 Medfield contained forty families. It had, also, an "ordinary," or place of public entertainment. The State tax was paid in eighteen and one-half bushels of wheat.

Our territory west of the river was enlarged in 1659 by what was called the "new grant," two miles east and west, and four miles north and south. It is now included in the westerly part of Medway and Holliston. All owners of house-lots shared in this land, it being mostly laid out in large parcels of from fifty to one hundred and fifty acres each. Soon after this date men began to settle on the west side of the river.

The first school-house was built in 1666, eighteen feet long and fourteen feet wide. It evidently stood on the meeting-house common, near what is now the corner of North Street and Janes Avenue.

The first emigration from this town took place about 1670, when the Hinsdales, Plimptons, and Frairys removed to the Connecticut Valley. At about the same date a post-road from Boston to Hartford was established, and a way laid out from Medfield to Mendon; and the business of tanning leather was commenced by Samuel Rockwood, near the present railroad junction in the north part of the town. A tax was levied upon the inhabitants of Medfield, in aid of Harvard College, amounting to £2 4s. 2d.

In 1672, John Awashamog (Indian), of Natick, laid claim to our territory west of Charles River. It was settled by the payment to him of twenty-one pounds. It would seem by this that the region now Medway was originally the possession of the Natick tribe.

Sixty-two persons at Medfield subscribed various sums in money and produce towards the "new brick college." The total amount was £25 1s. In this they were joined by men at "the farms," now Sherborn. In 1675 Medfield had seventy-seven land proprietors.

The Indian War.—The year 1676 is memorable for King Philip's war and the burning of the town. In the hostilities of the previous summer Mendon had been abandoned, leaving Medfield the frontier town in this direction. After the great fight at the Narragansett swamp in December, the Indians formed themselves into small bands for the purpose of falling upon remote and defenseless settlements. On the 10th of February they attacked Lancaster, burned the town, and carried its inhabitants into captivity. On the reception of the news, Mr. Wilson addressed a letter to the Governor and Council containing an urgent and pathetic appeal for aid. He states that Capt. Oakes had just arrived from Lancaster, and reported the Indians apparently bending their course towards this place. In answer to this appeal the Governor sent a hundred or so of soldiers during the week, who were quartered upon the inhabitants in different parts of the town. Signs of the approaching enemy were discovered on the 20th, and a watch was kept through the night. In spite of this precaution, however, the savages stealthily secreted themselves about the houses and in the out-buildings, and when the watch was taken off, at daybreak, they commenced firing houses and barns in every direction. The soldiers, scattered as they were, could do but little against the enemy for a time; but as soon as the people were fairly aroused they fired the cannon as a signal to Dedham, at which the Indians, taking fright, retreated over the bridge across the river, setting the bridge on fire as they went. Across the river, on a hill, in full view of the burning buildings, they had a grand feast. Thirty-two houses, besides barns, two mills, and other buildings were destroyed, about half of the entire number in the settlement. The houses in the centre of the village were saved. Four houses burned were on the west of the river in what is now East Medway. The cattle and horses were generally lost with the barns. The loss of property was estimated at more than two thousand pounds, and it is said that "seventeen or eighteen persons were slain or mortally wounded, besides others dangerously hurt." Our records contain the names of seventeen who lost their lives at this time. Hubbard relates that some were taken alive and carried off captives, but we have no certain knowledge of any who suffered this terrible fate.

Notice of the attack was immediately sent to the Governor, who at once dispatched another company of soldiers hither; but not finding the enemy, they pushed on to Marlborough. It is by no means probable that King Philip was near this place at the time of the attack, notwithstanding all the traditions

about his having been seen on his black horse, careering through the town, leaping the fences, etc. Those who lived in those times, and who wrote a full account of the war, tell us that Medfield was destroyed by Monaco, who boasted of the deed at Groton, and at the same time threatened many other places. He was executed at Boston the following September. Mr. Wilson's house was open to care for the wounded soldiers who were obliged to remain here, some of them for three months, with the surgeon to attend them.

The Indians did not appear here again till the last of April, when a fresh force of horse and foot was sent out against them; and on the 6th of May they were finally routed at Boggestow Pond, near Sherborn. They lingered in small force around this vicinity for some time afterwards, and small parties of soldiers went out to hunt Indians during the summer. But after Philip's death, in August, they were seen no more, though alarms were given for several years afterwards, which caused the people here great uneasiness, but no disasters followed beyond the burning of a mill at Rockville.

The General Court granted some little relief to the sufferers by this calamity, chiefly in the way of remitting taxes. It was several years before the town recovered from the stroke; but most of the houses were finally rebuilt on the original sites. One of the mills destroyed was that of Henry Adams, before referred to, and the other was a mill on Boggestow Brook, now in Medway.

In 1680, the first resident physician of whom we have any record, Dr. Return Johnson, built his house on North Street. He practiced medicine here upwards of twenty years.

In 1685, Josias, grandson of Chickatabot, asserted a claim to the land embraced within the limits of Medfield; the town settled with him by the payment of four pounds ten shillings. The land had been already paid for by Mr. Pyncheon, but as no deed could be found the matter was compromised.

Mr. Wilson, the first minister of Medfield, died in 1691, and it was not till six years afterwards that his successor, Rev. Joseph Baxter, was settled. At that date, 1697, the membership of the Parish Church was sixty-five; twenty-five men and forty women. A few of the members lived in that part of Dedham which is now called Walpole.

The Black Swamp lands were laid out in 1702, to the "proprietors," of whom there were now one hundred and twenty-three. Of these at least twenty-seven lived west of the river.

The first meeting-house had become somewhat dilapidated, and it was now insufficient for the accom-

modation of the people; it was removed in 1706, and replaced by a new one on the same spot, which stood eighty-three years. There is no definite description of that house. We know that in it the men were required to sit on one side, and the women on the other.

Division of the Town.—The subject of dividing the town began to be seriously agitated in 1712. Indeed, at the time the new meeting-house was built, those living west of the river were promised a refunding of half the amount paid by them in case a meeting-house should be built in that part of the town within twenty years. In 1713, the west side people sent a petition to the General Court; a committee was chosen to visit the place and report, which they did, and they reported in favor of a division of the town. It was divided by an act of the Legislature, passed October 25th. Since that date, Charles River has been the western boundary of Medfield. Those set off at this time to form the town of Medway constituted about one-third of the householders, and they possessed about the same proportion of the wealth.

Until 1720, but one school had been kept in town, and that at the Centre. At this time it was ordered that a school be kept a part of the time in the north and a part of the time in the south part of the town.

In these days, when there was no artificial heat in the meeting-houses, and those who came from a distance remained through to hear the two sermons, it was common for neighbors to join together and build what was called a "noon-house" near the meeting-house, into which they could go between sermons, eat their dinner, and make themselves comfortable. Several of these noon-houses, in old times, stood on the meeting-house common here. That kind of building is described as being some fifteen feet square, opening toward the south, with conveniences for building an open fire at the opposite end.

Medfield sent at least eleven soldiers into the army to fight against the French and Indians in 1722. At this date the town was held to answer for not maintaining a grammar-school according to law. The law required that every town having a hundred householders should maintain a school capable of fitting boys for the college. The selectmen replied that they had but ninety-four families; but the school was established.

The protest of the Medfield meadow owners against the Natick Dam was first made in 1723. The owner of the dam at that time was compelled to remove it on account of its preventing the drainage of the meadows.

A movement for the division of the county of Suf-

folk was started in 1731. The division did not take place till more than sixty years later.

Mr. Baxter's health declining, the town settled Mr. Jonathan Townsend as his colleague early in 1745; but Mr. Baxter dying in May of the same year, Mr. Townsend became his successor in the old parish pastorate. A portion of the church was dissatisfied with him, and there was much dissension for a long time. Several members withdrew; some united with a Baptist Church in Boston and commenced holding Baptist meetings in Medfield about 1752.

There are no records of the old parish church during the ministry of John Wilson. In 1738 Mr. Baxter commenced a regular book of records for the church, copying into it, evidently from his private papers, the list of members at the beginning of his pastorate, as well as the admissions to the church thereafter. This record was continued by his successors. Mr. Townsend built his house on a lot granted him by the town opposite the meeting-house. The house was that long afterwards made into a straw-shop by Walter Janes.

In early times it is said that shad and alewives ran up Charles River to their breeding grounds. About the middle of the century complaint was made that they were prevented by the obstructions in the river, and this town took action in reference to their removal. Further action was taken in regard to the same subject as late as 1785.

During the French and Indian war this town furnished its quota of men to serve in the army. In the rolls at the office of the Secretary of State are found the names of forty-five men who served a longer or shorter time in that war. In 1756, when the unfortunate Acadians were driven from their homes and dispersed through the colonies, several of them were quartered upon Medfield. Some of them remained here until 1766, when the town made an appropriation "to enable the French neutrals to return to Canada."

Three new school-houses were built in the town about 1760.

The Revolutionary Spirit.—Medfield entered most heartily into the struggle for maintaining the rights of the people against the claims of the crown, and during the Revolutionary period we discover many indications of a spirit that would hardly have been expected of our quiet, steady-going citizens. After the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, Seth Clark, the representative, received very pointed instructions. Referring to the loyalty of our people, and their efforts to maintain the dignity of his

Majesty's arms, they protest that they have received a most unkind return, and express the hope that the remonstrances that were about to be made would bring redress. At the same time, the representative is instructed that he is by no means to express an acquiescence, or even a willing submission to the acts of Parliament. The instructions close with these words: "Honor the king, but save the country."

It was voted that these instructions be put on file "as a memorial to ages yet unborn of the present generation's high sense of the importance of our natural and charter liberties."

In 1767, resolutions were adopted discountenancing the use of imported articles, especially articles of luxury, and recommending the encouragement of our own manufacturers. In addition, the representative was urged to contribute his part to the "entire abolition of that standing reproach to the nations of Christendom,—the slave trade."

Rev. Mr. Townsend resigned his pastorate in 1769, and was succeeded, two years later, by Rev. Thomas Prentiss as pastor of the old parish church.

The town voted, in 1770, that they "applaud and agree to, and will conform their conduct agreeable to the non-importation agreement entered into by the truly patriotic merchants of Boston, so far as it may relate to themselves." In 1773 voted that "the representative of this town be and hereby is instructed to use his best endeavors in the General Assembly to have the full exercise of our just and invaluable rights and liberties restored, secured, and established on a just and constitutional foundation; also that he use his utmost influence to have a final period put to that most cruel, inhuman, and unchristian practice, the slave trade."

In 1774, the town voted compliance with the agreement and resolves adopted by the Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia in October; also voted that those resolutions be entered on the Medfield records. One hundred and fifty-three Medfield men signed their names as personally complying with and indorsing those resolutions. The list embraces, with scarcely an exception, the entire voting population.

In accordance with one of the resolves, a committee of seven was appointed to observe the conduct of men toward the measures of Congress, and to publish the names of all such as were found hostile to the interests of American liberty.

During the exciting times of 1774–75, town-meetings were held by adjournment from week to week. A committee of five was chosen as a committee of correspondence. One-fourth of the able-bodied men

were enrolled as minute-men, and put under drill, to be compensated for their time by the town,—that is, for three half-days a week.

By the rolls at the State-House we learn that at the Lexington alarm, Capt. Sabin Mann and his company of twenty-seven minute-men marched from Medfield, April 19, and were in service twelve days. Besides these, another company of fifty-four officers and men marched at the same time, though their services were not on that occasion retained. In all, eighty-two men from Medfield took the field at the Lexington alarm.

When the Bunker Hill alarm came, Capt. Chenery started for the scene of action; and though he with his men did not arrive in time to take part in that battle, they served in the siege of Boston.

In the instructions voted to the representative in 1776 is the following: "Whereas, the King, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, have declared their right to bind us in all cases whatsoever. We, therefore, if the Congress declare the colonies independent of Great Britain, will support said declaration with our lives and fortunes."

As the struggle of those seven years of war went on, the citizens of this town bore their part with fidelity. They were constantly called upon to furnish men, material, and provisions for the army. From first to last, one hundred and fifty-four men are known to have been in the Revolutionary service, of whom forty-two were in the Continental army.

The first public library in this town was opened in 1786; it was called the "Medfield Social Library," and was owned in shares of four dollars each. It is said to have contained about seven hundred volumes.

The parish meeting-house of 1706 was replaced by a new one, on the same spot, in 1789. The principal part of that building, with many changes, is still standing, and is included in the present Unitarian house of worship.

Until the year 1789, from the settlement of the town, Medfield had sent its own representatives. But in that year Dover and Medfield were united in a representative district, and so continued for forty-seven years. With very few exceptions, however, the representatives chosen during that period were Medfield men.

A very earnest petition was sent in from this town to the General Court asking for the passage of a stringent law for the apprehension of thieves. The reasons given were that after the disbanding of the army the country was overrun with vagrants and thieves, from whom this town had suffered much.

The first national census was taken in 1790, at

which time the population of Medfield was seven hundred and thirty-one.

A New County.—The agitation which had commenced more than half a century before, and in which this town had taken much interest, as is shown by the action taken in town-meetings at various times, resulted in the formation of Norfolk County in 1793. It was proposed at one time, it is said, to make Medfield the shire-town; but some of our prudent towns-men objected, on the ground that the practice of visiting the court-room during the trial of cases would be prejudicial to habits of industry in the citizens.

The last effort to levy ministerial taxes upon all the inhabitants, irrespective of religious belief, was made in 1794. Ebenezer Clark was arrested for non-payment and committed to jail. The town authorities discovered soon after that they had been over-hasty in the matter, and went to Boston for the purpose of having him released at once. Mr. Clark, however, brought suit for damages, and the defense cost the town sixty dollars.

The first guide-boards in this town were erected in 1795. They were five in number, and placed at the corners of the principal thoroughfares.

At this period it was customary to tax men for any special skill or faculties they possessed, either professional or mechanical. Twenty-eight men of this town in one year paid a "faculty tax." Doctors had to pay fifteen dollars, then came employers, master mechanics, and various craftsmen, including blacksmiths, who gave evidence of the value of their skill by the payment of five dollars.

About 1798 a weekly meeting for reading and conversation was held. It seemed to be a sort of political lyceum. Certain books on political subjects, approved by the society, were read aloud, questions asked, and conversation had on the topics presented. Other subjects might be introduced after the readings at the discretion of the presiding officer.

At this period, also, there was much interest on the part of our citizens in planting trees by the roadsides. Many of the fine trees by the public highways in various quarters of the town were planted during the succeeding years as a result of this laudable enthusiasm. The streets of our town owe very much of their summer beauty to these early efforts in tree-planting.

The schools had been established in the different parts of the town for many years, but the district system was adopted, and the district lines drawn, in the year 1800. They continued the same till the abolition of the district system sixty-nine years afterwards.

The straw manufacture, which has since grown to immense proportions, and has been for many years the principal manufacturing industry of the town, was commenced in a small way by Johnson Mason and George Ellis about the year 1801. They kept a common country store on North Street, opposite the head of Dale Street. Rye straw was cut in a green state, prepared by scalding and bleaching, and braided in families. The children's labor was largely utilized, and many of our older people have grievous recollections of the long weary hours they spent, day after day, in braiding straw when they were children. This braid was purchased by Mason & Ellis and paid for in goods from their store, put out to be trimmed and pressed by other families, and yet again to be sewed into bonnets by those who had the requisite skill. The bonnets were sold in Boston and New York. After the death of George Ellis, Col. Mason continued the straw business, and several years afterward received a premium for straw bonnets manufactured by him from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The Turnpike and Post-office.—The Boston and Hartford Turnpike was built in 1806; it was the property of stockholders, who, though supposing it a paying enterprise at first, realized very little from it. A line of coaches was run through the town for the next thirty years. Toll-gates were erected at several points along the way; those who traveled by private conveyance were compelled to take the old road or pay toll for traveling on the turnpike. The following year a post-office was established here, and was kept at the store on the corner of North Street. Prior to this time citizens of Medfield went for their mails to Dedham or Medway.

The business of brush-making, an industry new to this part of the country, was started by Artemas Woodward about 1808, in a shop near where the orthodox parsonage now stands, and where he had previously carried on cabinet-making. Several other persons, among whom were John W. Adams, John Harmstad, and George M. Smith, subsequently engaged in the same business, which continued to be carried on in this town for many years.

Several public-houses had been kept in different parts of the town for a long time. One was on North Street opposite the head of Dale Street, commenced by Samuel Sadey and continued by others; another was kept in the south part of the town, by Sabin Mann, at the place now owned by W. R. Smith; another was started by Seth Clark, continued by his son, and by Partridge Holbrook, and was at the place now owned by heirs of Warren Hartshorn,

on Main Street; and still another, for a few years, was kept by Moses Richardson in the east part of the town, at the place now owned by Mr. Bussey. In 1810, David Fairbanks, who was for several years the prominent business man of Medfield, built the tavern which stood on the site of the present town hall, and which was for half a century the only public-house. Fairbanks also carried on a store at the corner of Main and North Streets, and did a large business besides in manufacturing straw bonnets.

The old school-houses, built about 1760, proving now inadequate, were replaced by new ones. The north and south districts had been provided with suitable buildings about 1803, and a new house was built for the centre district in 1810. "Academy Hall" was added to it as a second story, and was owned by a company who maintained a select school in it for some dozen years or more.

The manufacture of cut nails was commenced about 1813, and continued several years. The nail-factory was on the stream a little way below the stone mill which stands on the Dedham road.

Rev. Dr. Prentiss died in 1814, and the following year he was succeeded in the pastorate of the old parish church by Dr. Daniel C. Sanders.

Town and parish affairs were separated in 1815. Up to this date from the settlement of the place all matters connected with the parish, the minister, and the meeting-house were settled by vote in town-meeting. The First Congregational parish was at this time incorporated as a religious society under the laws of the State.

The first attempt, so far as known, to collect the leading facts in early Medfield history was made by Dr. Daniel C. Sanders, in his well-known historical sermon, in 1817.

A Sunday-school was started in 1818 by citizens of Medfield, irrespective of church affiliations; and it was held at the centre school-house. It continued in that form but one year, after which each church carried on a school of its own.

Freemasons.—"Cassia Lodge" of Freemasons was instituted in 1823, and had an existence of twenty-two years. "Academy Hall" was purchased and fitted up as a lodge-room. The hall was afterwards sold to the town for school purposes.

The second town library was started in 1828. It was owned by stockholders, and contained about a thousand volumes. In the same year, Eliakim Morse commenced purchasing domestic straw and manufacturing it, a business in which he continued for several years.

The town purchased a farm for the use of the poor

in 1837. Up to this time paupers were put up at public auction, and struck off to the lowest bidder for their support. The town farm was paid for in part by the town's proportion (seventeen hundred and sixty-three dollars) of the forty millions divided among the States by the general government.

The same year the Boston and Hartford turnpike was laid out as a county way by the commissioners.

In 1838, Henry Partridge, of Sherborn, bought the old nail-factory property in the east part of the town, and commenced the manufacture of hay- and manure-forks and similar goods, which had a wide reputation for excellence. He continued the business for some fifteen years. In 1856 he, with others, formed a company for the same line of manufactures, and the stone mill on the Dedham road was built, where the business was carried on till the company dissolved.

The old cemetery, which was originally laid out when the town was settled, and which had been periodically cleared of trees and bushes, was in 1843 enlarged by an addition of land on the north and east. The faced wall next the street was built, the driveways and paths were made, lots laid out, and a large number of trees planted.

The school in the centre having become quite large, and a better system of grading being desired, as well as more suitable accommodations being needed, in 1844 the Masonic Hall was purchased, and the entire building was repaired and fitted up as a two-room school-house. It remained at the same place where the centre school-house had stood from the first, on North Street, near the corner of what is now called Janes Avenue.

A straw-shop was built in 1845 by Warren Chenery, who had transacted business in a small way for several years previously; and from this date may be reckoned the modern development of that branch of manufactures in the town. The business conducted by Mr. Chenery was a branch of the Foxboro' Straw Works, and the building proving inadequate to his wants, five years afterwards it was enlarged to double its original size. Warren Chenery & Son carried on the manufacture there till 1857, when the large three-story building was erected, which was burned in 1879.

The old brick school-house in the north district was removed, and the present building, corner of North and School Streets, was erected in 1849.

From early times, and especially from the times of the Revolution, the State militia, which included all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five, kept up a vigorous existence till about 1830. After that

time the interest in it declined, till the trainings and musters, which had been occasions of great enthusiasm, became a mere farce. Many towns then formed what were termed "independent companies," composed of those who had a taste for military affairs. This town boasted such a company from 1839 to 1847. It was of efficient character and of considerable local note. Among its commanding officers were F. D. Ellis, Isaac Fiske, Moses H. Johnson, John Battelle, and Amos W. Shumway.

The voters were very much excited over the election of a representative to the General Court in 1850. After several ballotings, Jonathan P. Bishop, Esq., was chosen. He took part in the long struggle that resulted in the choice of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate, voting persistently for the successful candidate.

Several citizens formed a company, in 1851, for the purpose of introducing the boot and shoe manufacture. The quality of the goods manufactured was excellent, but the business was not successful enough financially to warrant its long continuance.

A Hunneman fire-engine was purchased in 1853, at a cost of six hundred dollars. A little afterwards an engine-house was built on North Street, and an engine company was formed.

In the same year Walter Janes commenced the manufacture of straw-goods in the old Townsend house, which stood on North Street, nearly opposite the Unitarian Church.

A new school-house for the south district was built in 1855; it stood a few rods south of the original site.

The straw-manufacturing firm of Janes & Curtis commenced business in 1858; the old shop of Mr. Janes was enlarged to more than double its former size. This business arrangement continued till the death of Mr. Janes.

The manufacture of carriages had been commenced by Jacob R. Cushman about 1835. For some time he did all the work with his own hands; but enlarging gradually, he employed several workmen in the different departments of the business. In 1852 the copartnership of Cushman & Baker was formed, and five years later they purchased the mill privilege on Frairy Street, and erected a factory there with other buildings. The factory was burned in 1868 but immediately rebuilt. Business was continued under the same firm-name until the retirement of the senior partner, since which it has been conducted by J. H. Baker & Co. The work of this firm has always had a high reputation for thoroughness and general excellence.

The old school-house in the centre district was sold

and fitted up for store purposes on the corner of South Street, and a new building erected for the schools on Pleasant Street at a cost of about five thousand dollars, which is the building at present occupied as a school-house.

Various projects for a railroad through this town had been proposed during the preceding twenty years, but the first railroad communications were opened in 1861, when the Charles River Railroad, as it was then called, was so far completed as to allow trains to run as far as the station in the north part of Medfield.

The War of the Rebellion.—Medfield took an active part in the civil strife of 1861–65. The first volunteer, Allen A. Kingsbury, started at daybreak on the morning after the news of the attack upon our soldiers in Baltimore. He enlisted from Chelsea, and was killed at Yorktown, April 26, 1862. The following men enlisted from this town during the war:

Alexander Cameron.	Caleb Howard.
Lucius W. Allen.	Lewis Goulding.
Perry Greenleaf.	John A. Strang.
George O. Metcalf.	Joseph H. Morse.
Oscar B. Bussey.	Thomas E. Hunt.
George W. Hunt.	Eugene Sumner.
Edward E. Ellis.	Joseph Hardy.
John Proctor.	Cyrus D. Strang.
Gabriel Strang.	James Griffin.
David Maney.	Ebenezer G. Babcock.
John D. Chenery.	Michael Griffin.
Willard R. Holbrook.	Daniel McMahon.
Joseph Laguski.	William Vennon.
Thaddeus M. Turner.	Lewis H. Turner.
Edward U. Sewall.	Frank Rhodes.
George H. Bullard.	George E. Clark.
Joseph Clark.	George A. Morse.
George H. Shumway.	Joseph Stedman.
William H. Bullard.	Edmund L. Chenery.
George M. Fiske.	Henry Fiske.
George H. Wight.	Jonathan G. Wight.
Albert S. Allen.	Martin Bailey, Jr.
Curtis W. Jones.	James Ord.
Charles S. Snow.	John F. Harvey.
Frank E. Morse.	John G. Hutson.
Eliakim Morse, Jr.	Fuller M. Babcock.
Asahel P. Clark.	George Miller.
Nathan F. Harding.	Newell T. Hunt.
B. E. Hemminway.	Stephen H. Berry.
Eleazer Johnson.	Lowell J. Southland.
John H. Parker.	John Ord, Jr.
Watson Cooper.	

Besides these, several men were procured as substitutes, and at the close of the war it was found that Medfield had sent eighty-two men into the country's service, and had paid, on account of the war, five thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars, which, added to the amount paid by individuals, made a total of about ten thousand dollars.

The following are the names of those Medfield soldiers who lost their lives in the army:

Caleb Howard.	John A. Strang.
Allen A. Kingsbury.	Eugene Sumner.
Joseph Hardy.	John B. Chenery.
Willard R. Holbrook.	Daniel McMahon.
William Vennon.	Frank E. Morse.
Gabriel Strang.	Curtis W. Jones.
Eleazer Johnson.	William Dailey.

The school-district system was abolished in 1869, and the care of the schools thenceforth devolved upon the school committee of the town.

A new railroad from Framingham to Mansfield was laid out and built through the town, and trains commenced running upon it early in 1870.

The Straw-Works.—During the same year the copartnership of D. D. Curtis & Co. was formed, the manufacture of straw goods was carried on in the buildings hitherto occupied by Janes & Curtis, until the fire of six years later, when they were destroyed. During this period machinery was introduced to a considerable extent. The present ample building was erected in the fall of 1876, and the proprietors furnished it with the most approved appliances in the way of machinery, etc. The capacity of the factory affords room for six hundred operatives within its walls, and furnishes employment for four hundred more outside. Forty thousand cases of goods, of the value of more than a million dollars, are turned out in a year.

Chenery Hall.—By the will of George W. Chenery, a bequest was made to the town of a sum of money to be used in building a town hall. The trustees of that fund allowed it to accumulate for several years, till, with the accumulation and some appropriation by the town, a suitable building could be erected. The old tavern site in the centre of the village was purchased, together with some adjoining land, on which the town hall was built in 1872. In it a room was fitted up as a public library, and by bequests from Deacon George Cummings, and the generous aid of other citizens, a good library was secured, which was thrown open to the public the following spring.

J. H. Gould, afterwards Gould & Stevens, commenced business, in 1872, as dealers in grain, at the Chenery Mills in the east part of the town. Three years later the steam-mill on Park Street was built by D. D. Curtis, when Gould & Stevens removed their business thither. The firm, since Gould & Co., has developed a large wholesale as well as retail trade in flour, grain, meal, and feed, as well as in coal. Their business is among the largest in this line in the county.

In 1873, Messrs. Clark & Marshall built a factory on Frairy Street for the manufacture of bonnet-wire, where they have since carried on a successful business.

On the 8th of January, 1874, the new town hall was totally destroyed by fire, with the exception of the tower, some portion of which remained; among the contents destroyed was the public library, the fire-engine and apparatus, together with the hearse, which was kept in the basement; also a portion of the town books and records. The safe containing all the most valuable records was kept, by the heroic exertions of a few of our leading citizens, from falling into the cellar, where its contents must inevitably have been destroyed.

Immediate steps were taken for rebuilding the hall, which was accomplished during the year; and the new hall, though in some respects unequal to the first, is believed on the whole to be more convenient and available for town uses. The library was replaced by gifts from Deacon Cummings, John J. Adams, and many others; and at his death, Deacon Cummings left one thousand dollars to the public library, the income of which is to be expended yearly for its benefit.

The rate of taxation in 1874 was the highest ever reached in this town,—fifteen dollars on one thousand.

The bi-centennial anniversary of the burning of Medfield by the Indians was observed in 1876 with appropriate exercises. Addresses were delivered by Rev. C. C. Sewall, Hon. R. R. Bishop, and others, and a poem was read by its author, James Hewins, Esq. The exercises of that occasion have proved the means of awakening a lively interest in the subject of our local history.

In 1877 a hook-and-ladder truck, with apparatus, was purchased by the town and a company was formed.

During 1878-79 the records of the town were copied, arranged, and rebound. It is safe to say that no town in the county has its records in better condition than this.

Population of the town, according to the census of 1880, was 1365; number of polls, 375; number of men liable to do military duty, 200; number of dwelling-houses, 276; horses, 212; cows, 449; amount of school fund, \$3760; valuation of real estate, \$770,559; valuation of personal estate, \$294,291: total valuation, \$1,064,850.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Timothy Dwight, 1652.	George Barber, 1668-69, 1677,
Ralph Wheelock, 1653, 1663-64, 1666-67.	1680, 1682.
Henry Adams, 1659, 1665, 1674-75.	Samuel Bullen, 1681.
	John Thurston, 1683, 1697, 1703.

Thomas Thurston, 1686.	Simon Plimpton, 1754.
Edward Adams, 1689, 1692, 1702.	Eliakim Morse, 1762, 1768.
John Harding, 1689, 1692-93, 1695, 1701.	Moses Bullen, 1769, 1770, 1773, 1774.
Benjamin Clark, 1693, 1699.	Daniel Perry, 1776, 1777, 1779, 1780, 1784, 1785.
Thomas Dudley, 1694.	Oliver Ellis, 1781, 1782, 1789-92.
Joseph Clark, 1696.	John Baxter, Jr., 1783, 1787, 1788, 1794-97, 1798, 1800-4.
Samuel Barber, 1698, 1700, 1708, 1712-13.	Ezekiel Plimpton, 1799.
John Metcalf, 1704, 1705.	Ephraim Chenery, 1805-7.
Henry Adams, 1706, 1709-11, 1717, 1719, 1721-24, 1728.	Augustus Plimpton, 1808.
Samuel Morse, 1707.	Johnston Mason, 1809-11, 1821, 1843.
Samuel Smith, 1714.	Daniel Adams, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1841.
Jonathan Boyden, 1715.	William Felt, 1823, 1824, 1826-28.
John Fisher, 1716, 1720.	Daniel C. Sanders, 1833-36.
John Adams, 1718.	William Peters, 1839.
Solomon Clark, 1725.	Hinsdale Fisher, 1844.
George Barber, 1726, 1734, 1735, 1737.	Henry Partridge, 1846.
Joshua Morse, 1727, 1732-33, 1736, 1744.	Charles C. Sewall, 1847, 1854, 1862, 1867.
Ebenezer Mason, 1730.	Jonathan P. Bishop, 1848, 1850.
Joseph Plimpton, 1731.	Isaac Fiske, 1855.
Jonathan Plimpton, 1738-40.	Jacob R. Cushman, 1860, 1871.
John Dwight, 1741-42.	Joseph H. Baker, 1875.
Samuel Morse, 1747-48, 1766-67, 1771-72.	William S. Tilden, 1879.
Seth Clark, 1749, 1763-65.	James Hewins, 1884.
Ephraim Chenery, 1751, 1752, 1755-59.	
Peter Cooledge, 1753, 1757, 1758, 1760, 1761.	

First Congregational (Unitarian) Church.—

The first parish and the town were identical from 1651 down to 1815, and the history of the church during that period has been already given in connection with that of the town. The members of the church in 1815 numbered eighty-seven, and forty were added during Dr. Sanders' ministry.

The records of the church, commenced by Mr. Baxter in 1738, and which had been missing for many years, were discovered at Northfield and returned to the keeping of the church by Dr. Sanders.

The use of artificial modes of heating was first known in the Medfield meeting-houses in 1826, when large box-stoves were placed near the pulpit with long "Russia pipes" running back to the opposite end of the building.

In 1827 several members of the old church asked for dismissal from that body for the purpose of forming a new church of the orthodox Congregationalist belief. A council was called, which reported favorably for the petitioners, and they were dismissed.

Dr. Sanders resigned his pastorate in 1829, and was succeeded in the following year by Rev. James A. Kendall. During his ministry twenty persons be-

came connected with the church. Some changes were made in the church covenant. He resigned in 1837.

In 1839 the old meeting-house, built in 1789, was completely remodeled. It was turned around so as to face the south instead of the east. The old belfry and porch were removed, and a spire erected about ninety feet high, and a portico with columns added. The interior was modernized, new pulpit and new pews built. The house was also raised so that a vestry was built underneath. Rev. Charles Robinson was installed as pastor the same year. During his ministry twenty members were added to the church. Mr. Robinson resigned in 1850.

Rev. Rushton D. Burr was ordained in 1853. Five members were added during his stay. He having received a call from Marietta, Ohio, he was dismissed from the pastorate here in 1857.

Rev. Solon W. Bush was installed in 1857. In the eight years of his service as pastor twenty-three persons united with the church. He was dismissed in 1865, and became editor of the *Christian Register*.

Rev. James H. Wiggin was installed as pastor in 1867. During his ministry the old plan of two sermons on a Sunday was changed to an afternoon sermon only, preceded by the Sunday-school, which was enlarged and more perfectly organized at that time. Meetings were also held on Sunday evenings. Mr. Wiggin remained till 1873, when, having received a call to the church in Marlborough, he was dismissed at his own request. While the church was under his charge fifteen members were added to it, the interior of the house of worship was somewhat improved in appearance, and a new bell purchased.

In 1874 the meeting-house was again remodeled, an addition was made to the height of the spire, the vestry was much improved, the exterior appearance of the house much changed, and the interior completely modernized and refurnished. The entire cost of these improvements was upwards of six thousand dollars.

For the next three years the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. C. C. Sewall. In 1877, Rev. Granville Pierce became pastor of the church. He was succeeded in 1882 by Rev. J. N. Pardee.

Baptist Church.—A few persons of Baptist sentiments resided in Medfield at a very early date, and out of the disaffection which arose in the parish church after the settlement of Mr. Townsend several of its members united with a Baptist Church in Boston, and commenced holding meetings in town, about 1752, as a branch of the Boston church. The meetings were held at private dwellings till 1771,

when a meeting-house was built,—a small, plain building, thirty-one feet square. That house is still standing, and forms a part of the house and shop occupied by Mr. Hoisington. There was occasional preaching in it till 1776, when a church was formed and a pastor settled. The following are the names of the original members: Ebenezer Mason, Dorothy Mason, Asa Mason, Beriah Mason, Hannah Mason, Priscilla Mason, James Morse, Maria Morse, John Thebault, Abigail Morse, Susannah Reed, Benjamin Boyden, Elizabeth Baker, Edward Coffea, Kezia Plimpton, Mary Ellis, Kezia Cutler, Olive Cheney, Taphath Chenery, Bathsheba Morse, Kezia Morse, Mary Edwards, Lydia Lovell, Mary Harding, Abner Bullard, John Bassett, and Grace, a slave.

The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Gair, educated at Rhode Island College. Many additions were made to the church within the few years next following, largely from the surrounding towns. The prosperity of the church declined when other churches were formed in those places, and especially when a controversy arose between the pastor and some of the leading members, resulting in the exclusion of one of the principal resident supporters. In 1787 the church could no longer support a pastor, and Mr. Gair resigned to become pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Boston. After this date the church was without a settled pastor for twenty-three years, and much of the time with only occasional preaching. At one time the church numbered but *two* male members, and it was thought that it would become extinct. But the two male and ten female members were encouraged to continue, and by the help of West Dedham people, who began to attend here in 1808, public worship was not only sustained, but in 1810, Rev. William Gammell was settled as pastor, preaching alternate Sabbaths in Medfield and West Dedham for the next thirteen years.

In 1811, the Baptist society was organized under the laws of the commonwealth. In 1823, the original house was enlarged and improved, and the same year Mr. Gammell resigned, having received a call to the church in Newport, R. I. After his resignation the West Dedham portion of the church withdrew and formed a church there.

In 1824, Rev. Joseph Ballard became acting pastor, in which relation he continued until 1829. Forty-one persons were baptized by him during his ministry.

The pulpit having been supplied for a short time by Rev. J. A. Boswell, in 1830, Rev. Moses Curtis became pastor and remained three years, during which time twenty-three were baptized.

Rev. Horatio N. Loring became pastor in 1834, and remained till 1838, baptizing fourteen into the fellowship of the church.

In the latter year the church erected a new house of worship in a more desirable locality, on the corner of Main and South Streets. It was supplied with a bell, and a half-underground room, according to the fashion of those times, for a vestry.

In 1838, also, Rev. D. W. Phillips was ordained as pastor, who continued in that office for twelve years. He baptized forty-five persons, who were added to the church during his pastorate. In 1842, the old Baptist parsonage, given to the church in 1778, was sold, and a cottage on Pleasant Street purchased for the use of the ministry.

Rev. George G. Fairbanks was ordained in 1851, who remained till 1855; during his stay ten members were added to the church.

Rev. James W. Lathrop was installed as pastor in 1856. Sixty-three members were added (fifty-one of them by baptism) during the years of his ministry, which lasted till 1862.

Rev. Amos Harris was the next pastor, being ordained in 1862. He remained till 1865, when he resigned on account of ill health. There were twenty-four additions in that time.

Rev. A. W. Carr assumed the pastoral charge at the beginning of 1866, and retained it five years. He baptized twelve. In 1869, the church cast off the forms of a religious society, and itself assumed the entire charge of the support of public worship.

Rev. A. M. Crane was ordained in 1872, and continued as pastor six years. Under his ministry the additions were sixty-nine, thirty-eight of these by baptism.

In 1874 the house of worship was completely remodeled, additions being made both front and rear, the corner tower and spire erected, a better vestry and other rooms finished in the basement, and the whole refurnished. The total expense of all these improvements was twelve thousand five hundred dollars, one-half of which sum was paid by Deacon George Cummings.

Rev. Mr. Crane resigned in 1878, and was immediately succeeded by Rev. I. H. Gilbert.

The Pleasant Street parsonage was sold, and the present parsonage built in 1879.

Second (Orthodox) Congregational Church.—The members of the First Church, whose petition for leave to withdraw for the purpose of forming a new church has been already noticed in the sketch of that church, and which had been granted by the council, organized the Second Congregational Church Feb. 6,

1827. The constituent members were seventeen, as follows: Moses Wight, Artemas Woodward, Obed Fisher, Nathaniel Stearns, Stephen Turner, Elisha Clark, Sarah Wight, Mehetabel Woodward, Mary Stearns, Susan F. Turner, Esther Chenery, Esther Chenery (2d), Olive Mason, Mary Smith, Waitstill Smith, Martha Adams, Keziah Mason.

The same year a new religious society was organized under the laws of the State. During the first four years of the existence of this church and society, meetings were held in a small hall which was over the store at the corner of Main and North Streets.

Rev. Arthur Granger was installed as the first pastor in 1831. Previous to this time the church had received an addition of twenty-five members, and during his ministry twenty-four more were added. His pastorate terminated in 1832. The same year a house of worship was built on the spot now occupied by the society for the same purpose.

Rev. Walter Bidwell was installed in 1833, and dismissed in 1836, having received twenty-two members.

Rev. Charles Walker was installed in 1837, and continued in that office about a year. He was followed by Rev. John Ballard and Rev. Moses G. Grosvenor, who supplied the pulpit during the next three years, during which time ten members were received.

Rev. Thomas T. Richmond was installed as pastor in 1842, and continued thirteen years. Thirty-four were added to the church membership.

Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., was installed in 1855; he remained till 1866; during his ministry seventy-one members were received. After Dr. Bigelow resigned, the pulpit was supplied for a year by Rev. Chester Bridgman, who received ten persons to fellowship.

In 1869 Rev. J. M. R. Eaton commenced his labors as acting pastor. In 1873 the meeting-house was repaired, newly furnished, and a chapel built, at a total expense of four thousand five hundred dollars, of which sum about three-fourths was furnished by Mr. F. D. Ellis.

In 1876, Mr. Eaton was succeeded by Rev. William H. Cobb, and the same year the church edifice with all its contents, together with the chapel, was totally destroyed by fire. The present house of worship was built in 1877, its total cost, including furnishing, being about ten thousand dollars. The parsonage was built in 1879.

Rev. George H. Pratt became pastor in 1879; he was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. Wilbur Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL D. CURTIS.

Daniel D. Curtis, son of Bracey and Eliza (Day) Curtis, was born at Kennebunk, Me., Jan. 19, 1830. His father was a farmer, and descended from an old and honorable English family, but his means being limited, Daniel, like most of the farmers' sons of that time, was obliged to go into the world and seek his fortune. At the age of twenty-one he left the paternal home and State and came to Billerica, Mass., where he went to work on what was called the "Old Winning Farm." Here he remained two years, and then came to Medfield and engaged to work for Walter Janes, who was carrying on a very small business in a primitive way, using his dwelling-house as a shop, manufacturing straw goods. Three years later the enterprise and business tact which young Curtis displayed induced Mr. Janes to take him into partnership, said partnership continuing until the death of Mr. Janes, twelve years later. Year by year the business had steadily increased, and at the time of Mr. Janes' death they were making about three thousand cases of goods per year,—a small business indeed, but it was the nucleus for what has since, through the skill and management of Mr. Curtis, grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the world. After the death of Mr. Janes Mr. Curtis formed a copartnership with H. A. Searle and G. F. Dailey, of New York City. Messrs. Searle & Dailey took charge of the New York department of the business, selling the goods, buying stock, etc., while to Mr. Curtis was left the supervision and direction of the manufacturing itself. He immediately took measures to increase the product, and from time to time made additions to the works. They made it a rule at the beginning only to do business with their own capital, never to venture beyond their means, but, however, to avail themselves of everything in the way of improved and labor-saving machinery as fast as it was invented. He also added the manufacturing of chip, lace, velvet, plush, satin, beaver, and felt hats,—in fact, everything in the line of ladies' head-gear, as they make that a specialty. They employ about two hundred men and one thousand women in the different departments of their work. A small part of their manufacturing, particularly in felts and beavers, is done in New York City. They manufacture on an average forty thousand cases per year, averaging four dozen bonnets or hats to a case. About nine months in the year they are turning out goods daily, the other three months they are occupied in getting up new "shapes,"

etc., and preparing for the coming seasons. The sales amount to at least a million dollars per annum. The firm-name at Medfield is D. D. Curtis & Co.; at New York, Searle, Dailey & Co.

In September, 1876, their factory was destroyed by fire. They immediately set to work erecting a new and much larger establishment, and ninety days after it was commenced it was ready for occupancy. It is a model structure, built on the most modern plan, with all conveniences and improvements. They have new machinery throughout, and nothing is omitted that could possibly facilitate their work or advance their interests. In addition to the straw-works Mr. Curtis has a mill, where he cuts up every year a million feet of lumber, all of which he has made into the boxes in which his goods are encased for the market. He also owns a large steam grist-mill, where is ground an average of two car-loads of corn per day, besides oats, barley, etc. He carries on agriculture on quite an extensive scale, owning a beautiful farm on the outskirts of the village of Medfield.

Mr. Curtis married, in the autumn of 1860, Ellen, daughter of Jonathan and Clarissa Wight, of Medfield. They have four children,—Blanche E., Maude A., Bracey, and Daisy E. Mr. Curtis has proved himself to have in an eminent degree the characteristics indispensable to a successful business career,—pluck, judgment, and enterprise, and united with these another quality not always possessed by even successful men, liberality. While he has built up a very large and constantly-increasing business, he has at the same time been the foremost man of his town in all things tending to public improvement.

The impression that is made on the stranger as he drives through the lovely village of Medfield is that of a happy, prosperous, and thoroughly enterprising community. It is not detracting from whatever spirit of enterprise may have been exhibited by any other citizen when we say that to Mr. Curtis more than any other man thanks are due for this impression. Mr. Curtis is noted for his genial disposition and generous charity, and is liberal in his political views. He has never held an office, and asserts that he never will. His life has been one of steady devotion to business. His success has been the natural result of his ability to examine and readily comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly, and courage to act with vigor and persistency in accordance with his convictions.



Daniel D. Curtis





Isaac Pirke

ISAAC FISKE.

The Fiskes of Massachusetts descended from an ancient family of that name which for centuries and until recently had its seat and manorial lands in Laxfield, in the county of Suffolk, England.

Investigations by Somerby have traced its existence as early as the reign of Henry VI., when Simon Fiske was lord of a manor and entitled to "coat armor."

Several of his descendants appear to have gained repute for piety and liberal education, and in the days of Queen Anne to have suffered persecution on account of staunch adherence to evangelical principles. It is recorded of one in particular that to escape being burned at the stake he was concealed in a cellar, where he wrought diligently such handicraft by candle-light as sufficed for his support. Such was the stock from which sprang at a later period the Puritan Fiskes, of Suffolk and New England. Over one hundred bearing the family name have variously attained distinction as divines, authors, scholars, and public men in the States where they have resided.

The first Americans of the Fiske family were David, grandson of Jeffrey, and son of Robert and Sibil, a lineal descendant of Simon mentioned above, who, with his nephews, Nathan and John, settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1642. His brother Nathanael, father of Nathan and John, probably died on the passage from England. Nathan Fiske (1) settled in Watertown in 1642, admitted freeman May 10, 1643, was selectman in 1673. Lieut. Nathan Fiske (2), born Oct. 17, 1642, died October, 1694, married Elizabeth —; she died May 15, 1696. Deacon Nathan Fiske (3), born Jan. 3, 1672, died in 1741. He represented Watertown for some years,—1727–29, 1732. He was a man of judgment and "much confided in by his townsmen." He married, first, Oct. 14, 1696, Sarah Coolidge, she died Nov. 27, 1723; second, May 22, 1729, Hannah Smith, a widow. Nathan Fiske (4), of Weston, born February, 1701, married, first, Oct. 9, 1730, Anne Warren; second, Mary Fiske, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Abigail (Reed) Fiske. Jonathan Fiske (5), born Dec. 15, 1739, married Abigail Fiske, born Aug. 16, 1739, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Pierce) Fiske, of Waltham. Jonathan Fiske (6), born Jan. 19, 1774, married April 7, 1799, Sally

Flagg. Isaac Fiske (7), son of Jonathan and Sally (Flagg) Fiske, was born Nov. 7, 1813, in Medfield. His education was not confined to common schools. He fitted for college at Concord Academy, but changed his intentions and entered the store of Edwin Warren, of Framingham, as clerk, where he remained for a few years, afterwards becoming partner in the firm. Two years later he purchased the store of his brother-in-law, Francis Ellis, of Medfield, giving up his interest in Framingham, and moved to Medfield, where he continued in active business as a merchant till within a year of his death. Mr. Fiske was very prominent in town affairs, having been town clerk for fifteen years and town treasurer forty years, holding that position at the time of his death; had also represented his town in the Legislature, and was postmaster in Medfield for twenty years. Politically he was Whig and Republican; orthodox in religious belief. Oct. 2, 1836, he married Mary, daughter of Loring and Elizabeth Manson, of Framingham. They had but one child,—Elizabeth L., born June 5, 1846, who matured into a bright, accomplished woman, the pride of her parents. She died suddenly in the prime of her womanhood, of heart disease, May 9, 1877. Mr. Fiske's death occurred Jan. 18, 1883.

As a business man Isaac Fiske performed faithfully and earnestly whatever he undertook, was careful and successful, although liberal in his dealings with all, and men with whom he had business relations in Boston and elsewhere speak of him in the highest terms of praise. As a neighbor and citizen he was kind-hearted, charitable, and benevolent to a fault, a gentle word for all, he always stood ready to condone the faults of the weak and erring, and to encourage them to better acts in the future. He won the admiration of every one he came in contact with by his kindly disposition and cheerful spirit. It has been remarked of him that he was probably more universally loved than any man who ever lived in Medfield. In the family circle he was a devoted husband and kind father, and the sweet tribute of praise from his loved companion of many years should not be omitted here. During the long period of their married life (forty-five years) she says that not an act, a word, or look could she wish changed, or that left behind a bitter memory. In all his life Isaac Fiske kept in mind and practiced the golden rule of Christ,—“Do ye unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.”

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SHARON.

BY SOLOMON TALBOT.

SHARON, located seventeen and one-half miles southwest of Boston, is on the line of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and has two stations. It is bounded on the north by Canton, east by Stoughton, south by Easton, Mansfield, and Foxboro', west by Walpole and Norwood. It occupies the height of land between Boston and Providence, and is the watershed of the Neponset on the north and the stream that runs south into Canoe and Taunton Rivers.

Sharon has an area of about fourteen thousand acres, a little more than one-half of which is under cultivation. In 1880 it contained 1492 inhabitants, and its manufactures at the last State census were: boots and shoes, \$93,190; iron and steel goods, \$61,700; cotton goods, carriages, boxes, \$125,820.

The surface of Sharon is diversified and uneven, and increases in height from the level of the Neponset River, on the northwest, until it reaches, at Sharon Village, an elevation of several hundred feet. This village is drained by the Massapoag Brook on the east and Beaver Brook on the west side.

Lake Massapoag is a beautiful body of water, situated one mile south of the village, and was so named by the aborigines of the country, and it signified to them "Great Water." This sheet of water is surrounded in many places by beautiful groves, on a hard, dry, pebbly shore, with a carriage-drive of about four miles in extent around it. Of late years much attention has been given to the inland fisheries, and this lake has been stocked with the following varieties: the carp, land-locked salmon, black bass, and white perch.

Many beautiful residences have been built upon the bluffs which overlook the lake by people from Boston, who come from the city during the summer to enjoy its romantic scenery and rural quiet. Upon the southeast side is the Massapoag House, located in a grove about thirty feet above the water,—a summer watering-place, large and roomy,—a pleasant resort during the summer for people of business or of leisure, or those in quest of health. Here they can repose in a quiet home, away from the dust and turmoil of a city life. The balsamic odors of the pines, the agreeable surroundings, airy drives, cheerful outlook, all combine to relieve and invigorate the weak and the weary,

either in body or mind. Upon the west side of the lake is Burkhardt's Grove, which has a branch railroad station. Here parties are brought from Boston or Providence, and spend the day in agreeable recreation, sports upon the water, in the woods, or in the buildings erected for their comfort and accommodation.

Southwest of Sharon Heights Station is a large extent of prairie-like land of more than one thousand acres. It was upon this extended plain, after the late war, that the squadrons of the Massachusetts militia were mustered and reviewed by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in September, 1866. Here, during three days, they went through the tactics of war, and showed how fields were won. But now the scene is changed, the swords are turned into plowshares, and this extensive plain has become one of the finest and most famous vegetable gardens in the county.

There is a pond of pure, soft, spring water adjoining this plain, named by the Indians "Wolomolapoag," or "deep pleasant water." This is to be utilized for irrigating the gardens. No doubt that it will double their productiveness.

The waters of this pond are discharged in a southerly direction, and after passing a mile or more, cross the main road near where once stood the famous Billings Tavern. This was the earliest house known to have been erected in this town, being located upon the Bristol and Boston post-road. There was a house here before 1660, although it is doubtful if Capt. Billings occupied it before 1675. But he died here in 1717, and has a monument to his memory in the cemetery near this place. This stream continues on into Foxboro', where it assumes the name of Canoe River, and finally empties into Mount Hope Bay.

Moose Hill.—This hill, upon the west side of the town, is a high, rocky region, interspersed with some fine farms, but mostly covered with wood. It has a gradual rise from the plain, and its summit is probably six hundred feet above the level of the sea. The name given to this section is probably the name of the wild animals that once ranged its forest, fed upon its nutritious grasses, and drank from its pure springs and purling streams.

It is uncertain at what period these animals disappeared from this town, but as late as 1765, deer-reeves annually formed a part of the officers of the district, for the protection of moose and deer. A rugged road leads to the top of the hill, where upon the rocks, in olden time, was lighted the signal-torch of liberty. It now has an observatory, twenty feet in height. From this tower can be seen Wachusett Mountain and hills in New Hampshire, Boston on the horizon, Blue Hill, and the valley of the Neponset

below, interspersed by a landscape that embraces towns and villages, farms and forests, lakes and church spires, and railroad lines, until the view is bounded by the hills in Rhode Island.

There are many smaller hills, as Bluff Head, Bald, and Bullard's Hill. From the southern part of this last-named hill is seen Sharon village nestled among the trees upon the horizon, while the new town house is a most conspicuous object upon the right. Below, in the foreground, are seen dotted in the woods the Mas-kwonicut meadows, and a little never-failing stream called by the Indians by the same name (now known as Puffer's Brook) passes near the base of this hill.

Rattlesnake Hill is a high, rocky section in the southeast part of the town, mostly covered with wood. There is a mountain road over its hills that passes by the Tisdale mansion, the Bay Street Chapel (evangelical), and continues on to North Easton.

The rocks in this town are mostly syenite, but there are some excellent granite quarries in the east part of the town. In former times large quantities of bog iron ore have been here obtained.

Early History.—In order to introduce the local history of this town it is necessary to advert to the circumstances and the condition of affairs when the territory south of the Blue Hills was incorporated as a town, in the year 1726, called Stoughton. This territory at that time extended from Readville, on the north, to Mansfield (or perhaps Norton at that time), on the south. This west line was nearly twenty miles in length, while the east line extended from the Blue Hills to Bridgewater and Easton on the south. This tract of country was probably ten miles in width.

Now, in those times the colonial laws required the support of and the attendance upon public worship on Sunday, and the only Congregational meeting was held in the meeting-house at Canton Corner. Those people who lived adjacent to other towns worshiped where it was more convenient. But the people mainly went to meeting at Canton. Sharon was a component part of this territory, which will account for the following petition :

"To His Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and the Honorable, His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives of the General Court assembled at Boston, on the eighth day of June, 1739.

"The petition of John Hixson and Benjamin Johnson, committee to prefer a petition to this court in behalf of the subscribers, inhabitants of the Southerly part of Stoughton, humbly sheweth :

"Whereas, by the Providence of the all-disposing God, our lots are fallen to us at so great a distance from the Public

worship of God, in the North part of the said town, that your petitioners cannot ever, without great difficulty, attend the public worship of God ; Wherefore we have petitioned the town once and again, to be eased of the great difficulties we now labor under, but have been by them rejected, notwithstanding the great length of way which some of your petitioners live from the public worship in the North Part, about eight or nine miles ; and in consideration of our great duty to attend the public worship of God, not only ourselves, but by our families and children, which, by the blessing of God, are greatly increased ; Therefore, your petitioners have of late petitioned this Honorable Court to be set off a separate Town or Precinct, but this Honorable Court did not see cause to grant the petition. The reason, as we humbly conceive, was the answers to the petition, which were wrong and erroneous.

"Therefore, your petitioners humbly pray that this Honorable Court, to see with your own eyes, by sending a committee to view the circumstances, at the charge and cost of the petitioners ; that this Honorable Court may be rightly informed, and see the unjust proceedings of the Honorable respondents, and their fallacious answers to our former petitions ; and as your petitioners are obliged by conscience and law to attend the worship of God, they have, by a free contribution, maintained preaching among themselves for a considerable time. Notwithstanding they have paid their proportional part to the North Part, where they can have but little or none advantage.

"We would beg leave to inform this Honorable Court that since we have had preaching among us, it has encouraged some well minded persons to come and settle within the limits herein petitioned, and, if it should please the Honorable Court to grant our petition, it would be a great encouragement to a great many more, if your petitioners were in a capacity to have the ordinances of God administered among them ; and your petitioners having had some experience, by their having maintained preaching among themselves, they look on themselves as able to maintain the worship of God.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray this Honorable Court that they would please to send a committee to view our circumstances, that so your petitioners may be put into a capacity that they may have the ordinances of our Saviour settled among them, in a regular order, by setting them off as district, and separate town or precinct, viz."

[Here are given the bounds of the towns of Sharon and Foxboro'.]

"We humbly beg leave here to say, that what we now offer in respect to our being set off, is in sincerity for the promoting of the worship of God and religion in its purity among us.

"Wherefore, we pray your Excellency and Honors would be pleased to hear our request, and grant our petition, and as we in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"Benjamin Estey.

Timothy Tolman.

Isaac Cumings.

John Smith.

William Colwell.

Samuel Cumings.

William Richards.

Samuel Estey.

Samuel Dwelly.

Nathaniel Coney.

Pelatah Whittemore.

Eleazer Puffer.

Joseph Ingraham.

Samuel Lovel.

Matthias Puffer.

Abraham Chandler.

Joshua Johnson.

Josiah Perry.

Eliakim Perry.

John Noyes.

Eleazer Hawes.

Job Swift.

Jacob Estey.

Daniel Richards.

Joshua Whittemore.

Ebenezer Hewins.

Edward Belcher.

Jeremiah Belcher.

Matthew Hobbs.

Clifford Belcher.

Ephraim Payson.

Samuel Bird.

Ebenezer Estey.	Thomas Randall.
William Webb.	Thomas Rogers.
Mayhew Tupper.	Ebenezer Capen.
Stephen Holland.	William Wood.
Benjamin Perry.	Nathan Clark."

The respondents to this petition say :

"The petitioners have used a great deal of craft in the course they have pursued, inasmuch as the town now owes the minister about eighty pounds, and the town has just laid out nearly one hundred pounds, in building a road for the petitioners to go to meeting, and now, not satisfied, they have built a church near their own doors, and ask to be set off as a Town, or Precinct."

The committee to whom the subject was referred came upon the premises, examined the circumstances, and reported the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. The report was accepted, and the Second Precinct was set off and received the signature of the Governor, July 2, 1740.

It must not be supposed that everything had been accomplished when the people had become a precinct. The meeting-house, although boarded and shingled, was not plastered, neither was it finished inside.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the precinct, held in 1740, Mr. John Hixson, Ephraim Payson, and Daniel Richards were chosen a committee, and Ebenezer Hewins, treasurer.

After hearing several candidates, among whom were the Rev. John Ballantine, Rev. Noah Clapp, Ebenezer Gay, and Philip Curtis, the people settled the Rev. Philip Curtis, Jan. 5, 1742, as pastor of the Second Precinct.

In 1744 the committee put out the work of building the galleries and their seats, two pair of stairs and banisters, and the plastering of the inside of the church to the gables. This contract was taken by John Hixson and Ephraim Payson.

The meeting-house was completed during the year. Capt. Benjamin Johnson made the irons for the great doors of the meeting-house, and everything appeared so safe and secure that the committee ordered a place in the gable prepared for the ammunition of the precinct. Capt. Johnson procured a ladder and brought the ammunition and placed it in the repository made for it. Many men who had been active in public life now rested from their labors and passed away.

John Hixson, an enterprising mechanic, built a house near the Chestnut Hill Cemetery, known as the "Increase Hewins' house," where he resided. He probably gave the first land for the cemetery, and made bricks from the clay in the meadow opposite. He died May 13, 1751.

Elder Joseph Hewins occupied land on the opposite side of the railroad. He was very early settled

there. He was deacon of the church at Canton Corner in 1717, and when Stoughton was incorporated, in 1726, he was elected assessor and selectman, to which office he was chosen many years. He died Feb. 24, 1755, aged eighty-seven years, and left many descendants.

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, a prominent man, carried on the iron-works until his death in 1760, in his sixty-fifth year.

Samuel Bird lived on a farm at the outlet of Massapoag, which he occupied in 1716, and died in 1742. His son Samuel was afterwards deacon of the church.

William Tolman having bought a tract of land south of Massapoag for the purpose of preparing a new home, was assisted by his brother, Johnson Tolman, in clearing off the forest and erecting a habitation. They stopped at Samuel Bird's, for the Birds and the Tolmans were formerly neighbors in Dorchester.

Here the boys seemed to be at home. Sharon was in those days comparatively a wilderness. Beyond was an almost interminable forest and swamp, and yet the boys were two miles from their destination. Being a young man of fertile invention and a good share of perseverance, William procured a large horn-beam log, which was common in those days, and soon had the inside dug out and fashioned into a boat, however rude it may have been.

Having made all ready and taking their dinner with them, William and his brother started on a voyage of discovery to find the new farm. It is supposed that William and Johnson Tolman were the first white men who navigated Massapoag Lake. In this manner they continued their labors. Early morning and twilight evening found them enjoying the cool refreshing breezes of Massapoag, as they floated to and from the scene of their daily toil. In this way they cleared and subdued the land, and when the adjoining property came into market Johnson bought it, there being about one hundred acres.

They now began to clear Johnson's land, which proved to be of a superior quality. They were both pleased with it. One day, as they were quietly eating their dinner, they were surprised to see a partridge run past them exhibiting signs of great fright. Soon, however, it was followed by an enormous rattlesnake which, seeing the men, stopped pursuing the bird, and, with head erect, eyed the strangers, while with an oscillating movement of its tail it commenced a free musical entertainment for their especial benefit. Not appreciating the musical talents of the performer, nor desiring the company of such visitors, they quickly dispatched the snake with a musket which was near them.

William built a house and brought home a wife, who proved a helpmate indeed.

The snake had produced a decidedly unpleasant impression upon Johnson's mind. He did not fancy such unbidden guests in his garden, and soon after sold out his farm to his brother, and returned to Dorchester. This farm proved afterwards to have the most fertile soil, and became one of the most successful farms in Sharon.

As had been anticipated, many worthy people became residents of the Second Precinct during the next quarter of a century. Among those who afterwards became active in public affairs may be mentioned Benjamin Gannett, William Billings, Jr., Nathaniel Morse, David Fisher, and Israel Smith, as well as the descendants of the first settlers, who had now become active citizens.

The French and Indian Wars.—From 1750 to 1760 the Second Precinct furnished a large number of soldiers for the king's service, although the call was made for Stoughton; that town included the above precinct. The soldiers whose names are annexed are presumed to be from Stoughtonham, and served at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and Fort William Henry:

IN COL. MILLER'S REGIMENT.

Elkanah Billings, capt.	Daniel Morse, corp.
Samuel Billings, lieut.	Benjamin Rhoads, corp.
Eleazer Robbins, ensign.	William Savage, corp.
Elijah Billings, sergt.	Eleazer Fisher, clerk.
Timothy Morse, sergt.	Ebenezer Bullard, drum.
Ebenezer Billings, sergt.	Seth Lane, fife.

Privates.

William Billings.	John Patten.
Ebenezer Hill.	Samuel Follet.
Elisha Partridge.	Jethro Wood.
Uriah Atherton.	Eli Wood.
Benjamin Rogers.	Stephen Hawes. ¹
Josiah Hodges.	William Deverix.
Elisha Morse.	Mayhew Tupper.
Nathan Clark, Jr.	Ezekiel Pierce, Jr.
Michael Woodcock, Jr.	Jacob Hawes.
David Wood.	Increase Hewins.
Jonathan Billings, Jr.	Enoch Hewins.
William Coney.	Elijah Hawes.
Beriah Billings.	Eleazer Blackman.
William Hewins.	Simeon Tupper.
Benjamin Bullard.	Capt. Samuel Payson.
Samuel Cumings.	Solomon Gilbert.
Ezekiel Pierce.	Jeremiah Hixson. ¹
Samuel Blackman.	Lieut. Royall Kollock.
Benjamin Estey.	George Forrest.
Nathaniel Clark.	John Hill.
Samuel Bradshaw.	Lieut. Ebenezer Tisdale.
Michael Woodcock.	Nehemiah Clark.
William Wright.	Reuben Tupper.
Seth Boyden.	Samuel Comee.
Nathan Clark.	John Estey.
Eliphalet Hodges.	

¹ Died in the war.

Capt. Ebenezer Mann, of Stoughtonham, went into the war with a company, but as the soldiers are most of them from Wrentham they are not included in the Second Precinct.

The results of this campaign were of incalculable benefit to the precinct. Her citizens had been taught a lesson in self-reliance, they had learned the tactics of war. They had fought by the side of the veterans of England, and, notwithstanding the pomp and pride of war, they had found the army to be composed of men like themselves. The precinct had valuable religious privileges granted by the General Court, and they could see no reason why their civil rights were not to them equally valuable and available. Therefore, Joseph Hewins, Jr., William Richards, and Jeremiah Fuller were ordered to present a petition to the General Court from the inhabitants of the Second Precinct, praying to be set off a separate town or district.

In accordance with this petition, the following act was passed:

"ANNO REGNI REGIS GEORGII TERTII QUINTO.

"AN ACT for incorporating the Second Precinct in the Town of Stoughton, in the County of Suffolk (as it now is), into a district by the name of Stoughtonham.

"Whereas the inhabitants of the Second Precinct in Stoughton labor under great difficulties, by reason of their distance from the place where the town-meetings are held in said town:

"Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, That the Second Precinct in the town of Stoughton by the same bounds and limits which the said Second Precinct now have, be, and hereby are, incorporated into a separate district, by the name of Stoughtonham; and that the inhabitants thereof be vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities, which the inhabitants of any town within this province, do, or by law ought to enjoy: excepting only the privilege of sending a representative to the General Assembly: And that the inhabitants of said district shall have liberty, from time to time, to join with the town of Stoughton in the choice of a Representative."

Joseph Hewins, Esq., was authorized by the aforesaid act, passed June 2, 1765, to issue a warrant to some principal inhabitant in said district, to notify and warn the freeholders and inhabitants therein, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the meeting-house for the choice of such officers as a town might legally choose.

By virtue of the above act, Joseph Hewins, Esq., issued his warrant to Richard Hixson, inhabitant, who warned the inhabitants of said district to meet for the above-named purpose on the 8th day of July, 1765.

At a meeting held on the 8th day of July, 1765, Daniel Richards was chosen moderator and clerk of said district. Daniel Richards, Mr. Job Swift, and

Mr. Thomas Randall were chosen selectmen and assessors, and Daniel Richards, treasurer.

The district was now in a condition to divide its poor with its sister-town, define its boundaries, and apportion the school money, all of which was amicably done.

Although the inhabitants rejoiced in the accession to their number of those that feared and worshiped God, still it is hardly possible that some of the baser sort should not have grown up or settled among them.

There is no record of any sentences or punishments inflicted upon evil-doers in these days, but the following record would intimate the terror of the law was before their eyes, for in 1772 the treasurer was ordered to pay "William Price the sum of one pound ten shillings, for his providing plank and irons, and for making the stocks for the district, and carrying them to the meeting-house."

Very early in the troubles of the colonies with the mother-country were the questions of public policy discussed in the public meetings of Stoughtonham. The inhabitants who had suffered the privations and atrocities of the Indian wars for their sovereign, King George II., had learned a lesson in the school of war they were not soon to forget. They were not children, to be intimidated by the acts of Parliament or the soldiers of King George III.

When the public meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Sept. 22, 1768, to consult upon the affairs of the provinces, Stoughtonham was represented by Mr. Job Swift.

At a meeting legally assembled at the meeting-house, Feb. 23, 1773, the district took into consideration the state of their liberties and privileges, as exhibited in a pamphlet sent from Boston, which, after being read, the following votes were passed, viz.:

"1st. That under God, through our Forefathers, we have enjoyed invaluable liberties and privileges, civil and religious, and when we consider the worth of them, and how dear it cost our forefathers to purchase these, for themselves and their posterity, we cannot but esteem them highly, nor wonder to see the people alarmed, when they behold their liberties and privileges threatened and invaded.

"2d. That from what we have heard and seen, we cannot but think that some of our liberties and privileges have been taken from us, and others are threatened, and that it is an alarming crisis with us, and we have a loud call in Providence to us, to imitate the prudent man, who foreseeth the evil and hideth himself.

"3d. That since we are bid to look to ourselves, not only in spiritual but in temporal affairs, we look upon it as our duty, and it shall be our practice, to use all constitutional measures to remove the burdens we feel and prevent those we fear, respecting our civil and religious affairs and concerns.

"4th. That our thanks are due to the town of Boston, for

espiesing our dangers, and, like faithful watchmen, giving us warning.

"5th. That our deputy use his utmost interest and influence in Court, in a constitutional way and manner, to recover what liberties and privileges have been taken from us, and secure those that remain, and that our clerk inform him of this action.

"6th. That we own King George the third to be our rightful lord and sovereign, and promise allegiance to him, but at the same time deny the parliamentary power of taxing us, being without the realm of England, and not represented there.

"7th. That a copy of these votes be sent to the committee of correspondence in Boston by our clerk."

1774, August 29th. In a legal district meeting, it was, on motion made to see if the district were willing to comply with the late acts of the Parliament, voted, unanimously, in the negative. This year the treasurer was ordered to pay for a cask of powder and one hundred flints.

At a meeting held Jan. 2, 1775, it was voted that Mr. Job Swift be a delegate to meet with the Congress at Cambridge, on the 1st day of February next.

Voted, that the district strictly adhere to the resolves of the American Congress; and,

Voted, that a large committee be chosen for the public good, and that they use their utmost endeavors to suppress all disorders and outrages and disturbances in this district, and that said committee consist of the following persons: Messrs. Ebenezer Capen, Israel Smith, David Fisher, Ebenezer Hill, Benjamin Gannett, John Comee, Capt. Edward Bridge Savels, Thomas Richards, William Paine (2d), Capt. Ebenezer Tisdale, Samuel Gould, Benjamin Fairbanks, Elijah Baker, Josiah Robbins, Lieut. Richard Hixson.

1775, February 3d. Voted to raise twenty-eight minute-men and two officers, and that they exercise two half-days in a week. Also, that the committee supply four guns for the men who have none, at the cost of the district.

1775, April 19th. The Lexington alarm was sounded throughout the province, and Stoughtonham responded with the following companies of soldiers.

Minute-Men.—In the company of Capt. Samuel Payson, in Col. John Groaton's regiment of minute-men, on the 19th of April, 1775, were:

Samuel Payson, capt.

Royall Kollock, first lieut.

John Paine, sergt.

Enoch Hewins, sergt.

Joshua Swift, sergt.

Samuel Billings, corp.

Matthew Hobbs Harlow, corp.

Lavet Billings, corp.

Eleazer Blackman, drum.

Enoch Bird, fife.

Privates.

Benjamin Billings.

John Bird.

Samuel Capen.

Joshua Carey.

Jonathan Clark.

Jonathan Cobb.

Richard Cumings.

William Everton.

Solomon Gay.

Stephen Hawes.

Nathaniel Holland.

Caleb Johnson.

Spencer Lyon.

David Forrest.

Samuel Tolman.	Daniel Rhoads.
Joel Morse.	James Rhoads.
Amos Morse.	Jireh Swift.
James Morgan.	Levi Tuttle.

The second company, Capt. Israel Smith, marched on the 19th of April, 1775, as minute-men from Stoughtonham.

These men probably intended to have served in Capt. Samuel Payson's company, but living most of them in the south part of the district, or Foxboro', when they arrived Capt. Payson had left with his company, and these men were mustered into a company under Capt. Israel Smith, of Moose Hill, and proceeded forthwith to the scene of action.

Minute-men of the 19th of April, 1775, in Capt. Israel Smith's company:

Israel Smith, capt.	Nehemiah Carpenter, corp.
Daniel Morse, lieu.	John Comee, corp.
William Savage, sergt.	Edward Paine, drum.
John Forrest, sergt.	David Wood, fife.
<i>Privates.</i>	
Uriah Atherton.	John Everett.
Timothy Billings.	Josiah Morse.
Beriah Billings.	Elijah Morse.
Seth Boyden.	Elisha Morse.
Amos Boyden.	Timothy Rhoads.
Josiah Blanchard.	Josiah Robbins.
William Comee.	William Sumner.

It is said that after the fight at Lexington there were no able-bodied young men left at home, and very few old men were away from the camp around Boston. In these old colonial times roads were trails or bridle-paths, and houses were scattered far between, and many were located in the fields. The occupants of these houses were some of them young women who had just been married. The bride had left father and mother, and her wedding tour was a journey to her new house, isolated though it might be, but here she had consecrated her life to new duties and her affections to husband and a new home. Now, when the husband of a few days put on the armor of war, and went away to battle for his country, the light and love of the bride's heart seemed gone forever.

But the occupants of some of these houses were women who were past the meridian of life. Their gray hairs and stern features told of a life of hardship and toil, and they had hoped their declining years would have rested lightly in the bosom of the family that had grown up around them. Yet they could give up their tea and little luxuries of life, which they had loved so well, for the love they bore their country,—the cause of freedom. Even more, with their counsel and their sympathy they cheered and encouraged the hearts of their husbands and sons as they went forth from their homes to engage

in the struggle for life, home, and liberty, and these women felt in their hearts a glow of patriotism and conscious pride that they had done what they could.

It was the morning of the 17th of June, 1775, when the stillness of the early hour was broken by heavy cannonading in the distance, at Boston. The roar of heavy guns continued all the forenoon. In the afternoon the contest seemed to have redoubled its fury. What were the thoughts of these women as the horrors of war and bloody strife entered their minds? What if their husbands or sons should be slain in battle, and a revengeful, conquering enemy should put in execution their threats to come with fire and sword, burn the houses and kill the defenseless women and children?

In their agony of spirit and despair they turned their steps to Sharon Hill, the high ground near the school-house, where possibly they might behold the fearful contest. They sank down in despair as they beheld before them on the horizon, twenty miles away, in a fearful mass of smoke and flames, Charlestown, with its six hundred buildings.

Night coming on, the tumult and voice of war was hushed.

Anxiously awaiting some tidings from the terrible strife before them they went into the school-house, where they could sympathize with and console each other. Others came in, and a goodly number were gathered. Their minister, the Rev. Philip Curtis, who had faithfully watched over them these many years, was with them, with his prayers, exhortations, and watching. Here on this eventful night was held the first watch-meeting ever held in Sharon. Here these women, with aching hearts and tearful eyes, beheld in the light of burning Charlestown the beacon of freedom, the dawn of a nation's birthday.

The following incidents are a part of the history of this town. Edmund Quincy, Jr., was the son of a retired merchant of Quincy, Mass. He came to this town and married Hannah Gannett, April 30, 1767. He also bought a farm east of Massapoag Lake, where he resided during the remainder of his life. The members of this distinguished family were most of them decided patriots. That was the case with Edmund Quincy, Jr. One day while walking upon the beach of Massapoag his attention was attracted by the large amount of iron ore lying useless and neglected upon the shore and extending into the water. Being much interested in the affairs of the colonies, and well knowing their needs and necessities (in case of a conflict with the mother-country) for the want of heavy guns, he imparted the information to his friend, Col. Richard Gridley, of Boston, who had been an engi-

neer in the colonial service, and was the only American in this country who knew anything in regard to the manufacture of cannon. Quincy bought the right to take the ore from Massapoag of the "Dorchester proprietors." Quincy, also, in connection with Gridley and Joseph Jackson, of Boston, purchased the furnace of the Ebenezer Mann Company, for the manufacture of heavy guns. This furnace was located in the south part of this town, on the site now occupied by Deacon E. Clapp's shingle-mill.

Col. Gridley came out to Canton in 1772, and, in connection with his son Scarborough, commenced draining the pond and exposing the ore. Large quantities of the ore were taken out in 1773, and yet the guns were not completed until 1775. These were the first cannons cast in America. Col. Gridley, who had become the chief engineer of the American army, with a number of men proceeded to Massapoag Pond to prove the guns.

Capt. Nathaniel Curtis, son-in-law of the Rev. Philip Curtis, who had acquired some knowledge of gunnery in the French war with Col. Gridley, volunteered his assistance and accompanied the party. Previous to leaving the house he had deposited in a place of safety several bags of Spanish dollars, the proceeds of a cargo of fish which he had just sold in the West Indies. In the meanwhile an impostor rode through the town stating that the British had marched out of Boston, and were near at hand destroying everything in their track. Capt. Curtis returned home to find the family had fled to the woods, except the faithful negro, who had put out the fires, armed himself with a heavy club, and was determined, as he said, to defend the house. The bags of money he said were at the bottom of the well, and he pointed out the hiding-place of the family. These guns having proved satisfactory, were taken to Roxbury and then to Dorchester Heights.

The Col. Richard Gridley Company continued the manufacture of heavy guns during the war of the Revolution for the United States.

The second call for soldiers came on the 4th of March, 1776. In response to this order, the company of Capt. Edward Bridge Savels marched to Dorchester Hills. The following is the muster-roll:

Edward Bridge Savels, capt.	William Billings, corp.
Ebenezer Hewins, lieut.	Zebediah Holmes, corp.
Jacob Estey, lieut.	Samuel Capen, corp.
Thomas Richards, sergt.	Ebenezer Pettee, corp.
Philip Withington, sergt.	Elijah Capen, drum.
Solomon Gilbert, corp.	

Privates.

Job Swift, Jr.	Solomon Gay.
Benj'n Packard.	Philip Curtis.

Joseph Randall.	Jireh Swift.
Benj'n Randall.	David Gould.
Jeremiah Richards.	Ebenezer Gould.
Benj'n Marshall.	Thomas Baker.
John Lovell.	Ebenezer Tisdale, Jr.
Gilbert Morse.	Benj'n Puffer.
Benj'n Gannett.	Enoch Hewins.
Richard Cumings.	John Estey.
Abijah Tisdale.	Samuel Holmes.
Samuel Gould, Jr.	Matthew Hobbs Harlow.
Oliver Drake.	John Johnson.
Oliver Everett.	Nathaniel Cumings.
Jeremy Hixson.	Joseph Hewins, Jr.
Daniel Richards, Jr.	Benj'n White, Jr.
Jacob Estey, 3d.	Jonathan Belcher.
William Savels.	Solomon Estey.
John Holmes, Jr.	John Drake, Jr.
William Richards, Jr.	Joseph Morse.
Asa Clark.	Samuel Bird, Jr.
Samuel Wood.	Elijah Baker.
Asa Harlow.	Ebenezer Holland.
Edward Tisdale.	Ephraim Payson, Jr.
William Lewis.	Benj'n Gannett, Jr.

The result of this expedition was the fortification of Dorchester Heights, which gave the Americans the control of the harbor and the town of Boston, and caused the evacuation of the town by the British army. Exasperated beyond measure by the daring of the patriots, whom they pretended to despise, they sought every means to be revenged. Among other dastardly acts, they burned the light-house on Castle Island. From the proximity of the vessels of the British army to the towns upon the coast, the inhabitants were apprehensive that they too might be attacked and their property destroyed or carried off. Therefore a third call was issued. To this call Capt. Savels, of Stoughtonham, promptly responded on the 22d of March, 1776. His company was now officered as follows:

Edward Bridge Savels, capt.	William Bradshaw, corp.
Royall Kollock, lieut.	Benjamin Hodges, corp.
William Billings, lieut.	Joseph Randall, corp.
Levi Morse, sergt.	Abijah Tisdale, corp.
Ebenezer Richards, sergt.	Ebenezer Clark, fife.
Nathaniel Cumings, sergt.	Benjamin Bullard, drum.

The following new men, as privates, were added to his company:

Joseph Harris.	David Gannett.
Archippus Drake.	Elijah Billings.
Edmund Quincy, Jr.	Stephen Morse.
William Hart.	Zebulon Holmes.
Jacob Hawes.	Levi Pratt.
Samuel Hixson.	William Rogers.
Joseph Cumings.	Timothy Billings.
John Cumings.	John Coney.
Thomas Clark.	John Smith.
Joseph Pratt.	Job Willis.
Amos Morse.	

Capt. Savels marched with his company for Quincy on the 22d day of March, 1776. History informs us

that Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Tupper, a native of Sharon, in Gen. Ward's brigade, was ordered to take his men in whale-boats, with cannon, and fire upon the British vessels from Thompson's and Spectacle Islands. So vigorously did he play upon the vessels, that they were quite willing to weigh anchor and drop down to Nantasket Roads, beyond the reach of the guns of the American army. The object of the British having been effectually prevented, the soldiers returned home.

Three-Years' Men.—At a town-meeting held on the 3d day of March, 1777, it was voted to give each man who shall enlist into the service of the United States of America for the term of three years the sum of £13 6s. 8d., to be paid by the town at the time of their passing muster, and at the end of each year, for the term of three years, if the war continue so long.

Under this vote the following men were enlisted and received the bounty :

Lavet Billings.	Jonathan Hawes.
Samuel Brown.	William Hewins.
Ebenezer Capen, Jr.	Elkanah Hixson.
Jonathan Clark.	Cato Johnson.
William Everdean.	Benjamin Kingman.
Jacob French.	Zebina Lyon
Stephen Flood.	James Perigo.
David Forrest.	Samuel Tolman.
Josiah Farrington.	Jacob Wellman.
Moses Howard.	Benjamin Westley.
Simeon Howard.	

The families of these men were supplied by the committee of the town with such necessary articles as contributed to their sustenance and comfort during the absence of the soldiers in the war.

Six- and Nine-Months' Men in the Revolution.—In the Third Suffolk Regiment, Col. Jacob Gill, of Canton, was Company 7, whose officers, Capt. Nathaniel Morse, Lieut. Benjamin Fairbanks, Lieut. Ezra Morse, were of Stoughtonham, as were the following men. They were not all in Capt. Morse's company, but most of them did duty out of the State, at Fishkill or Claverack, on the Hudson River. The General Court paid these soldiers two shillings per mile as travel fees, the distance computed at two hundred and ten miles.

Samuel Billings, 3d.	Solomon Gilbert.
Jonathan Billings, 3d.	Matthew H. Harlow.
Eleazer Blackman.	John Hewins.
Ebenezer Blackman.	Jacob Hewins.
Jeremiah Belcher.	Zebulon Holmes.
Ebenezer Bullard, Jr.	Samuel Holmes.
Samuel Capen.	Benjamin Ingraham.
John Coney.	Elijah Johnson.
Melzar Drake.	Oliver Johnson.
Edward French.	Elkanah Jordon.

Isaac Jordon.
Joseph Morse.
Nicholas McKay.
Joseph Perigo.
Stephen Reed.
Timothy Rhoads.
William Robinson.

Amos Richardson.
Joshua Swift.
John Tolman.
Francis Terrand.
Joshua Whittemore, Jr.
James Wood.

Mr. Job Swift represented the district in the Provincial Congress during one hundred days, for which he was paid eighteen pounds.

The district paid first requisition of beef, 7210 pounds, £10,815; second requisition of beef, 14,845 pounds, £20,764. Total, £31,579. Stoughtonham was required to furnish the support of thirty-one poor persons who left Boston during the siege. Also the district furnished 42 shirts, 42 pairs stockings, and 42 pairs of shoes for the soldiers in the army.

After the close of the war the soldiers returned home to their families poor, with little or no money. The taxes were heavy and their burdens hard to bear. Many who were able sought relief in immigration, and no doubt they prospered in the change.

Store.—The first store was opened in Stoughtonham about 1750 by Benjamin Hewins, Esq., near the residence of his great-grandson, Mr. Lyman Hewins. Many of his account-books are now in existence, and are remarkable for the clearness and beauty of the penmanship, as well as for the fact that there is no record of the sale of spirituous liquors upon its pages.

Negroes.—It is from these account-books and other sources that it is learned that the following negroes were held as servants: Rev. Philip Curtis had Scipio; Joseph Everett, Cato; Samuel Cumings, Caesar; Edmund Quiney, Jr., Cuffe; Benjamin Randall, Boston, who is still remembered by the older members of the community, although he died more than fifty years ago. He was very punctual in his attendance upon the meetings on the Sabbath, and outlived his master, who left a maintenance for Boston during his lifetime. Cato Johnson was probably a negro who served three years in the Continental army, and afterwards was cared for and supported by the town.

Civil History.—The enabling act, authorizing all districts in the province of Massachusetts Bay to become towns by a general law, was passed on the 23d of August, 1775. Stoughtonham became a town on that day, but it was nearly six months before the record of the clerk incidentally notices this fact. The question naturally arises, Why was this long circuit of measures required before the people could enjoy their rights and privileges?

It will be seen, as a precinct they only had the privilege of meeting together on the Sabbath and supporting public worship; as a district, they were to be

vested "with all the powers, privileges, and immunities which any town do have, or by law ought to enjoy." Still the fact is apparent that the English government preferred to have good dependents rather than good lawmakers. The laws passed by the province were to be revised in England, and approved, before they became the law of the land here.

Now the first thing, almost, to be done after the declaration of independence was to invest the districts with their natural rights by making them independent corporate bodies or towns.

After Stoughtonham became a town the people voted to have the General Court change its name to Washington, but there is no account of any further action on this subject.

On the 10th of June, 1778, the south part of the town of Stoughtonham was set off and incorporated as a town by the name of Foxboro'.

It will be seen by the following act that the name of Stoughtonham is changed to the beautiful scriptural name of Sharon :

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

"AN ACT for discontinuing the name of a town in the County of Suffolk incorporated by the name of Stoughtonham, and calling the same SHARON.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said town of Stoughtonham shall no longer bear that name, but henceforth shall be called and known by the name of Sharon, the aforesaid incorporating act notwithstanding. And all officers in said town shall hold and exercise their respective offices in the same manner as they would have done had not the name of said town been altered.

"In the House of Representatives, Feb. 24, 1783.

"This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

"TRISTRAM DALTON, *Speaker*.

"In Senate, Feb. 25, 1783.

"This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

"SAMUEL ADAMS, *President*.

"Approved.

"JOHN HANCOCK."

The Rev. Philip Curtis was born in Roxbury, Oct. 4, 1717. He entered Harvard College in 1734, and took his degree in 1738. He was admitted to church-fellowship, and studied divinity with Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Dorchester, where he taught school. He preached his first sermon in Sharon in May, 1741, and was ordained to the ministry Jan. 5, 1742. His salary was £60 13s. 6d. a year, with the use of the ministerial meadow and wood from the precinct woodlot. He married, in 1744, Elizabeth Bass, of Dorchester, by whom he had six children. His son Samuel taught school, and graduated at Harvard

College in 1766; studied medicine, and was a surgeon on board a privateer during the Revolution. His wife, Elizabeth, died May 24, 1752, aged thirty-two years. On Oct. 31, 1754, he married Elizabeth Randall, of Sharon, and by this marriage he had five sons.

It was now 1787, and the faithful pastor and the meeting-house had grown old together. Having seen more than a half-century's service, the people concluded to build a new meeting-house. The pastor gave them an acre more land and relinquished a portion of his salary to encourage them.

The new meeting-house was erected in 1787. Joseph Hewins, Esq., procured a bell in London, which was placed in the tower in 1790, at a cost of sixty-two pounds. This bell became broken, and a new bell was cast at Canton, which replaced the old bell in 1809.

Mr. Curtis' sight was remarkably clear, as he never used glasses, and he preached until within a few months of his death.

His last affectionate tribute of respect for his people was in the following impressive words :

"SHARON, 2d October, 1797.

"FRIENDS AND BRETHREN :

"I hereby signify that I release you from all lawful claims upon me, after the completion of last year's salary, relying on your charity and generosity should I hereafter stand in need.

"I remain your Aged Pastor and Friend in Christ,

"PHILIP CURTIS."

His death occurred Nov. 22, 1797, in his eighty-first year. During the fifty-five years of his ministry Mr. Curtis baptized nine hundred and twenty-six persons, and married three hundred and fifteen couples. There were four hundred and three deaths in his parish, and two hundred and sixty-four were added to the church.

Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis, his last wife, died March 11, 1823, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

At a meeting held Dec. 17, 1798, it was

"Voted, to concur with the church in giving Mr. Jonathan Whitaker a call to the pastoral care of this church and congregation.

"Voted, that a committee of nineteen be chosen to take into consideration what sum will be proper to propose to him for his settlement and annual salary."

The committee reported as follows, which was voted by the town: "To give seven hundred and fifty dollars as a settlement to Mr. Jonathan Whitaker, provided he takes upon him the charge of the church and congregation in Sharon, as a gospel minister; which sum, in case he should leave the people in said capacity without their consent, to be refunded to the town without interest.

"Voted to pay him semi-annually one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six and a half cents, as a salary, as long as he remains their minister."

Mr. Whitaker in open town-meeting accepted the invitation, and was ordained Feb. 27, 1799.

Never had there been a more auspicious settlement in Sharon. The church was crowded with hearers, and new pews were added in that already capacious meeting-house.

Mr. Whitaker secured the house and estate of his predecessor in the ministry. He also taught school, and entered into plans for the general interest of the town. He was highly appreciated by his people, and it was not until political and sectarian questions came up in after-years that there began to be differences of opinion in regard to his usefulness as a public minister. Mr. Whitaker held to the old Puritan way of his predecessor of baptizing children, and when in after-years they desired to live in a closer communion with God, they were confirmed upon assenting to the covenant, and became members of the church.

Mr. Whitaker had now been the only preacher in town for many years when the first Baptist meetings began to be held in this town, and he was no Laban, to say to the itinerant, "Abide in my household," or to take the innovator into his field of labor. It is not necessary to discuss those questions of a past age; the actors have long since closed up their record and gone to their reward. Suffice it to say, that things continued to grow more unpleasant between pastor and people, until finally a council was held, and such grievances as the people labored under were submitted to and decided by the council, which advised, on account of the bad feeling existing between the pastor and his people, that the connection be dissolved. This result was secured by the society paying Mr. Whitaker five hundred dollars, April, 1816. This religious and political controversy in the town did not cease with the withdrawal of Mr. Whitaker, but continued to be exceedingly bitter and relentless for several years.

The third minister of the First Congregational Church and society was the Rev. Thomas Rich, settled in 1817. He could not have continued many years, as the Rev. Samuel Brimblecom succeeded to the pastorate of the society Dec. 3, 1821, and continued in office until March 13, 1826.

After this time the pulpit was supplied by different ministers until the Rev. Jacob Norton was settled, in 1829. He preached about two years, when the pulpit was supplied for short intervals by different preachers until 1842, when the old church built in

the year 1787 was taken down and the present church erected.

The following are two stanzas from a poem written at that time and occasion by Jeremiah Gould, Esq.:

"That old familiar desk,
Whose glory and renown
Is spread from east to west,
And wouldst thou take it down?
Workman, forbear thy blows,
Rend not its oaken ties,
Oh! spare that ancient house,
Now towering to the skies.

"When but a little boy
I trod its sacred shade,
In thankfulness and joy
There I oft have played.
My mother led me there,
My father pressed my hand,
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old house stand."

The Rev. Samuel Pettes, Jr., became pastor Oct. 16, 1843, and continued to officiate in that capacity until March 18, 1847.

The Rev. James L. Stone succeeded the former pastor on Jan. 1, 1848, and continued in office until May 5, 1852.

The Rev. Thomas H. Pons was settled July 3, 1852, and continued until Oct. 1, 1853.

In June, 1854, Rev. Norwood Damon occupied the pastoral office, continuing until July 9, 1856.

From Jan. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1862, the Rev. Charles C. Sewall, of Medfield, supplied the preaching. From this time there was no regular preaching until Jan. 4, 1868, when the Rev. George W. Stacy, of Milford, supplied the pulpit. Mr. Stacy's labors ceased on May 2, 1870. The Rev. Mr. Tyndall supplied the pulpit until September, 1870. After 1870 the church was supplied by candidates.

In April, 1873, the Rev. John Wills preached for several Sabbaths, and for several months in the summer the Rev. William H. Savary, of Canton, preached.

In 1878, Rev. W. G. Todd preached through the summer months. From this time there was no regular preaching until the Rev. William O. White, of Brookline, officiated as pastor from September, 1881, until September, 1883.

The Rev. C. C. Carpenter supplied the pulpit until January, 1884.

The Baptist Society.—The first meetings were held at the houses of Mr. Leavitt Hewins and Mr. Joshua Whittmore by the Rev. Mr. Gammell, of Medfield. Soon an interest was created, and many flocked to hear him preach. The first baptism took

place at Billings' Pond in 1812, when Joshua Whittemore and Leavitt Hewins were baptized.

The Baptist society was formed in 1813, when Jeremiah Richards was chosen treasurer. On Oct. 26, 1814, the church was organized, and numbered twenty-six members. The first deacons were Joshua Whittemore and Leavitt Hewins. Barnabas D. Capen was elected in 1845, and Charles D. Hixon in 1877.

In the early days of its existence the society held its meetings in the hall of the parsonage.

The Rev. Mr. Gammell was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Kendall, from Maine. In the year 1818, Samuel Wait was ordained as pastor, and he continued in office four years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Barrett, who preached about two years. Then, in 1823, Rev. Thomas Le Favour preached one year.

In August, 1831, the Rev. Caleb Green was settled. As the numbers had increased it was thought advisable to erect a church, which was built in 1833. The next pastor was the Rev. Thomas Driver. In April, 1835, the Rev. Silas Hall filled the pastorate. He was succeeded by Rev. George N. Wait. In the year 1841, Edward G. Sears was elected pastor and continued in office until 1843, when he was succeeded by Rev. George W. Patch. He in turn resigned, and the Rev. Alfred Colburn took his place.

The Rev. Mylon Merriam became pastor in 1853, and closed his labors in 1858.

Rev. Freeman B. Ashley succeeded Mr. Merriam in 1859. This pastor was popular, and the congregation increased in numbers, and it was thought best to enlarge the meeting-house by giving room for sixteen additional pews.

In 1864, Mr. Ashley resigned his office as pastor, and the pulpit was occupied by Mr. Tozier, who preached one year.

The Rev. Benjamin A. Edwards was settled in 1865, and continued as pastor until 1872, when the Rev. Lyman Partridge accepted the pastorate and continued to preach until 1882. "During all these years," says Mr. Partridge in a printed discourse from which these statistics are mainly taken, "we have labored together in harmony, while my relations to the people of the town have each year become pleasanter and more intimate. I count it a privilege and blessing to be able to make this last statement so near the close of a pastorate of almost ten years."

Mr. Partridge is now settled at Westminster, Mass. He was succeeded in 1883 by the Rev. Irving B. Mower, the present pastor.

The Christian Society (Trinitarian).—At a meet-

ing held at the house of Mr. Philip Curtis, it was voted that a committee be chosen to take measures for forming a new society. Deacon Joel Hewins, Deacon Benjamin Fairbanks, and Lemuel D. Hewins were chosen, and at a subsequent meeting made the following report:

"The practice of the primitive Christians, introduced into this country by our pious ancestors, for churches to take the lead in the settlement of their pastors, is, we believe, scriptural, rational, and salutary; and a departure from this practice so long preserved in this country, has doubtless been the principal cause of the unhappy difficulties now existing between this church and the Congregationalist society in this place; and this church having borne, as long as forbearance is conceived to be a duty, and seeing no prospect of a restoration of harmony between them and the society, deem it necessary and expedient to withdraw from said society, that they may independently of any body of men whatever enjoy the ordinances of religion agreeably to the practice of the primitive churches, and the sentiment of this church.

"Wherefore this church do hereby constitute themselves into a religious society, to be called and known by the name of the 'Christian Society in Sharon.' That in addition to the officers of the church, there shall annually be chosen by the church a clerk and treasurer, and also a committee of three persons to procure preaching and give certificates of membership to all who may wish to unite with this church for the support of public worship, agreeably to a law of this commonwealth, passed June 18, 1811, and generally to manage the prudential concerns of this society."

It was voted to accept the report June 16, 1821. The Rev. Joseph B. Felt was invited to become pastor of this church and society, which invitation he accepted, and he continued in office until 1825.

In 1822 the society built their meeting-house. The next minister was the Rev. Jonathan Curtis, who was installed in October, 1825, and continued in office until the year 1834, when he requested to be released from the pastoral office, which was granted by the society.

The Rev. Jacob Cummings was settled as pastor, and continued in office until 1837. In the year 1835 this church received the legacy, bequeathed by Mrs. Nancy Gould, of the parsonage of the former ministers of Sharon.

Rev. Lucius R. Eastman was the next pastor in 1838, and on November 28th of that year the church took fire from the stove on Sunday morning, and was totally destroyed.

In the summer of 1839 the present house was erected, and Mr. Eastman closed his labors with this church and society in 1840.

In 1841 the Rev. Lebbeus R. Phillips was settled as pastor. This was one of the most successful pastorates enjoyed by the society, and was terminated by the request of Mr. Phillips in 1860. The Rev. Perley B. Davis succeeded Mr. Phillips, Jan. 29,

1862, and continued in office until April 8, 1867, when he was dismissed at his own request. He afterwards settled in Hyde Park, where he still preaches.

Rev. S. Ingersol Briant was settled April 22, 1868, and continued in office until April, 1874, when he resigned. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry C. Weston, who was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 9, 1844. After leaving the high school he entered Amherst College, where he graduated in the year 1866. He entered Andover in the class of the same year, and afterwards preached at North Bennington, Vt. While here he married Clara A. Loring, of Chelsea, Aug. 18, 1870. He was settled at Sharon, Sept. 2, 1874. An excellent preacher, eminently social in his character and his relations with his people, a world of usefulness seemed to open before him. He early became interested in the schools as a committee, and he also served the town as superintendent of schools. But this continued but a short time. His health soon became impaired and he was obliged to abandon his labors, not only as superintendent but also as pastor of his church and society. His interest in the labors he had chosen never ceased, although it became evident that there was little hope of his recovery. He died Feb. 24, 1883, rejoicing in the hope of a glorious immortality, and leaving many sorrowing friends to lament his early departure. Mrs. Weston and three children remain in Sharon.

The Rev. Edward G. Smith, who supplied the pulpit for some time before the death of Mr. Weston, is now pastor of the Christian society.

The Catholic Chapel on Pond Street has a mission service, and is connected with the church at Stoughton of the same denomination.

The Bay Street Chapel (Evangelical) is located in the southeast part of Sharon, on the Bay road, near Easton.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1876, but has no regular preaching.

Physicians.—How great is the influence of the medical profession over the individuals in the community. The patient who recovers from a serious malady is ever likely to retain lively emotions of gratitude towards the man who has rescued him from a bed of sickness, pain, or death.

Dr. Samuel Hewins was born in this town, Aug. 31, 1734. He married, in 1760, Sarah, the daughter of Dr. Nathaniel White, of Weymouth, his instructor. He settled in Sharon near the trowel-works. He was an active and useful man, brought up a family, and died in 1827.

Dr. Elijah Hewins, born May 23, 1747, studied medicine with Dr. Young, of Boston. He was sur-

geon in Col. Jacob Gill's regiment in the Revolution. He bought the place now occupied by Mr. Increase Hewins, where, after his marriage with Lois Whiting, of Wrentham, his children were born. His wife died in 1795, and afterwards he married Irene Balch, of Dedham. After the marriage of his son, Elijah Hewins, Esq., scribe and surveyor, the doctor sold his place and resided with his son much of the time until his death, which occurred May 21, 1827.

Dr. Samuel Capen, born in this town May 20, 1757, studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Hewins, and finished his course of study at Randolph. He married, Nov. 18, 1792, Sarah Savels, of this town, and resided east of Massapoag, where his children were born. After his daughter Sarah married he left Sharon, and resided in Brockton, where he died Dec. 13, 1843, aged eighty-seven years.

Dr. Daniel Stone was born in Framingham, and graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1797. He then studied medicine with Dr. Willard, of Uxbridge, and practiced some time, when he afterwards came to Sharon. He boarded for a time with the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, who was his classmate in college. Afterwards he built the house now occupied by the Rev. A. P. Chute. Here he resided during his life. He was town clerk in 1819, and filled many offices in the town; was a respected member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He died in August, 1842. There are but two of his children living,—Albert Stone, Esq., of Elgin, Ill., and Dr. Charles Stone, of Marysville, Cal.

Dr. Norton Quincy Tirrell succeeded Dr. Stone in Sharon. Dr. Tirrell was born in Weymouth in 1817. At an early age he was by the death of his father thrown upon his own resources. By his industry he managed to acquire the means to attend the academy at Willbraham, Woburn, and Gilmanton, N. H., where he finished his early school days. He then went to New York, and from there to Norfolk, Va. Here he taught school and studied medicine; afterwards he attended lectures at Washington, D. C., where he graduated. He was married in 1842, and the same year located in Sharon. Here he was highly esteemed as a physician and townsman, and an active member of the Christian Church and society. In 1852 he left Sharon for his native town, where he enjoyed a highly successful and lucrative practice. He died on Oct. 19, 1882.

Dr. Amasa D. Bacon was a physician of experience when he came to this town and succeeded to the estate and practice of Dr. Tirrell. Naturally a man of more than ordinary force of character, he was tender and assiduous in the care of his patients, kind and

obliging as a neighbor, an active citizen of the town and the Christian society. He represented the town in the Legislature and on the board of school committee. Well posted in the advancement of medical science, he was an honored member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He rode more to see patients during the last winter of his life than any winter before. His sickness, caused by exposure and other causes, terminated fatally on March 28, 1881, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had by his first wife, Clara Choate Bacon, two sons; by his last wife, Nellie Choate Bacon, one daughter.

Dr. John Smithwick, of Williams College and Pittsfield Medical Institution, is the present resident physician.

Soldiers in the War of 1812.—Although the people of New England were not generally in sympathy with the war of 1812, yet Sharon contributed her share of the State's quota, as the following names will show:

Amos Barden.	Ziba Plympton.
Ebenezer Capen.	Aaron Platt.
Theodore Drake.	James Packard.
Ellis Drake.	Ebenezer Packard.
John Delano.	Jedediah Packard.
Samuel Gilbert.	James Packard, Jr.
Charles Gay.	Linus Rogers.
Ebenezer Henshaw.	Jedediah Snow.
Joel Harlow.	Enoch Talbot.
Ellis Johnson.	Shepard Wood.
Matthew Johnson.	Zephaniah Washburn.
Samuel Mann	

A part of these soldiers went to the lakes, near Canada, and others were stationed at Boston Harbor.

Schools.—Coeval with the religious and secular polity of the town was the appropriation of lands for the support of public schools and for the instruction of youth. These privileges were so highly prized and enjoyed by the youth of the early days, that in after-years, when they became the actors upon the stage of life, they resolved these benefits should not only be continued, but they should be increased beyond what they had enjoyed.

The following letter gives the origin of the Sharon Friends' school fund:

"To the Inhabitants of the Town of Sharon:

"GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned being a committee from the subscribers to the Sharon Friends' School Fund, have the pleasure to present to you a subscription paper for the purpose of beginning a fund for the education of the youth of your Town. . . . It is with pleasure we look back and remember the Land of our Fathers,—the place of Our Birth.

"Believing as we do, that to give the present and future generations a good, sound, practical education is the surest means of preserving our most valuable privileges, both civil and religious, which we consider to be far greater than any other

nation enjoys. If this be the fact, how can money be better appropriated? . . .

"This fund is now begun with a hope and expectation that it will be increased, so that every child in your town will have an opportunity to acquire a good practical education, and that it may be the means of increasing Education, Peace, Harmony, and the good feelings of every inhabitant of your place. . . .

"This is offered as a token of remembrance of the place of our nativity, with our best wishes for your peace, your prosperity, and your happiness as a town and individually.

"We are Respectfully yours,

"OTIS EVERETT,

"ANDREW DRAKE,

"OLIVER FISHER,

"Committee.

"BOSTON, June, 1826."

Otis Everett, Boston.....	\$100
Andrew Drake, Boston.....	100
Oliver Fisher, Boston.....	100
Moses Everett, Boston.....	100
Aaron Everett, Boston.....	100
Mace Tisdale, Boston.....	50
Thomas Curtis, Boston.....	50
Daniel Johnson, Boston.....	50
H. G. Ware, Boston.....	25
S. K. Hewins, Boston.....	25
Whiting Hewins, Boston.....	25
Warren Fisher, Boston.....	25
James Hendley, Boston.....	25
Lewis Morse, Roxbury.....	25
Ezra Morse, Roxbury.....	25
Luther Morse, Roxbury.....	25
Oliver Everett, Sharon.....	50
Edward Richards, Cambridge.....	25
Jabez Fisher, Cambridge.....	25
John Curtis, Boston.....	10

\$1810

The surplus revenue was, by a vote of the town, made a permanent fund for the use of school; the interest is applied annually.....	2690
The bequest of Mrs. Anna Hewins, of Roxbury, whose husband, Abel Hewins, was a native of this town, the sum of.....	500

Making a permanent investment of total..... \$5000

The town's appropriation was never to be lessened on account of the fund. Still, many people felt the importance of a higher grade of study than that furnished by the public schools. This want was happily supplied by Sanford Waters Billings, A.M., of this town, and a graduate of Amherst College, who erected a school-house at his own expense, and gave instruction in the classical and higher mathematical studies. His school became popular, not only in this but in the neighboring towns, and for seventeen years Mr. Billings has devoted his time to the cause of education and the instruction of youth. When the needs of the town required the establishment of a high school, it was with the same generous feeling that actuated those noble benefactors of a former age, rather than the stern requirements of the law, which led to the establishment of the Sharon high school. This school is under the charge and instruction of Mr. Billings, whose services and devotion to the cause of education have a warm place in the hearts of his pupils and the people.

Public Library.—The town has a well-selected public library, which, although not so extensive, is highly appreciated and well patronized by the community.

The Press.—The *Sharon Advocate* is a lively weekly paper, edited by William B. Wickes, Esq., and is devoted mainly to the interest of Sharon in local and general news, and the elevation of the community in social, moral, and philanthropic matters.

The Post-Offices.—The first post-office was established at Cobb's Tavern, on the Bay road, July 1, 1819; the post-office at Sharon Centre about 1828. The name of the office at Cobb's Tavern was changed to East Sharon, June 3, 1841, the other office to Sharon on the same date.

The following are the representatives from Sharon to the Legislature:

1776-77. Capt. Ebenezer Tisdale.	1835. Ziba Plympton.
1778. Capt. Edward Bridge Savels.	1837. George H. Mann.
1779-80. Nathaniel Kingsbury.	1838-39. Jedediah Morse.
1782-83. Jonathan Eddy.	1840. Capt. Charles Ide.
1785-86. Joseph Hewins, Jr.	1842-43. Erastus Richards.
1787-89. Benjamin Randall.	1845-46. Otis Johnson.
1790-91. Joseph Hewins.	1851. Enoch Dickerman.
1801. Jonathan Billings.	1854. Charles T. Howard.
1804-5. John Drake, Jr.	1855. George W. Gay.
1806-7. Jonathan Billings.	1856. Moses Richards.
1808. John Drake.	1858. Amasa D. Bacon, M.D.
1809-10. Jonathan Billings.	1860. Asahel S. Drake.
1811. Enoch Hewins, Jr.	1861-62. H. Augustus Lathrop.
1813. Benjamin Raynolds.	1865. Joel P. Hewins.
1815-16. Ziba Drake.	1868. James Capen.
1823. Enoch Hewins.	1870. Bushrod Morse, Esq.
1831. Jeremiah Richards.	1873-74. Sanford Waters Billings, A.M.
	1883-84. Bushrod Morse, Esq.

Those years not designated this town did not send a representative.

While Sharon furnished her quota of soldiers during the war of the Rebellion, there were many patriotic citizens who contributed to the service a soldier from their own personal fortunes.

Andrew Adams.	Alonzo Capen. ²
William A. Barrows.	Herbert E. Capen.
John E. Barrows.	Lemuel Capen.
Seth Boyden. ¹	George W. Capen. ¹
Daniel W. Bright.	Gardner W. Capen.
Warren M. Bright.	Edward Cobb.
Edward E. Belcher.	William Cobb. ¹
Charles W. Belcher.	James Conners.
Joseph C. Blake.	James W. Clark.
Charles F. Bryant.	Alonzo Clark.
Albert Bullard.	Horace W. Clapp.
William H. Burdick.	Leander Clapp.
John Burkett.	Emil Conrad.
William H. Bennie.	Silas Davenport.
Lewis Breton.	John M. Davis. ²

¹ Died since the war.

² Died in the war.

James N. Davis.	John R. Kelley.
James Dellabaugh.	George Lenk.
Patrick Doherty. ¹	Jacob A. Morse. ¹
Thomas Donegan.	Stilman H. Morse.
Hugh Doran.	Elijah A. Morse.
Patrick Doyle.	Albert F. Morse.
Edwin A. Dunakin.	Daniel Mahony.
Stillman A. Dunakin.	Thomas Miller.
Charles H. Dunakin.	Michael Milligan.
John M. Drake. ²	Peter Mears.
Eugene Drake.	Charles H. McGuire.
Horace F. Drake.	John Newman.
Lewis H. Duley.	Isaac Mellen.
Lawrence Dorgin.	James F. Osgood.
Benjamin A. Fairbanks. ¹	John Parks.
Albert F. Fairbanks.	John B. Parks. ²
John Finley.	Henry Parks.
John Fox.	Josiah W. Perry.
Carl Fabinan.	Samuel E. Preble.
Nathaniel R. Fuller.	George W. Prescott.
Amos A. Fuller.	Abram Poff.
John W. Godfrey.	Lewis F. F. Plympton.
Eleazer Greenleaf.	Henry Peach.
George H. Gay. ²	Lovel K. Pickering.
George F. Gay.	George W. Parker.
Thomas Gray.	Albert Pettee.
Charles Greenwood.	Henry J. Pickersgill.
James H. Glover. ¹	John Phillips.
Benjamin F. Gilbert.	Lewis Pettit.
George M. Gerrish. ²	William E. Quiggle.
Thomas Houlton.	George W. Richards. ¹
Moses Hall.	Charles F. Richards.
Norman Hardy. ²	Francis W. Read.
James T. Harradon. ²	Daniel Shine.
Frederick H. Holbrook.	Warren S. Skinner.
Benjamin L. Hewins.	Ansel A. Smith.
Alfred Hewins.	Albert E. Smith.
Henry Hewins. ²	John C. Strong.
Charles E. Hall.	Levi A. Talbot.
Charles H. Hill.	John D. Talbot.
Edward R. Hixson.	Francis Takalf.
Daniel Healey.	Otis S. Tolman.
Addison H. Johnson. ²	Davis L. White.
Obed P. Johnson.	Adoniram J. M. White.
Reuben F. Johnson.	Thomas Williams.
Ira Johnson.	George A. White.
Warren Johnson.	Asa Wilson.
John W. Kane.	Charles Worby.
Daniel Kane.	

The Town Hall.—The style of this building is "old colonial," which appears to be peculiarly adapted to its rustic surroundings. The building is forty-five by seventy feet, and is seventy-six feet from the ground to the highest part of the cupola on the main building.

At the right hand, in front, is a circular tower two stories in height, surmounted by a weather vane.

The front doors open outward and give access to a vestibule eleven by fifteen feet. From this is a corridor which leads to a school-room thirty-eight by thirty-eight feet; previous to reaching this room there

is a door that opens into a library-room, also into the reading-room adjoining. The first room on the left is the town clerk's office, eleven by eighteen feet, and has a brick vault for storing records. This vault is protected by double iron doors. The next one is the school committee room, eighteen by fourteen feet, and connected with this by folding doors is the recitation-room, twelve by eighteen. From this room is the vestibule, from the side door of the building into the school-room, and then the coat-rooms, with hooks, the passage to the basement stairs, and the stairs to the rear of the main hall.

The main stairway is on the right of the vestibule, and is, like the tower in which it is located, circular or spiral in its course. Under this stairway is an ample closet.

At the head of these stairs is a lobby twelve by sixteen feet, from which a balcony over the front door is reached by windows. There are ante-rooms, eight by twelve feet, and twelve by sixteen feet, on each side of the lobby.

The main auditorium takes up the remainder of this floor. This hall is forty-four by forty-five feet, with a stage thirteen feet deep and three and a half feet high. It is reached by steps on either end, and by stairs from the side entrance below.

On the wall in front of the stage is a handsome clock presented to the town by Elijah A. Morse, Esq., of Canton.

The hall is ventilated by a ventilator in the roof of the building, and the room is twenty-four feet high.

The outside of the building is shingled half-way down the sides and then treated with clapboards.

The finish inside the principal rooms is ash, as are the heavy mortised doors, and the floors are the best of Southern pine.

The building has an ornamental heavy base water-table, and is erected on a handsome foundation of Sharon granite by John Moyle. The contractors of the building are L. E. and T. L. Barlow, and the architect was Arthur H. Dodd, of Boston.

The building committee were J. M. Waston, A. B. Lovejoy, and C. C. Barney. The town hall was dedicated Feb. 21, 1884.

The Woman Soldier of the Revolution.—Deborah Sampson was born in Plympton, in this State, Dec. 17, 1760, and was a lineal descendant of William Bradford, for many years Governor of Plymouth Colony. In early life, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the family, she was put out in a family in Middleborough. Here she remained until she was eighteen years of age. Afterwards she taught school.

In April, 1781, she resolved to enter the Continen-

tal army. For this purpose she made a suit of men's clothes with her own hands, and at night put them on, and started for Taunton, in hopes some one would direct her to the army headquarters. In a few days, however, she reached New Bedford, where she proposed to ship on board a cruiser, but being informed of the captain's bad treatment of his men, she abandoned the design. She now resolved to make a tour of several towns in Norfolk County, and afterwards she enlisted into the service at Worcester for three years, as a resident of Uxbridge, under the name of Robert Shurtleiff. The muster-master was Eliphalet Thorp, of Dedham. On May 13th she arrived at West Point, on the Hudson, in company with fifty soldiers.

The march of ten days was very fatiguing to her, and at the close of a chilly, wet day, on approaching the fire, she fainted and fell on the floor. Upon recovery she found herself surrounded by kind spirits ministering to her relief. In the morning she crossed the river and was assigned for duty in Capt. Webb's company of Light Infantry, in Col. Shepard's regiment, Gen. Patterson's brigade. Here her garb was exchanged for a uniform peculiar to the infantry. She learned the manual exercise with facility. She was about five feet seven inches in height. Her features were regular, though they would not be called beautiful. Her eye was clear and penetrating, and ladies of taste called her handsome in her masculine attire. Her movement was erect and strong, gestures natural, mild, and graceful. Her first experience in actual warfare was in Capt. Webb's company on scout duty in the morning with a party of Dutch cavalry. The ground was warmly disputed for some time; at length, however, the infantry were obliged to give way, but they were quickly reinforced by the Second Massachusetts Regiment. The Americans having retired to their encampment, our fair soldier came near losing her life by drinking cold water. She said she underwent more from the heat and fatigue of the day than from the fear of being killed, although the man next her was killed by the second fire. While in this vicinity she was twice wounded, once by a sabre cut on the face, and again by a bullet wound in the groin; the wound in the face was healed by salves and plasters, but the wound in the groin she dressed herself, and endeavored to extract the ball herself rather than have her sex discovered. In this, however, she succeeded, and was soon able to be on duty again.

In August, after eleven days of excessive traveling, the forces under Washington and Lafayette encamped near Yorktown, Va. It is needless to mention the hardships the common soldiers must have

undergone. Our heroine bore up with a good heart until the day on which the troops arrived, when she was much indisposed. On the morning of the 23d of September, Washington addressed his army, and she was near and heard his impressive words. Miss Sampson was among the advance of that day, and labored with blistered hands in the redoubt and trenches before Yorktown. She aided in storming the British redoubt under Lafayette on the 13th of October, 1783, and witnessed with patriotic exultation the closing drama of the Revolution. Her personal purity of character was in keeping with her bravery in action and duty. Such high qualities of firmness and resolution were, perhaps, never known. She came to her aunt's, who lived in Stoughton, where she labored through the winter. It is presumed that her uncle Waters confidentially whispered in the ear of some young man that she would make a good wife. However that may be, Deborah Sampson married Benjamin Gannett, at his father's house, April 7, 1784. There were born of this union one son and two daughters. By a resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts, Deborah received one hundred dollars and a monthly pension, as did her husband after her death, which occurred April 29, 1827. Her husband died Jan. 9, 1837. Her tombstone, in the quiet cemetery of Sharon, covers the remains of the bravest woman of the Revolution.

Gen. Benjamin Tupper.—Benjamin Tupper was born in Stoughton, now Sharon, on the 11th of March, 1738. He never knew a father's care and protection; a father's love never warmed and gladdened his heart, as his father died soon after he was born. When a boy he learned the trade of a tanner in Dorchester. Afterward, he served in several campaigns of the French and Indian war. Then he taught school several winters in Easton. While here he became acquainted with Huldah White, whom he married, Nov. 18, 1762.

He removed to Chesterfield soon after, which was at that time a frontier town. Here he became an active citizen and a deacon of the first church.

He joined the army at Roxbury, as captain of a company, soon after the Lexington alarm, and soon after was promoted to the office of major. He was ordered, with his men, to prevent the rebuilding of the light-house by the British in Boston Harbor.

Maj. Tupper marched his men to Dorchester, and there informed them that he was about to proceed down the harbor to drive the British troops off the island. "Now," said the major, addressing his company, which consisted of about three hundred men, "if there is any one of you who is afraid, and does not

want to go with us, let him step two paces to the front;" and turning to the sergeant he said, *sotto voce*, "if any man steps two paces to the front, shoot him on the spot." It is needless to add that every man kept his position. The major, with his men, then proceeded from Dorchester, taking field-pieces with them in whale-boats down the Neponset River. They arrived at the light-house about two o'clock in the morning, attacked the guard, killing the officers and four privates. The remainder of the English troops were captured. Having demolished the light-house then in process of construction, the party were ready to embark, when the major himself was attacked by several of the enemy's boats; but with his field-piece he succeeded in sinking one of the boats, and, happily, escaped with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. He killed and captured fifty-three of the enemy, among whom were ten Tories, who were sent to Springfield jail. Washington, the next day in general orders, thanked Maj. Tupper, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and soldier-like behaviour. We have given this incident to show the bravery of the man, as there were many other such incidents that might be given. He was appointed colonel of a Massachusetts regiment in 1776, was at Valley Forge camp in the memorable winter of 1778, and wrote a letter to the General Court of Massachusetts, setting forth in strong, earnest language the destitute condition of the troops. He had a horse shot under him at the battle of Monmouth. He served through the war, enjoying the confidence of Washington and Lafayette, and was promoted to the rank of general by brevet before the close of the war.

Gen. Tupper entered enthusiastically into the scheme of the settlement of the northwest territory. Being selected as one of the surveyors to lay out the ranges, he very early entered upon that work, but was prevented by the warlike disposition of the Indians. He, however, returned the next season, and the historic seven ranges were completed. Returning home again, at this time Shay's insurrection broke out, and he rendered valuable assistance. Then he assisted in the formation of the Ohio Company. His son, Maj. Anselm, was appointed a surveyor for the company, and with the band of pioneers left Massachusetts Jan. 1, 1788, and arrived at the Muskingum River April 7, 1788. Gen. Tupper started, as soon as he could build suitable wagons, with his family, passed over the Alleghany Mountains in Pennsylvania, and then sending his horses by land, took a boat and arrived with the first families, Aug. 19, 1788, at Marietta, after a journey of ten weeks. Soon after he was

appointed one of the judges of the court, which office he held until his death, which occurred during the Indian war. On his monument, in the Mound Cemetery, is the following simple epitaph:

"General Benjamin Tupper,
born at Sharon, Massachusetts, in 1738;
died June 7th, 1792,
aged fifty-four."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE H. MANN.

George H. Mann was born in Medfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 1793, and was the fourth child of Rufus Mann and Sybil (Allen), his wife, and was in the fourth generation from the Rev. Samuel Mann, the first of the name born in Massachusetts. Having a desire to learn mechanism, he was apprenticed to Otis and Oliver Allen, of Mansfield, to learn framing and building. After serving his time with them, he contracted with parties in Greenwich, Conn., to work at machine-making, that he might perfect himself for the business which he had laid out for himself, the manufacture of cotton goods, and went there in the spring of 1814, and remained some two or three years. The first year of his service there those employed with him struck for higher wages and used every endeavor to have him join them, but he steadily refused. His employers finding him alone in the shop, asked him, "How happens it you are not out with your mates?" His reply was a characteristic one: "I intend to abide by my agreement with you." When the parties came to terms, his pay was made as good as the best. While here, at the call of the State authorities for volunteers to throw up intrenchments against the threatened invasion of the British, he joined the ranks, and with pick and shovel marched to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" to the service and helped man the works they constructed until the threatened invasion was over. From Greenwich he went to Medway Village and engaged in building cotton machinery, and was associated with John Blackburn, Oliver Dean, Dean Walker, and others. While residing there he became acquainted with Rhoda Fisher, and they were married May 10, 1820. From there he removed to East Walpole in 1822, and engaged in the manufacture of sheetings for the Neponset Manufacturing Company. There he remained until the spring of 1826, when he removed with his family to Amoskeag, N. H., where he put in operation what was known in later years as the old

Amoskeag factory for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. Not being able to make satisfactory arrangements with this company, at the end of his year he returned to Massachusetts with his family in the same conveyance that he took there, a horse and chaise. His family consisted of his wife and two boys. The same year of his return he entered into copartnership with Joshua Stetson, Jr., of Walpole, and started a small factory for the making of bed-ticking. He was anxious to establish himself independently of others, and after about two years he dissolved his connection with Mr. Stetson and removed to East Walpole, having leased the factory there. His services were sought by Messrs. Amos & Abbot Lawrence to take charge of the Elliot Mills in Newton about this time, but he preferred to establish himself in business where he could carry out his own ideas. In the spring of 1831 he purchased a mill-site and privilege in Sharon of Joseph W. Revere, and moved there with his family. Here he erected a factory and commenced the making of ticking, of which he made a specialty. He won a high reputation on that class of goods, continuing in that business until March 10, 1840, when his factory was destroyed by fire. He represented the town in the General Court in the session of 1838, and was president of the Harrison and Tyler Club during that lively and interesting campaign. He took an active interest in all things relating to the town in its intellectual and moral growth as well as its general prosperity. He was a man of quiet mien, but of positive convictions, and never hesitated to openly take a stand when occasion required. The last few years of his life he suffered from ill health and withdrew from active business, yielding it to his two sons. In the spring of 1847 he sought the benefit of a warmer climate, and in the summer returned to his home and died, October 25th, the same year.

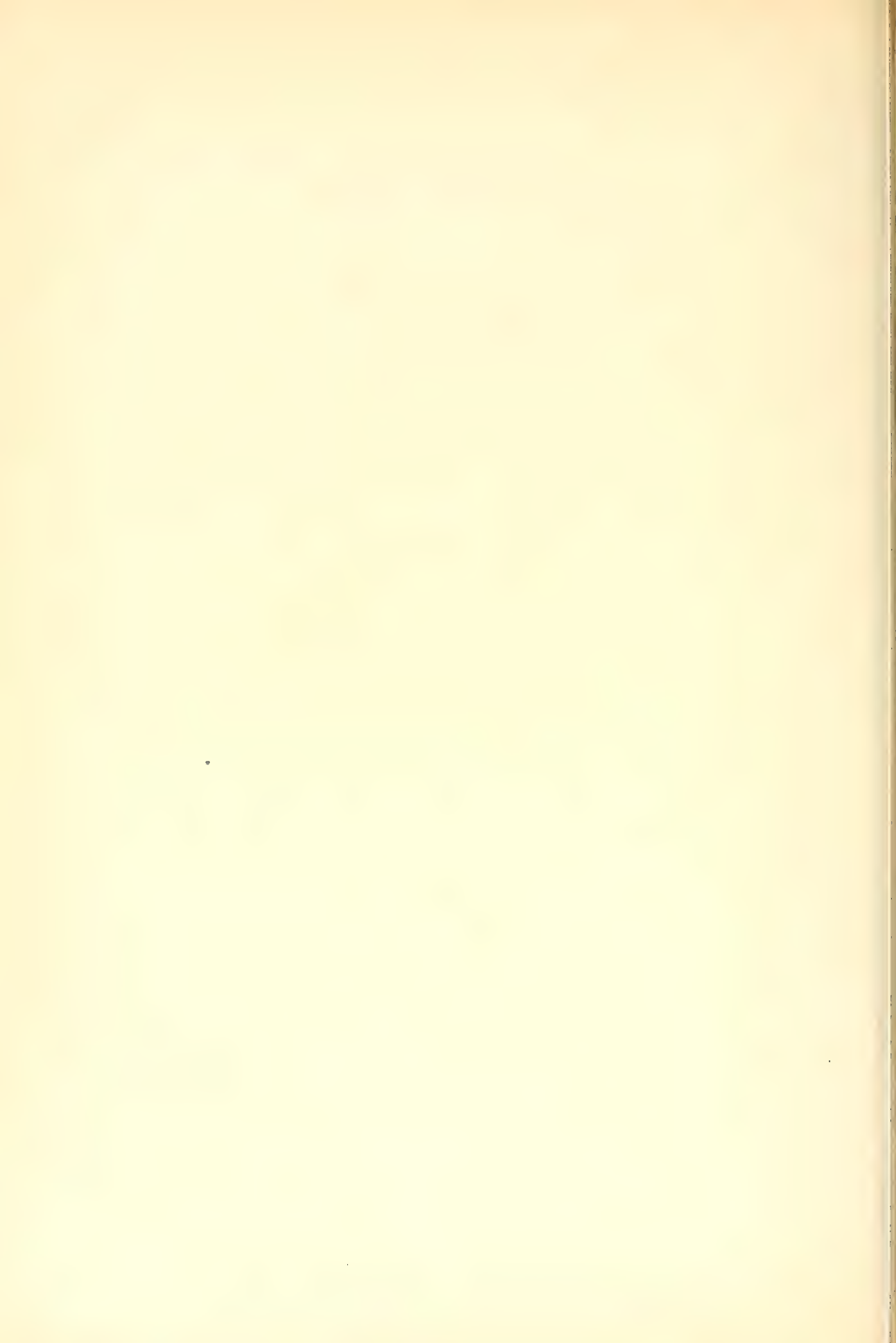
HEWINS.¹

It is believed that all persons of the name of Hewins in this country are descended from Jacob Hewins, who was admitted a freeman and joined the church in Dorchester in 1658. His son Jacob, born in 1668, settled in Sharon, and was an important and useful man and one of the elders of the church. His descendants are now living in many and distant places, from Maine to Illinois.

¹The following data concerning ancestry of Hewins family have been kindly furnished us by Mr. Charles A. Hewins, of Boston.



Geo H Mann





Whiting Huxins

Of Jacob Hewins nothing is yet known previous to his purchase of a house of Samuel Mason in Dorchester, 19th February, 1655-56. It has been supposed that he came from England, but when Mr. Amasa Hewins, the artist, was there in 1833, he made many inquiries, but could find no trace or record of the name. In 1871, however, his son, Mr. Charles A. Hewins, of West Roxbury, found the family name, Hewins, in Stratford-upon-Avon. There were several families of the name in the immediate vicinity and at Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Hewins, of Stratford-upon-Avon, since dead, was an organ builder and the organist of the beautiful and famous church in Stratford where Shakespeare is buried.

In the late work of Mr. Halliwell Phillips, who has spent the last thirty years in searching with great diligence for every fact and record connected with Shakespeare, we find the Hewins name in connection with the Shakespeare family. Shakespeare's mother was Mary Arden, the sixth daughter of Robert Arden. The eldest daughter, Agnes Arden, married, previous to 1556, her first husband, John Hewyns. This proves that the Hewins name has existed in the heart of England more than three centuries, and it appears probable that careful research might connect Jacob Hewins, the ancestor of the American branch, with a parent stock in Stratford.

My great grandmother, Ruth (Cummings) Hewins, died in 1833, aged ninety-six. I well remember her, and was at her funeral. She remembered Elder Joseph Hewins (born 1668, died 1755), and described him as a tall, spare, grand, and dignified man, who stood in the pulpit with the minister. Thus I have sat in the lap of one ancestor who knew one older one born two hundred and sixteen years ago. This covers seven generations.

WHITING HEWINS.

Whiting Hewins was descended in a direct line from Jacob Hewins, who about the middle of the seventeenth century came to New England and settled in Boston. He purchased about 1656, from Samuel Mason, a dwelling-house and three acres of land in Dorchester. This he made his homestead. He was, it appears, a man of much thrift and energy, coupled with business sagacity, as is evidenced by the fact that he added from time to time to his landed possessions various lots and tracts of land, and became before his death one of the largest real-estate holders in that section. Some of his acres are said to be still in possession of his descendants. He was held in much respect by the early colonists, as was shown by the large cortège attending his funeral. His wife was

named Mary. They had seven children, of whom Joseph, born in 1668, was sixth. It appears from records that he settled on the farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres assigned to his father in 1698, and located in that part of Dorchester, now North Sharon, near Pigeon Swamp. He was one of the leading spirits of his day. He was fence-viewer in Dorchester in 1715-16, tithingman in 1722-23, and selectman in 1724-25. The town was then divided and he thrown into Stoughton. At the first election for town officers in the new town he was chosen selectman and assessor, and re-elected in March following. In 1728-29 he was first selectman, town clerk, and assessor. In 1730-31 he was town clerk and treasurer, and in 1738 served for the last time as selectman. He repeatedly acted as moderator of town-meetings. He was deacon and ruling elder of the now Unitarian Church at Canton, and frequently served as moderator, etc. He was tall and erect of stature, and of dignified bearing. He married, 1690, Mehetabel Lyon, daughter of Peter Lyon, of Dorchester. They had seven children. He died in 1755; his wife in 1733. His son, Lieut. Ebenezer, was born in 1707, and was the youngest of his father's family. He settled in Stoughton, where he was constable in 1737, agent for the town in 1750, and selectman in 1751. He married Judith Porter, of Norton, 1730. They had ten children. He died in 1751, and Mrs. Hewins in 1755. Lieut. Enoch was the sixth child of Lieut. Ebenezer. He was distinguished for his patriotism; he was the first man in his town to enlist in the Continental army; he enlisted as a private soldier, but obtained the rank of lieutenant. He was sealer of weights and measures in the town of Sharon for a period of twenty years. He married, 1766, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Bacon) Hewins. They had a family of thirteen children. He died in 1821, his wife in 1803, having resided all their lives in Sharon.

WHITING HEWINS, born Aug. 13, 1789, was the youngest of the thirteen children. He was brought up on the farm in Sharon, and received such instruction as the common schools of his town afforded, and in addition the benefits of a short attendance at Framingham Academy. His constitution not being of that robust character calculated to endure the hardships and toil incident to a farm life in New England, he came to Boston when a young man and engaged as clerk in a store devoted to the sale of West India goods. He remained here a few years until he had thoroughly familiarized himself with the details of the business. He then, in company with other parties, embarked in trade for himself, continuing with this partner but a short time, however; when, in copartnership with

Warren Fisher, he opened a store in the same line of trade at South End, Boston. The young men were energetic, enterprising, and intelligent, and they succeeded in their enterprise. Boston was growing, and, as is the case in all growing cities, the "trade centre" gradually changed; so, following the tide of business emigration, they removed their quarters, and opened a store on State Street. After some years of successful venture in West India goods, they changed the nature of their traffic and began dealing exclusively and extensively in sperm oil. To facilitate matters they fitted out a number of vessels for the whale-fishery, and established a manufactory or refinery for making whale-oil at Edgartown, Dr. Daniel Fisher, a brother of Warren Fisher, having charge of this branch of the business. The partnership of Messrs. Hewins & Fisher extended over a period of thirty years; and with such prudence, enterprise, and foresight were their various undertakings conducted, that at the end of that long period it was their proud boast that they had never failed, had always paid all debts contracted, and owed no man a dollar. How very, very few of the great army of active business men can say the same! Some years prior to his death, having accumulated a handsome competence for that time, Mr. Hewins retired from active business pursuits. He married, in 1817, Olive, daughter of Lemuel and Hannah (Belcher) Eastey, of Sharon. They had three children,—Olive Eastey, George Whiting, and Horace Holley. Of these, the two sons grew up to manhood, but died unmarried. The daughter, Olive E., married Isaac Hayden, a manufacturer and inventor. They reside in Boston.

Mr. Hewins was a very genial, warm-hearted man; a conservative, honest, safe business man; a man upon whose word the strictest reliance could always be placed, and whose judgment and counsel could be confided in with safety. In politics he was a Whig, and was a great admirer and enthusiastic supporter of New England's great statesman, Daniel Webster. He died Aug. 16, 1855. Mrs. Hewins, July 30, 1867.

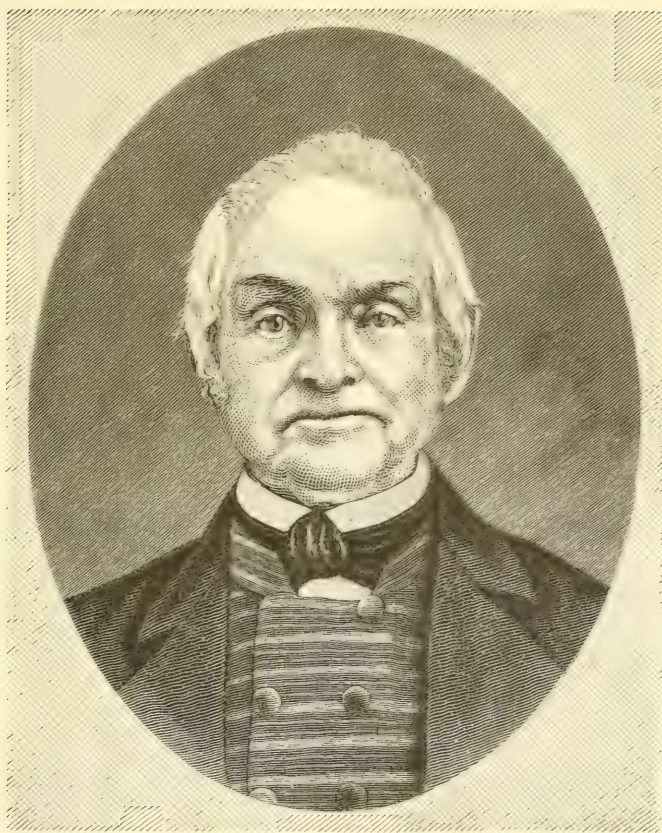
MOSES RICHARDS.

The first American ancestor of Moses Richards was Edward Richards, who—from the most authentic data obtainable—came to America in the ship "Lyon" (1632), and resided at Cambridge until about 1636. He became one of the proprietors of Dedham, 1636–37, and was the sixty-second signer of her "social compact;" was chosen selectman, 1646,

and served nine years. He married Susan Hunting, Sept. 10, 1638, and both he and his wife died in 1684. They had five children, two sons and three daughters. Nathaniel, the second son and fourth child, was born Nov. 25, 1648. He inherited his father's homestead in Dedham and a large share of his lands, which were extensive. He was a man of high standing in the community. He married, in 1678, Mary Aldis, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters. He died in 1726–27. Jeremiah, the second son and child, was born in 1681, married Hannah Fisher, settled in West Roxbury, and became a large landed proprietor. He bore the title of captain. He lived to be over seventy years of age, but no record is found of the exact date of his death. He had eight children, of whom William was second, born in 1707. He married, 1733, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Pike) Baker, of Roxbury, and settled on lands given him by his father at Pigeon Swamp, in north part of Sharon, about 1734. These lands are still in possession of the family, and the house in which he lived is now occupied by his great-grandchildren. These descendants have a number of heirlooms which have been handed down from this ancestor, among which are his spear, and his commission as an officer under King George II. This commission bears date Sept. 25, 1751, and is signed by Spencer Phips, Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. He had six children, the youngest of whom was Ebenezer, who was born Feb. 27, 1744–45, and died July 6, 1811.

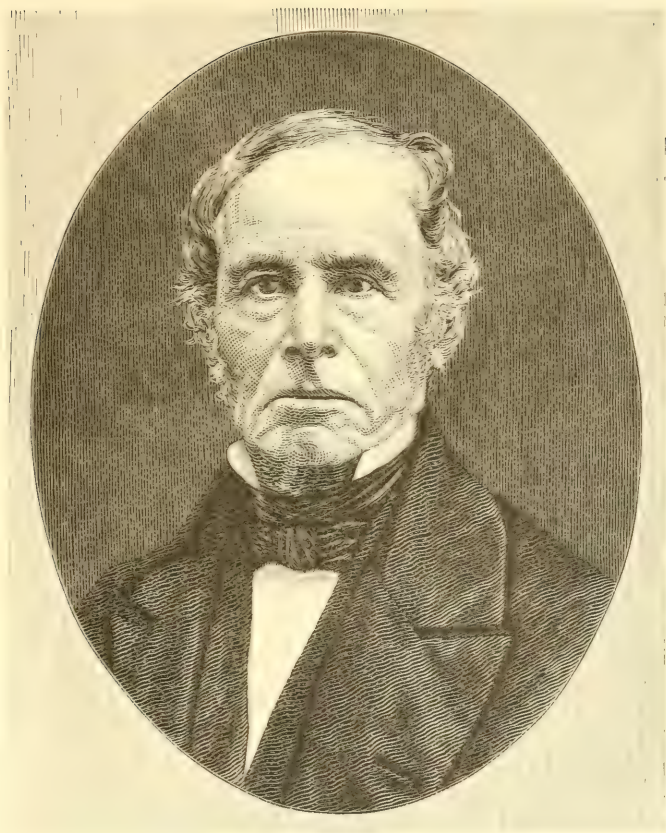
William died in 1797, in his ninetieth year. Ebenezer married, Oct. 6, 1769, Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Dwight) Lyon, of Roxbury. He was by occupation a carpenter and farmer, and was a much respected citizen of Sharon. He had a family of eight children, of whom the elder was Moses, whose portrait accompanies this sketch. Moses was born at the old homestead in Sharon, July 27, 1770. He was brought up on the farm, and his life was spent in that avocation. He had the usual common-school education, nothing more; but he was a man of strong intellect, and physically was of splendid appearance, large, commanding, strong, very energetic and active. After he was eighty-four years old, he on one occasion hoed two thousand one hundred hills of corn and walked to Canton—two miles distant—and back in one day.

He married, Nov. 24, 1799, Esther Hodges, daughter of Benjamin Hodges. They had seven children,—Esther (1), born Sept. 19, 1800; married James Smith, of Stoughton; died April 10, 1882; had



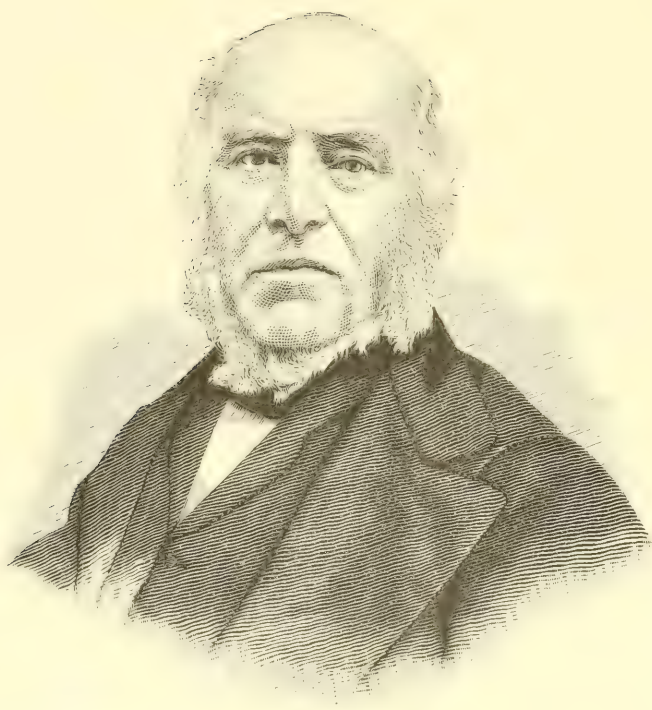
Moses Richardson





Warren Tulbot





Warner M. Holmes

one child, Erastus. Moses (2), born Sept. 6, 1802; married Mary H. Sumner. Betsey (3), born Nov. 19, 1804; died Jan. 1, 1877, unmarried. Nancy (4), born March 1, 1807; married John F. Randall. William (5), born June 2, 1810; resides at the old homestead in Sharon; is unmarried. Amy (6), born Nov. 24, 1812; married Seth Pettee, of Boston; died Feb. 18, 1840. Olive (7), born Aug. 5, 1818; she resides with her brother William at the old home, and has never married. She has always taken much interest in matters pertaining to the family history, and rendered very valuable assistance in the preparation of the very elaborate "History of Richards Family," which was published in 1861 by Rev. Abner Morse. Moses Richards was a Unitarian in religious faith, and in politics a Whig. He was a very unobtrusive man, and could never be prevailed upon to offer himself for office.

Probably no man in Sharon was more universally respected. He belonged to that class of sturdy, honest yeomanry in whom are deeply grounded the principles of honor, equal rights, and freedom, and in whose keeping the sacred trust of political and religious liberty confided by our fathers may safely rest. He preserved in a remarkable degree all his faculties to the time of his death, which occurred March 15, 1857.

WARREN TALBOT.

Warren Talbot was born June 15, 1798, in Sharon, Mass. He was descended from two of New England's old and honorable families. His father, Deacon Josiah Talbot, was born in Stoughton, Mass., and when a lad removed to Sharon, where, when he grew to manhood, he married Susanna, daughter of Nathaniel Morse, one of the early settlers of Sharon, and who was a native of South Dedham.

Warren Talbot's youth was spent, like the sons of most farmers of that period, attending school a few months during the year, and working on the farm the remainder of the time. He chose farming as his life's work, and occupied the same spot whereon he was born. On Nov. 6, 1828, he married Esther A., daughter of Daniel and Nabby Hodges. They had four children,—Warren A., born Dec. 13, 1829; married Angenette Stone, and has two sons, and is now a floriculturist in Norwood, Mass. Edwin (1), born March 17, 1831, died Aug. 15, 1832. Edwin (2), born May, 1833. Hervey, born Aug. 2, 1842, and died in infancy. Mrs. Talbot died Aug. 6, 1842, aged thirty-four years.

Mr. Talbot married, as his second wife, Hannah,

daughter of Benjamin Holmes (see Warren Holmes' biography). Their children were Hannah Esther (died in infancy), Etta F. (now resides in Newburyport), and Sarah Emma (died in infancy).

Warren Talbot lived the quiet, retired life of a farmer, and while he never sought or obtained office, or took an active part in public affairs, yet he was not wanting in public spirit, and was as benevolent as his means would allow. He was a very energetic and industrious man, one who attended strictly to his own affairs, and meddled with no other person's. He was conservative in his ideas, and was a Unitarian in religious belief. He lived far beyond the threescore and ten years allotted as the span of life, and was prepared and resigned when the hour and the summons came for him to pass to the other shore. He died Aug. 13, 1882.

WARREN M. HOLMES.

Warren M. Holmes was born in Sharon, Mass., Nov. 12, 1810. He is the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Morse) Holmes, and grandson of Zebulon and Abigail (Sable) Holmes. This Zebulon was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was a native of Stoughton, but came from there to Sharon in the early settlement of that town. His children were Zebulon, born June 26, 1758; Abigail, born Jan. 11, 1760; Olive, born July 10, 1763; Olive (2), born Jan. 17, 1766; Jesse, born May 18, 1768; Benjamin, born Sept. 7, 1770; Mary, born Dec. 25, 1772.

Benjamin married, Nov. 7, 1796, Martha Talbot. Their children were Lewis, born July 26, 1797; Benjamin, born May 16, 1799, died May 20, 1804. Mrs. Holmes died June 14, 1799. Benjamin married, as his second wife, Sally Morse, Feb. 11, 1802. Their children were Joseph; Martha, born Dec. 3, 1803; Benjamin (2), born Nov. 26, 1806; Warren M., born Nov. 12, 1810; Hannah, born Sept. 13, 1813. Benjamin Holmes died June 1, 1842. His wife, Sally, died in September, 1846.

Warren married Lydia Norris, Feb. 26, 1866. She died without issue. He married, as his second wife, Mrs. Eliza Sears, Dec. 15, 1872. They have no children. Mr. Holmes has been surveyor of highways more than thirty years. He is one of the quiet, unobtrusive yeomanry of Sharon.

LUTHER MORSE, OF DEDHAM, ROXBURY, AND SHARON.

The ancestry of Luther Morse is traced only in Massachusetts, and the first of the family in America

was Samuel Morse, of Dedham, who was born in England in 1585, came to New England in 1635, and after about a year's residence at Watertown became one of the company of original settlers of the town of Dedham.

Samuel Morse was a Puritan, and as such was required to get a permit from the government before he could emigrate from England to America.

His wife, Elizabeth, and his son, Joseph, accompanied him, and six other children soon joined them in the new home.

John, the eldest of these, had a family of ten children, two of whom were probably born in England. He died at the age of forty-six.

The sixth child of John was named Ezra, which name was borne by the eldest son successively in this line until the seventh of the name, who died without issue.

The first Ezra, born 1643, died 1697, was but fourteen years old when his father died, but he possessed those conspicuous family traits,—good abilities, a strong will, great energy, and therefore self-reliance. His patrimony, about fifty pounds, was doubtless carefully husbanded for him, as we find him on attaining his majority joining two others in the purchase of a mill at Dedham. For some reason he sold out that interest within a year, but, with one partner, he was soon building another mill, and a dozen years later was largely extending his mill facilities in other parts of the town. A portion of this kind of his property continued in possession of his descendants for two hundred years or more.

He married Joanna Hoare, and, although we find but eight children of this union recorded in the "Memorial of the Morses," there is a tradition in the family that Joanna was but twelve years old when married, that she gave birth to twenty-four children, and that eighteen of them attained majority.

The second Ezra, born Jan. 28, 1671, died Oct. 17, 1760, was a captain of militia, and for a period of twenty-four years was deacon of the Second Church in Dedham. He attained the age of eighty-nine years, eight months, and nineteen days. He had four children, three of whom became heads of families.

The third Ezra, born Dec. 12, 1694, died Dec. 23, 1789, like his father became prominent as a military man. He received a commission as "Captain of the third foot company in Dedham in the first regiment of militia in the County of Suffolk, whereof Francis Brinley, Esqr., is Colonel." So reads the commission issued to him by "William Shirley, Esqr., Captain-General and Governour-in-Chief, in and over His

Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, &c." It bears that Governor's signature, and is dated March 3, 1745. In the same year Capt. Morse and his wife, Anna, were received into the church at Dedham. He died in 1789, as stated above, at the ripe age of ninety-five years and eleven days. Although he had but five children, there had been two hundred and sixty-two descendants born to him, of whom two hundred and sixteen survived him.

The fourth Ezra, born March 26, 1718, died June 14, 1755. At twenty-two years of age he married Bethia Lewis. At his death he left a widow with four children, to which number a daughter was added a few weeks later.

Col. Ezra Morse, the fifth to bear this full name, but the seventh generation of the line in New England, was born at Dedham, Sept. 17, 1741, and probably passed his minority in that town. In 1764 he was married to Susanna Guild, and in the same year paid a poll-tax in Sharon. The next year he paid taxes in that town on real and personal property, but probably sold out that year and removed to Dedham, which was his home during the next nine years or more. In 1775 he was again at Sharon, where the records show that Ensign Morse was one of a committee appointed, Feb. 23, 1775, in Sharon, to raise minute-men. He was styled Maj. Ezra Morse on the Sharon tax-lists of 1781, and Col. Ezra Morse in 1787. In 1764, he married Susanna Guild, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, viz., Ezra, Jr., Luther, Amos, Susanna, and Harford.

"He was distinguished for high-mindedness, patriotism, and combativeness. When the Continental army was organized he enlisted for the war, at the close of which he commanded a regiment, and, on the disbanding of the army, was entitled to precedence in marching from the field. This honor he exacted with cocked pistol of another colonel, who attempted to supersede him. On his return he settled upon a farm in Sharon, but his military habits continued through life, and the support denied him by the new government was mainly furnished by the industry of his sons. In his will he left his farm to his youngest son, Harford, for the maintenance of his widow." ["Memorial of the Morses:" by Abner Morse.]

The leading traits of the father's character were inherited by his sons, as also were the persevering industry and thrift which distinguished their mother. They were also endowed with strong constitutions and great power of endurance.

Luther Morse, of Dedham, Roxbury, and Sharon,

the second son of Col. Ezra, was born at Dedham, Feb. 3, 1770.

The family removed to Sharon probably in 1775, and there the home of the parents continued as long as Col. Morse lived. During all that time the farm-work was done by the sons, who also obtained other employment at times, thus securing an income from which they accumulated some money for future needs or enterprises.

Luther performed his full share of the homestead labors, and continued to do so as long as he remained in Sharon.

On the 1st day of February, 1798, he was married to Mary, daughter of Zebulon and Abigail Holmes, of Sharon. The next day his brother Amos was married, and the two couples went, together, to Granby, Mass., where Amos had previously bought a farm. In March, Luther bought an undivided half of the farm, and the brothers carried it on for a time.

In April, 1801, we find he is a resident of Ludlow, and in November of that year he bought a farm, a part of which was on each side of the line between Granby and Ludlow; also a twenty-acre lot in Granby. He appears to have had a penchant for trading, and bought and sold both farms and outlying lots. But he did not neglect the cultivation of his lands, for he always seemed to have a surplus of various crops to sell, and rarely bought such things as could be raised on his farm.

A daughter was born to him in 1799, and in October, 1802, twins were added to the family. But the mother died, and one of the twins also. The surviving twin was a son, Luther Morse, Jr.

Dec. 8, 1803, Luther Morse married Miss Elizabeth Holmes, a younger sister of his first wife. She had been his housekeeper several months, and taken care of the children also. One fact about this wedding contract is well worth recording, viz., a solemn compact was made that if either became disturbed or incensed by the other, that other was to abstain from all retort or any other manifestation of irritated feeling; and it is a still more interesting fact that, during their long lives, no altercation between them was ever known to acquaintance, friend, or child, and yet both were persons of very strong feelings and strong wills, but also possessed of a strong sense of honor.

Some time in 1806-7, Luther and Amos Morse engaged in the manufacture of soap at Roxbury, and the family of Luther was removed from Ludlow to Sharon temporarily, but on Dec. 3, 1807, he bought a house and lot on Union (now Taber) Street, Roxbury, where the family was soon established, and there

remained until 1836, except that during the war of 1812, when Boston was menaced by British war-ships, the children and their mother were at Sharon for a short time. But his investments at Ludlow and Granby were not disposed of at once, perhaps not for years. Indeed, he bought some seventy acres of land in Granby, probably as an investment, as late as 1821.

His brothers, Ezra and Lewis, were residing at Roxbury when he removed there, and his sister soon after married Timothy Gay, and located near them.

Their father, as before stated, died in 1807, and by his will left each of his elder children twenty dollars in money, but the rest of his estate, including his farm and whatever other property he left, was bequeathed to his youngest child, Harford, for the maintenance of his widow during the remainder of her life.

Harford was then about nineteen years old, and, being the youngest of the family, had been reared more tenderly than the elder children. He had not been put to work on the farm to an extent that qualified him to carry it on after it came into his hands. But he was a fair scholar, and had a natural bent for business, and a desire to be near and with his brother and sister. After a short trial of farming, he proposed to his brothers to turn in the farm as common stock, to be himself taught the business, and become a partner in their firm.

A satisfactory arrangement was made, and in time the firm-name appeared as Harford Morse & Co., of which, Luther, Harford, and Amos Morse were the members. Their factory was on Washington Street, on the lot adjoining the old burial-ground at the corner of Eustis Street. Their business was a growing one, and their trade extensive, they having customers in many of the States, and some foreign trade. A statement of accounts, including six months' transactions with a single firm at New Orleans, amounted to more than two thousand three hundred dollars. There were several cases where accounts were settled by receiving deeds of real estate, not only in Massachusetts, but also in other New England States.

In some cases they bought estates as investments when a good bargain was offered. As an instance, the Zeigler property, which had been converted into a public-house known as the Roxbury Hotel, and later, the City Hotel, at Roxbury, was bought by the firm in 1826, and held until the firm was dissolved by the death of Harford, in 1830, and when, in order to settle his estate, it was sold at auction in October, 1831. Luther and Amos Morse purchased it, and the former continued to hold a claim upon it until 1842-43.

The firm continued in business until 1829, when, in April, they sold the stock and tools on hand, and leased their works to Messrs. Ammon Rodgers and Benjamin F. Campbell for a term of five years.

From that time until 1836, Luther Morse was busy taking care of property of his own, and also of other property of which he was part owner. Beside this, he did some business as administrator upon estates.

In 1835, accompanied by his family, he spent several months in Sharon, and in the spring of 1836 removed there permanently, locating upon the old "Tom Randall Farm," situated about a mile from the village, on the road leading from Sharon to Foxboro', over Sharon Plain. This property, extending from Foxboro' road to Massapoag Pond, was a part of the original Randall purchase, and had been held by members of the Randall family from the first white owner down to that time, when it was in possession of Mr. Horatio Gates Ware, of Boston, a grandson of Benjamin Randall, Esq., builder of the present substantial and rather stately dwelling upon it, which was erected towards the end of the last century, but was renovated and furnished with the French roof and the piazza only a few years ago.

In 1842-43, Luther Morse—associated with his son Harvey—bought this estate, and there, in peaceful and comfortable retirement, he passed the remaining years of his life.

Mr. Morse was a man of rather stately presence, about six feet in height, somewhat portly, but exceedingly well-proportioned in figure, and of erect and dignified carriage. His features indicated the strength of character which distinguished the man. While his eyes were dark, he was not a dark-complexioned person. His hair was rather fine, very thick set, and stood out from his head as if to show the strong individuality of the wearer; but although it turned gray at an early date, it never grew thin in any part.

He enjoyed the pleasures of the table, and was what is called a liberal provider. His wife was his faithful supporter in all good works, and never failed to make his table command his approval. Their "Thanksgiving dinners" were feasts, including nearly all the standard dishes of the time, the turkey and plum pudding merely crowning the glory of the occasion.

Liberal to himself, he was equally so to his family, to his friends, and the community. He was ever ready to subscribe for the promotion of any good work, or to assist in defeating any project which he believed to be wrong.

While he was living at Roxbury, a movement was started at Sharon to establish a fund, the income of which was to be applied to extending the school ad-

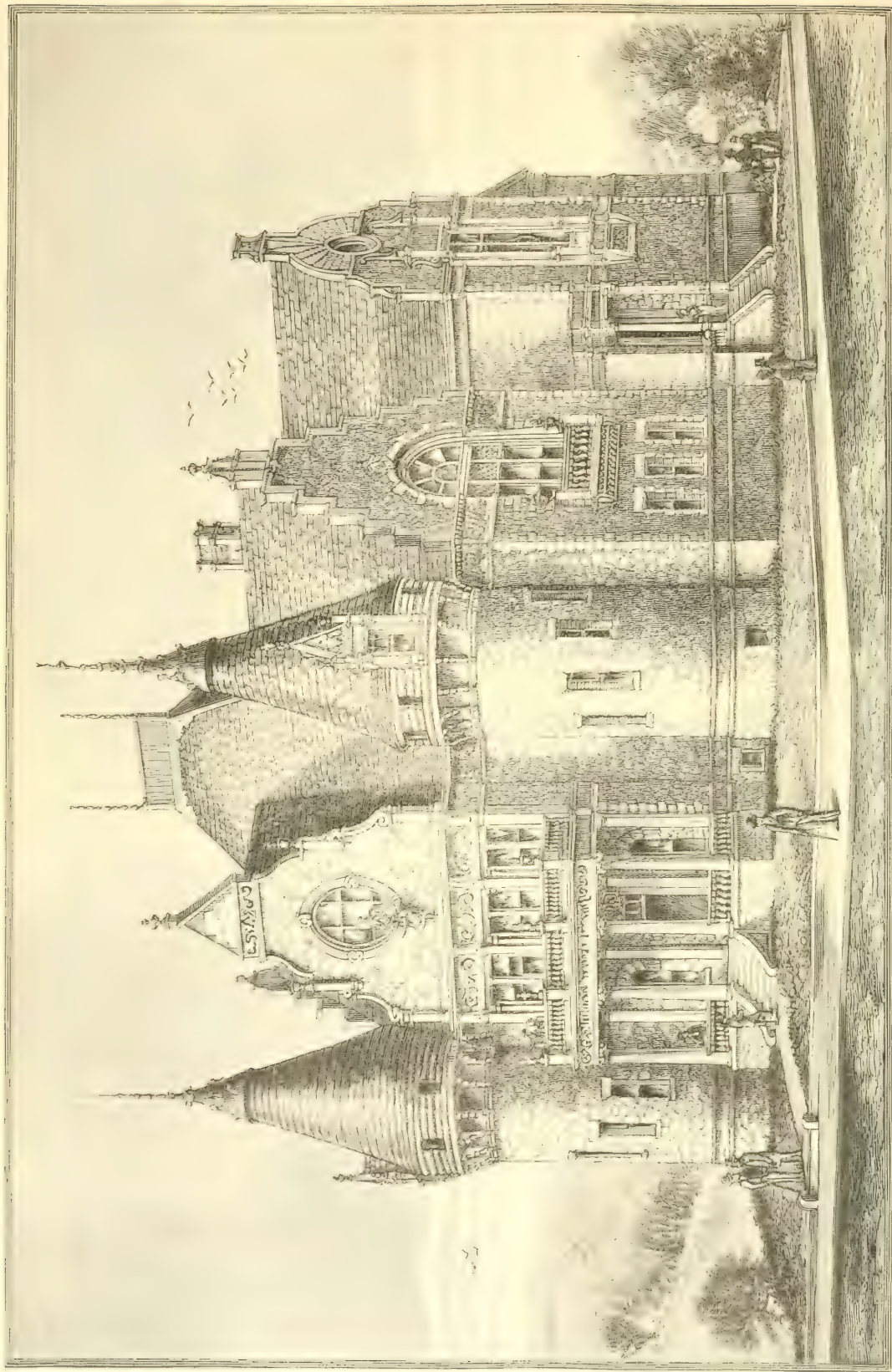
vantages of that town. Mr. Morse and his brothers contributed to that object, and thus assisted in establishing what is known as the "Sharon Friends' School Fund."

At some time between 1825 and 1830, the business of conveying passengers between Boston and Roxbury was in the hands of a single company, who were charged with fixing too high a price for the service. Luther and Harford Morse, with a few others, united in establishing a competing line, which wrought a wholesome and a welcome change in both the cost and accommodation to the public.

Originally, his political affinities were with the old Republican party. In 1828 he supported Andrew Jackson for President, and from that time to the end of his participation in public affairs his sympathies and votes were given to and for the Democratic party of his time. He had no taste for public office, and so far as the writer has been able to learn, never held one; but he exerted his influence to secure the adoption of measures which he approved, and the election to office of men whose character, ability, integrity, and known sentiments gave assurance that they would conduct public business in the way he believed to be right.

In theology his views were more practical than theoretical in character. He never made any public profession of religion, but held decided opinions upon such matters. Prior to 1819-20 he, with his brother Harford, owned and occupied a pew in the church of the First Parish (afterwards Dr. Putnam's) at Roxbury. When the building of the Universalist Church at Roxbury was projected, Mr. Morse at once took shares in the stock, and, later, bought two pews, and from the time of the completion and occupation of that building until his removal from Roxbury, he was a regular attendant at the services.

During his long life he was singularly free from the oft-recurring terms of sickness which so generally afflict men, but, when a little past fifty years of age, he was stricken with paralysis, which, however, affected his limbs chiefly. He was soon able to walk again, but was ever after liable to fall over even a slight obstacle in his path. In the summer of 1846 another stroke of paralysis came upon him, after which he rarely attempted to walk, but he could read and converse, and enjoyed the calls of his friends until the end of the summer of 1848. On the first of December of that year he passed away, at the age of seventy-eight years, seven months, and twenty-eight days, and his remains were deposited in the family tomb in what was called the "New Burial Ground," just off Warren Street, above Dudley Street, Roxbury.



L. B. Evert, Engraver, Philadelphia.

WELLESLEY TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY,
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As before stated, Mr. Morse was twice married. The second wife survived him about five years.

His children were: Mary Holmes, Luther, Jr., and his twin, David Lewis, Ezra Dwight, Harvey, Leprelette, and Elizabeth Holmes, of whom Luther, Jr., and the last three survived their father.

Mary Holmes died Sept. 6, 1847; married Amos Cheney, of Cambridgeport, and had Mary Elizabeth (died early), Caroline Mason (now Mrs. A. S. Bunker, of Lawrence, Mass.), Artemas Fuller (Boston Highlands), and Amos Parker (South Natick, Mass.).

Luther, Jr., married Julia Stacy, of Belchertown, Mass., where he died, Oct. 28, 1850, without issue. His twin died at birth.

David Lewis married Meria¹ Jordan, of Dorchester, and had Luther David, who died at six months; Ammon Rodgers, now at Elmira, N. Y. Died at Sharon, Oct. 29, 1842.

Ezra Dwight died at Roxbury, Sept. 25, 1817, less than ten years of age.

Harvey died unmarried, at Sharon, Aug. 10, 1883.

Leprelette married Mrs. Eunice (Lowe) Nason; and, second, Mrs. Matilda (Colburn) Clark; and died without issue, July 7, 1882.

Elizabeth Holmes resides at Sharon, unmarried.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

WELLESLEY.

BY J. E. FISKE.

THE history of the town of Wellesley is necessarily brief, as the town was incorporated so late as April 6, 1881. It was until that time, from 1711, a part of the town of Needham, and previous to that time its territory was included within the limits of the town of Dedham.

From 1711 to 1774 there was but one parish in the town of Needham, but upon the continued growth of the westerly part of the town, and after a contest about the relocation of the meeting-house, which had been burned in 1773, it was finally voted to allow the people in the westerly part of the town to be free from further support of the church, "provided they do proceed in building a meeting-house and maintain preaching among them."

Two hundred pounds were at once raised by sub-

scription, and a meeting-house was "built," though not finished for several years, and preaching was "maintained," though a settled ministry was not established for more than twenty years. In 1778 the West Precinct was incorporated by act of General Court.

Freedom in religious matters did not, however, entirely satisfy the inhabitants of the westerly part of the town, as very early efforts were made to obtain separate political rights. A strenuous effort was made in 1801, another in 1820, and other later and well-remembered attempts have been made at short intervals. In 1880 an appeal was made, with almost absolute unanimity, by the inhabitants of the west side, now grown to be a large and wealthy community, to the Legislature, and with so great force of reason and argument that the petition was granted, and the town was incorporated and named Wellesley.

Under the act of incorporation, Solomon Flagg, town clerk of Needham for thirty years, and a warm advocate of incorporation, called a meeting for the organization of the town, and the following officers were chosen (April 18, 1881): Moderator, George K. Daniell; Town Clerk, Solomon Flagg; Town Treasurer, Albert Jennings; Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor, Lyman K. Putney, Walter Hunnewell, John W. Shaw; Assessors, George K. Daniell, Joseph H. Dewing, Dexter Kingsbury; School Committee, Joseph E. Fiske (for three years), Benjamin H. Sanborn (for two years), Marshall L. Perrin (for one year).

At a subsequent meeting (April 30th) appropriations were made for expenses, among others, eight thousand dollars for schools, three thousand five hundred dollars for highways and sidewalks, and it voted that no licenses to sell intoxicating liquors should be granted.

These town officers have been retained in the elections which have followed, showing a very desirable harmony.

Under the act of incorporation, certain matters were left for adjustment and settlement between the parent town and Wellesley, which have all been satisfactorily arranged, except the provision with regard to the support of schools, which is now in the hands of a commission.

In the autumn of 1882 it was voted by the town to petition the Legislature to pass an act to allow the town to introduce water for domestic and other purposes, and a committee was chosen to examine into the matter of water-supply, and report to the town.

The Legislature passed the act asked for, and the committee, of which Judge George White was chair-

¹ She always wrote her name thus spelled.—A. P. C.

man, reported a plan to the town, advising pumping water from the borders of Charles River, near the northeasterly limit of the town, on or near land of Charles Rice, into a reservoir upon Maugus Hill, and thence distributing it substantially over the whole town. This report was accepted and full effect given to it at a subsequent meeting (Dec. 22, 1883), at which meeting Albion R. Clapp was chosen water commissioner for three years, William S. Ware, for two years, and Walter Hunnewell, for one year. This brings the political history of the town to the present writing at the close of the year 1883.

The name "Wellesley," pleasant from its euphony and agreeable from its association, is derived from the Welles family.

Samuel Welles, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, bought the place at the corner of Washington Street and Pond road, then within the limits of Natick, possibly as soon as 1750. This place was occupied by him for many years as a farm and summer home. He owned much real-estate in the neighboring towns, and at one time the present town-farm of Wellesley.

He was succeeded in ownership by his nephew John Welles, who married his eldest daughter Abigail, whose maternal grandfather was Chief Justice Pratt, of New York, a native of Norfolk County. John Welles was the lineal descendant of Thomas Welles (of royal English descent), who came over with Lord Say and Sele, as private secretary, in 1636, and was afterwards chosen one of the magistrates of the Colony of Connecticut, its treasurer, Deputy Governor, and finally Governor.

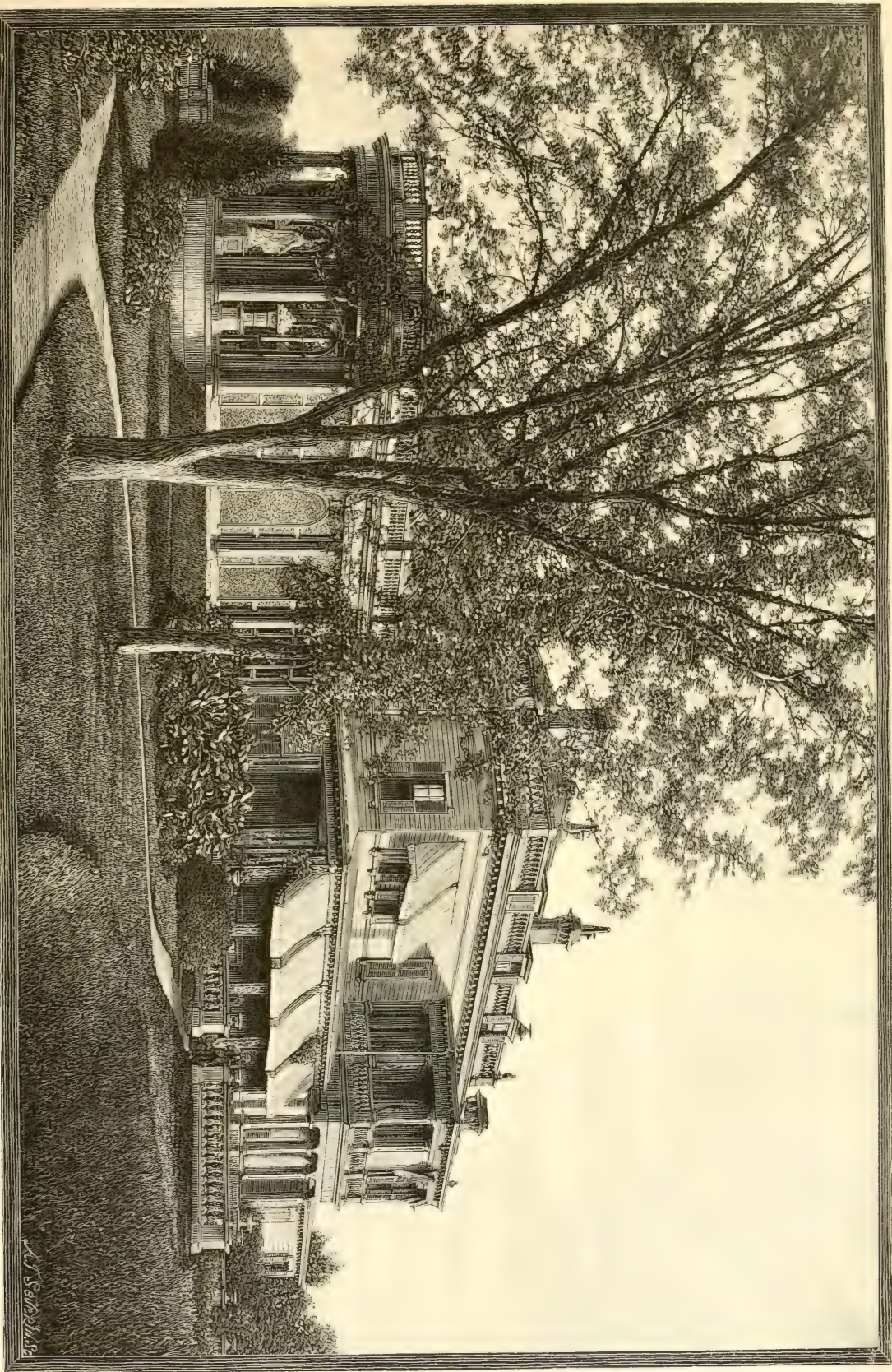
Samuel Welles, a graduate of Yale College (1707), a descendant of Governor Welles, married Hannah Arnold, and removed to Boston, where his wife inherited large property, in the vicinity of Boylston Market, and where the State-House stands. The two sons of Samuel (Samuel and Arnold) graduated from Harvard College in 1745 and 1744, and appear first in the Triennial Catalogue of the college, indicating their very high social position.

The son of Arnold, Hon. John Welles, of the house of J. and B. Welles, of Boston, and Welles & Company, of Paris, bankers, was well known on both continents as a successful and honest business man, holding in Boston many responsible positions in banking, trust, and insurance organizations. Aside from his purely business pursuits he was interested in scientific farming and stock-raising, and in general agriculture.

He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and the Senate, and was one of the first presidents of the City Council of Boston. He

was a pioneer in the importation of blooded stock from England, giving attention especially to Durham stock in cattle, being in this and other kindred ways of great value to his neighbors. He is remembered by the older natives of Wellesley and Natick as a very kindly neighbor, loaning them money in their needs, never pressing for payment nor charging them exorbitant interest, and encouraging them in the purchase of property, aiding them by his experience and means, having great resources in both.

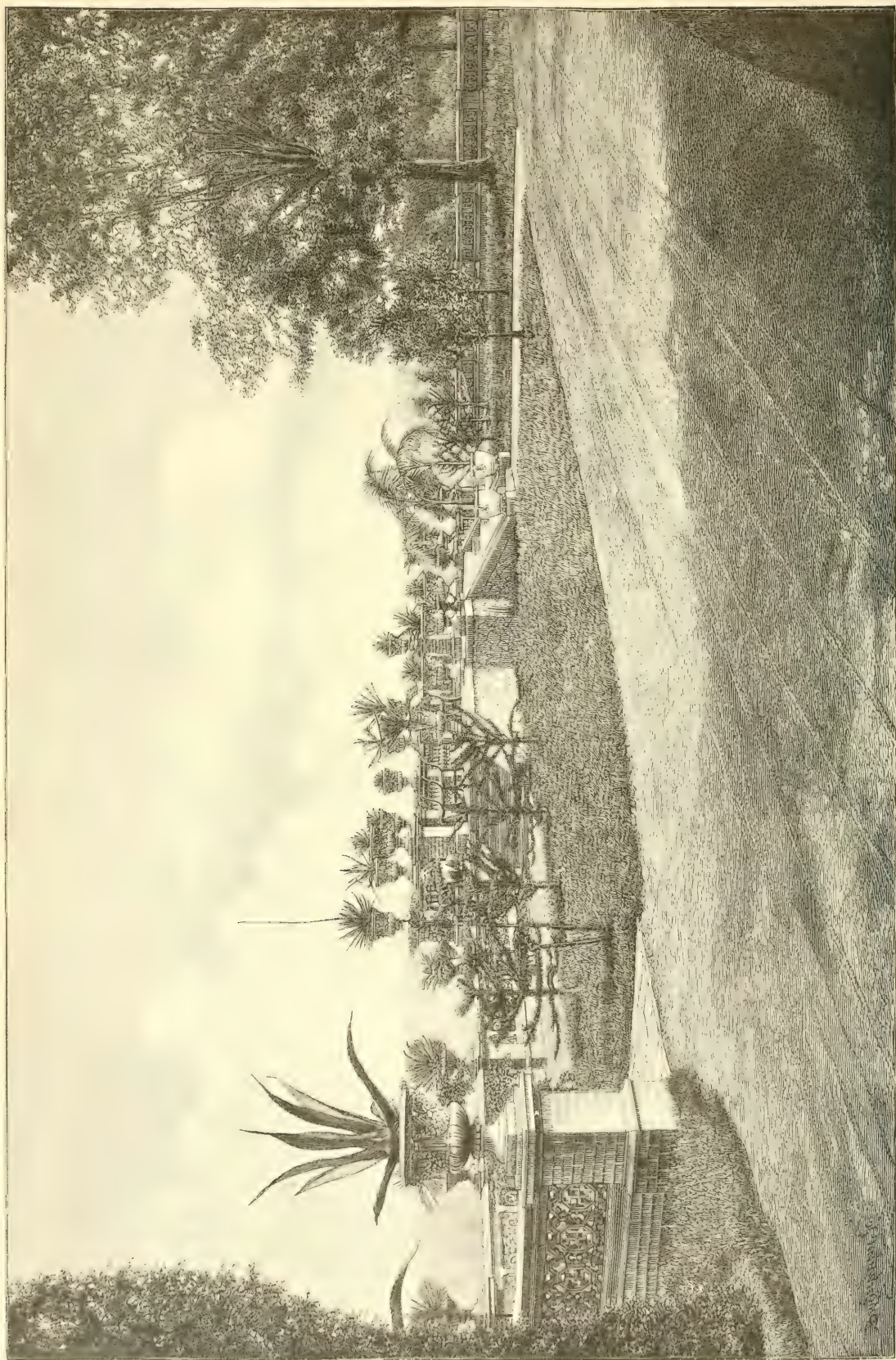
He was a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1782, and a clear writer in the field in which he was most interested,—agriculture. He died at the advanced age of ninety-one, Sept. 21, 1855, surviving his wife and cousin eleven years. His son-in-law H. H. Hunnewell, now owning the Welles' place, the son of Dr. Walter Hunnewell, a good and respectable doctor of Watertown, a graduate of Harvard University, 1787, was born in 1810, and very early went to Paris to engage in business in the firm of Welles & Company, of which firm he became a member, remaining in Paris till 1839, when he returned to Massachusetts, making his summer residence at Wellesley, in the "Morrill House," till 1852, when he erected his present house. His estate is so well known, and has been a prominent object of attraction in the town for so many years, especially with those who take an interest in horticultural matters, that any extended description of it would seem unnecessary. It consists of over four hundred acres of land, of which some thirty acres about the Mansion House, with as many more connected with the cottages, are under a high state of cultivation, and have been laid out and planted by the proprietor with such success as to attract the notice and receive the commendation of visitors from every part of the country. There will be found in the plantations all the choice new trees and shrubs that have been introduced of late years, both native and foreign, which have been found on trial to stand the rigor of our New England climate, and the sinetum on the easterly side of the place contains a large and valuable collection of coniferæ from California and Europe, some of which are of large size now and whose future growth will be watched with much interest by those interested in the introduction of ornamental trees into this part of the country for the improvement of private or public gardens. Much attention has been given to the cultivation of azaleas and rhododendrons, which have been grown most successfully in great numbers for many years, and are a marked feature in the place, attracting the attention of visitors, especially in early summer, by their gorgeous flowers.



J. H. EVERETT, ENGRAVER, PHILADELPHIA.

RESIDENCE OF H. H. HUNNEWELL,
WELLESLEY, MASS.





L. H. Everts, Engraver, Philadelphia.

TERRACE ON THE GROUNDS OF H. H. HUNNEWELL,
WELLESLEY, MASS.

One of the most novel and interesting features of the place is probably the Italian garden, a very fine view of which is obtained from the upper terrace as seen in the illustration we give. The mode of treatment here adopted in growing trees is rarely seen to any extent in this country, though often met with in Europe, and can only be successfully used when circumstances are favorable and appropriate for its introduction in the decoration of gardens or public parks. Trees formally trained and clipped do not harmonize with those growing naturally, and when they are mingled together on a lawn they most decidedly mar any attempt to enhance the beauty of the landscape, but when seen as planted in the Italian garden at Wellesley, in connection with the grand water view, some most striking and interesting effects are produced by this style of gardening. Standing on the upper terrace, seventy feet above the lake, the spectator looks down on a sharp sloping piece of ground, of over two acres, thrown into six terraces four hundred feet long, each reaching down to the water's edge and planted with a large number of evergreen trees pruned into a great variety of forms and decorated with vases, balustrade and parapet walls.

The garden was prepared in 1854, and the planting has been going on ever since, as trees of the required character cannot be procured at the nurseries, and their growth is necessarily very slow, being cut back once or twice every season to give them a compact and dense appearance; but many of them have already attained a height of twenty to thirty feet, and are so high as to excite the interest and admiration of every visitor. The trees which have been used in this garden consist of white pines, Norway spruces, junipers, retinosporas, larches, hemlocks, and arbor-vitæ, and hedges of the two latter, one hundred and fifty feet long and ten to fifteen feet high, have not suffered in our coldest winters, though they have a northern exposure and the full force of our northwest winds over the lake. The labor in pruning is very great, stagings having to be constructed to reach the tops of the highest trees, and it must necessarily be largely increased when the next generation sees them double their present height.

The kindly generosity which has thrown open for so many years to an admiring and grateful people these beautiful gardens has shown itself in a more marked manner even in the gift to the town of a beautiful park, library building stocked with books, and a town hall by an indenture, of which the striking points may be briefly given, in which Mr. Hunnewell expresses his desire to "promote the prosperity of the town of Wellesley and the welfare and happiness of

its inhabitants, and at the same time to advance the cause of sound learning, education, and letters," and therefore conveys to the inhabitants of the town of Wellesley a parcel of land of ten acres for a park, with buildings erected or to be erected thereon, to be used as a town hall and a public library, with the conditions that the grounds may be entered upon and improved by Mr. Hunnewell and the Wellesley Free Library Corporation, that the town shall keep in repair the buildings and the park in order, and that no additions or alterations shall be made without the consent of Mr. Hunnewell or the Wellesley Free Library after his death. There is a further provision that the inhabitants of the neighboring town of Needham may have access to the library under certain restrictions.

The library has been in operation through the year 1883; has now over seven thousand books on its shelves, and a list of eight hundred takers.

Mr. Hunnewell has also provided by his indenture a fund of twenty thousand dollars for the care of the grounds and library.

The town of Wellesley is rectangular in shape, though somewhat irregular, being about four and one-half miles in length and about two and one-quarter in width.

Its neighbors on the south are Needham and Dover, on the east the "Garden City," Newton, on the north Weston, and on the west Natick.

Charles River flows along its entire eastern boundary and for a short distance along its southwesterly limit.

The Boston and Albany Railroad runs through the town from east to west, with stations at Rice's Crossing, Wellesley Hills, Wellesley, and Lake Crossing, and at the terminus of the Newton Branch at the Lower Falls. The excellent service of this road, the cheap fares and quick transit, with promised improvements, combined with many natural attractions and advantages, make this a popular residential town for Boston business men and persons of literary tastes and refined leisure.

The town, and more particularly the village of Wellesley Hills, has a wide reputation for healthfulness, owing in great measure to its elevation, combined with the dryness of its soil and freedom from all malarial and other unhealthful tendencies, and has been the resort for many years, by the advice of the best physicians, for persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints. The charm of the town of Wellesley consists in its refined rural atmosphere, its pleasant homes, its delightful drives and its beautiful landscape scenery, and no enlarged description of its enchanting outlooks, its elegant residences, its public buildings, its hills and

vales, its calm waters and rugged ledges can be otherwise than futile and unsatisfactory. The main street, named for our first President, and noticed with favor by Washington when he made his tour, in 1789, as a "good road," affords a notable drive, much of the way arched with trees, passing through our three villages, rising first to a view of the valley of the Charles, which all admire and artists love, by churches of various architecture and varied beliefs, with hills near and remote, crowned with villas of the wealthy, and woods stretching interminably apparently to the west and north, with Nonantum behind and Maugus by our side, to suggest to us romances of Indian life, and excite our sympathy for the sufferings of the red men, by the former home of W. G. T. Morton, the discoverer of that greatest of boons to human sufferers, sulphuric ether, by the colleges the monument more enduring than brass, of Henry F. Durant, by the beautiful Lake Waban, Lake of the Wind, named for Eliot's first convert, by the elegant villas of the Hunnewells to the limits of the busy town of Natick.

Two conduits of the Boston Water-Works mar the landscape in general, but in a few places, as the long viaduct across Waban Brook, the gate-houses at either end of the siphon on the new works, and the bridge across the Charles on the old, add beauties of architecture to the natural scenery.

Local historic associations are not numerous, and are mainly connected with Indian names and history.

Maugus Hill, named for an Indian called Magos, of whom but little is known, save that he deeded land about Maugus Hill to the town of Dedham in 1681. Nehoiden, the name of the post-office at Wellesley Hills for a short time, was also the name of an Indian who transferred his claim to the tract of land of which Wellesley was a part to the inhabitants of the town of Dedham, and many other names preserved in names of organizations and in names of farms and country-seats.

The "Hundreds," already become the fashionable location for residences, was named from the amount of land in the divisions of the country, including the present village of Wellesley Hills, the tract of woodland now known as the Hundreds, the school-farm of Dedham, and Needham Leg, about three thousand five hundred acres in all. What is now the village of Wellesley Hills was included almost wholly in the tract of land assigned to Capt. Daniel Fisher, of Dedham, who took Sir Edmund Andros by the collar and drew him from his place of refuge back to Fort Hill in the Rebellion of 1689. This division of land was made in 1699.

There are many local associations which in a town

history would be in place as of interest which cannot find room here.

The historical associations with the names of the residents of Wellesley are numerous and interesting, and should they be freely chronicled would embrace in their narration the most important events in American history.

Probably Andrew Dewing was the first settler within the town limits of Wellesley, and erected a garrison-house about 1660. This name we find preserved in local and military history, the name is found in the list of Revolutionary soldiers, and one of the family was in the war of the Rebellion, the present assessor of that name.

The Fullers, always one of the most influential families of the place, derive their origin from Thomas Fuller (a member of whose family very early built a house near the town line), a representative to the General Court as early as 1686, whose son was wounded in the Narraganset war, and whose descendants were conspicuous in the earlier and later wars and in civil life as well,—William, Henry A., Warren, and Andrew serving in the war of the Rebellion.

The Wares, another well-known family, have always had their representatives in church, town, and military matters, one of whom has left a very valuable journal of his journey to Quebec under Arnold, in 1776.

The Kingsburys, descendants probably of Joseph Kingsbury, of Dedham, furnished one of their number as captain of a company which fought at the battle of Lexington, and a noble child of the house, William H., died in the last war, while Dexter has held town offices for many years.

The Mills, one of whom was killed (and the only one living within the limits of Wellesley who was killed) in the Lexington fight, and the Smiths freely represented in the Revolutionary and Rebellion contests; Daniel, the first deacon of the West Needham Church, represented in all places of honor and works, with a female ancestor captured and scalped by the Indians and the last with us well known as legislator, moderator, and assessor; the Flaggs, synonym for town officer; Fiskes, old residents of the Leg, and builders of our best old homes, now represented by the present chairman of the school committee, and a captain of artillery in the late war; the Stevens, faithful and true, one of whom died in the wretched Libby prison, at Richmond; the Jennings, ancestors of our present town treasurer, whose first American ancestor was killed in a Pequot fight, 1633; the Slacks, later but influential through the influence of Squire Benjamin Slack, the last generation represented by Capt. C. B. Slack in the war of the Re-



L. H. EVERTS, ENGRAVER, PHILADELPHIA.

ITALIAN GARDEN

ON THE GROUNDS OF H. M. HUMNEWELL,

WELLESLEY, MASS.



bellion; the Lyons, eminent as manufacturers and farmers, with two of the family on the muster-roll of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment; the Huntings, descendants of John Hunting, the first elder of the Dedham Church, with three of the last generation in the late war,—Willard dying in prison, all have done their share in honest faithful work to enhance the reputation of their town and make the world better for their living in it.

Though the town is not a manufacturing town, there are several factories of consequence from their antiquity as well as from the amount of business which they do. As long ago as 1704 Benjamin Mills located a saw-mill about where the Dudley Hosiery Mill now stands and below a natural dam which was enlarged by rude additions. His sons joined him, and other mills followed. Below, at the site of the shoddy mill of Richard Sullivan, Ephraim Jackson first established his business, followed by William Hoogs.

The present larger manufactories are the hosiery mills, the paper mills of Mr. Rice, the shoddy mill of Mr. Sullivan, and the chemical factory of Billings & Clapp at the Lower Falls, the shoe-factory of Tucker & Son at Wellesley, and the paint-factory of Mr. Woods, whose production of colors have increased from six pounds to six tons per day.

The Educational Institutions.—The earliest schools for many years were probably taught in private homes whenever it was most convenient, but the first house built for that purpose was probably erected in 1728 by William Chubb, by subscription, costing thirty-one pounds ten shillings, and stood about where Mrs. G. W. Shaw's house now stands, Wellesley Hills. The first school-house in Wellesley Village stood near where Mr. Solomon Flagg's barn now is, and several school-houses in succession have been built on the same site in the North District. At present there is one high school with forty-eight scholars and three teachers; three grammar schools, three intermediate, three primary, and one ungraded school at Unionville, all containing about three hundred and seventy-five scholars.

There have been several private schools in the history of the town, one kept by W. H. Adams, of more than local repute, about 1846 to 1852; one by Miss Thayer about 1820. The preparatory school of the Misses Eastman, with seventy scholars and a corps of fourteen teachers, with large accommodations, has a most promising career before it. A small private family school is kept at Wellesley Hills, by Miss Chesboro; but, of course, the crowning educational jewel and the pride of our town is Wellesley College, which deserves and receives an extended description.

Churches and Parishes.—After the incorporation of the "West Precinct," already alluded to, the poverty engendered by the war proved a serious impediment in the way of church advancement; and it was not till after 1797 when eighteen families were added to the parish by the annexation of a part of Natick by act of the Legislature, that the inhabitants felt strong enough to institute a church organization.

The church was formally "embodied" Sept. 6, 1798, with ten members. Mr. Thomas Noyes, a native of Acton, son of one of the Acton men in the Concord fight, a graduate of Harvard College (1795), was ordained July 10, 1799.

The only descendants of Mr. Noyes living in Wellesley are a granddaughter, Mrs. F. M. E. White, wife of Hon. George White, judge of probate of Norfolk County, with their three children. He was pastor till July 9, 1833. The first deacons were Joseph Daniell and William Bigelow. His successor was Joseph W. Sessions, ordained Oct. 2, 1833, dismissed May 31, 1842; succeeded, Oct. 6, 1842, by Rev. Harvey Newcomb, dismissed July 1, 1846; Andrew Bigelow, July 7, 1847, to Feb. 2, 1853; A. R. Baker, Jan. 1, 1856, dismissed 1861; George G. Phipps, Jan. 23, 1868, dismissed April 1, 1878; P. D. Cowan, April 9, 1879, the present pastor.

The church building was renewed and dedicated Jan. 1, 1835, and this building was sold and a new one erected in 1868, the old building having been moved and presented by Charles B. Dana to Wellesley College, and named Dana Hall.

The church at Wellesley Hills (Grantville) was built in 1847, and the church was organized Feb. 24, 1847, with thirty members. John Batchelder and Reuel Ware were chosen deacons, and Rev. Harvey Newcomb was installed as pastor Dec. 9, 1847, and dismissed Nov. 8, 1849; Rev. William Barrows, settled Aug. 22, 1850, dismissed Jan. 22, 1856; Edward S. Atwood, settled Oct. 23, 1856, dismissed Sept. 21, 1864; Charles H. Williams, settled July 25, 1867, dismissed Dec. 29, 1868; James M. Hubbard, settled Dec. 29, 1868, dismissed Jan. 13, 1874; J. L. Harris, settled June 18, 1874, dismissed Dec. 21, 1875; Jonathan Edwards, settled March 1, 1876, the present pastor. The church was remodeled in 1877.

The Grantville Unitarian Society was gathered in December, 1869, and engaged Rev. A. B. Vorse to preach to them. He has continued as their preacher to the present time.

In February, 1871, the society purchased Maugus Hall, and have continued its use as their chapel.

The Catholic Church, near the Lower Falls, was opened for services April 18, 1875, and dedicated by

Archbishop Williams May 8, 1881. Rev. Michael Dolan has been its pastor to the present date.

A Methodist Church was built on Pine Plain, now known as Unionville, in 1800, and preaching, largely by circuit ministers, was had for over forty years. George Pickering was the first preacher, a man of power and fame in his later ministry. There are many reminiscences of preachers, sermons, and religious harmony and quarrels, which can find no room here.

The first post-office in the town was established in 1830, with Charles Noyes, son of Parson Noyes, as postmaster, in a little shop where the postmaster conducted his business, that of an optician. The mail was brought once in two days, by the Uxbridge stage, and known as West Needham Post-office. It is now known as Wellesley, and, with W. H. Flagg as postmaster, has an average of one thousand letters per day to deliver.

The post-office at Wellesley Hills was established as Grantville, in November, 1851, with W. H. Adams as postmaster, and was kept in his house, in which

was also a school. It is now kept by Miss Mary P. Austin, with an average of two hundred letters distributed daily.

Meridian Lodge of Masons was organized at the Lower Falls, in a hall in a building owned by John Pulsifer; declined in anti-Masonic days; was removed to Natick, where it is now a flourishing lodge.

Sincerity Lodge of Odd-Fellows was organized in 1875 in Wellesley, and is now in excellent condition, with (1883) Freeman Phillips as chief officer and sixty-four members.

The Wellesley Soldiers' Club, George H. Robbins commander, composed of soldiers who served in the late war, succeeded Grand Army Post No. 62, and has about twenty-five members.

Very much matter which would naturally be looked for in a work like this respecting early history will be found in the history of the town of Needham, while numberless historical memoranda of great local interest and of great interest to families and individuals are necessarily shut out from want of space and the general character of the work.



VIEW OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WELLESLEY—(Continued).

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

BY REV. D. S. RODMAN.

As an illustration of one of the developments in the intellectual life of our country Wellesley College stands pre-eminent and worthy of note. It was founded by a single individual for the higher educa-

tion of women. Its first corner-stone laid only thirteen years ago (1871), it already contains the largest number of students in any college for young women in the world.

It is in a location which, for suitableness and influence, it would be difficult to surpass; has buildings unexcelled for convenience and beauty; a body of trustees composed of some of the most prominent

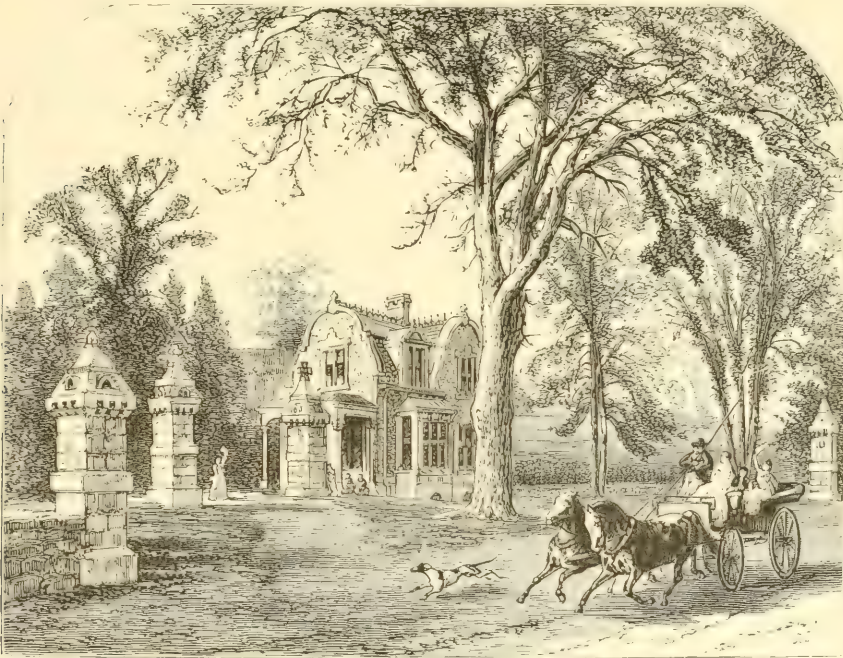
friends of education in the land; libraries containing more than twenty-five thousand volumes, to which large additions are constantly made; scientific apparatus and other appliances of most approved construction; and what is far more important, an able corps of professors and teachers; class-rooms affording illustrations of great principles and methods in education, and four hundred and eighty students eager to avail themselves of the highest advantages the institution can offer.

The Founder.—Henry Fowle Durant, the founder of the college, was born in Hanover, N. H., Feb. 20, 1822. He entered Harvard College at the age of fifteen, and was graduated in 1841. Having studied

such business connections as might afford him means for beneficent objects, confronting the question, "How can I best serve God in my day and generation?"

In his wife he had a noble Christian inspirer, helper, and friend. Their wealth was consecrated to God. How best to use it in his service was the question. He now carefully studied the various forms of benevolent efforts, and moved among men an observer of society and its many needs.

The decision was finally made to found an institution of Christian learning for young women. With this new purpose Mr. Durant's native gifts, intense nature, energy of will, sound judgment, keen perception, persistency of purpose, his executive ability,



EAST LODGE.

law, he was admitted to the bar in 1843. Eminently gifted with the talents that insure success, he soon became a lawyer of lucrative practice and fame. In 1854 he was united in marriage to Pauline Adeline Fowle, daughter of Col. John Fowle, late of the United States Army.

While in the prime of life and in a career of brilliant achievement, his son, a boy eight years old, of fine promise and beautiful character, suddenly died (1863). This event, under the influence of God's Holy Spirit, changed the governing purpose and direction of his life. With characteristic decision he became the man of Christian spirit and endeavor. He relinquished his practice at the bar, and retained only

literary and cultivated taste, all were brought into requisition, and indicated the man for the work, the work for the man. The magnificent institution at Wellesley is the result.

"Never," says Dr. Howard Crosby, "was any great institution more completely the work of one man. To Mr. Durant belongs the credit of the plan and the execution, as well as the pecuniary gift."

Location.—Wellesley College is situated on the banks of Lake Waban, in Wellesley, about one mile from the railway station. The grounds comprise three hundred and thirty-one acres of meadow and wood land, of lawn and glade, with a mile of frontage on the lake.

The commonly-used entrance, one-half a mile from the station, is marked by a lodge and gateway of great beauty. The lodge is of the Elizabethan style, built of irregular rubble work of granite in various colors, with trimmings of Nova Scotia freestone. Passing through the gateway, you enter an avenue bordered with elms. Sweeping through an evergreen grove by a circuitous way, you have glimpses of Simpson Cottage on an elevation upon the right; of Stone Hall, a massive pile of brick, upon the left. Skirting an old forest of oaks, you pass the College of Music, and soon reach the main building on a rising knoll, overlooking the waters of the lake.

On the 18th of August, 1871, the first stone of these foundations was laid at the extreme northeast corner by Mrs. Durant. On the 14th of September, Mrs. Durant also laid the corner-stone at the northwest corner. This was done without public ceremony, but in a manner characteristic of the spirit of the founders, and significant of the principles that actuated them and of the designs that were to be carried out.

The Main Building.—This, the first in construction, is in the form of a double Latin cross. The length is four hundred and seventy-four feet. To this is added a building containing gymnasium, laundries, and kitchens, extending one hundred and twenty-five feet. The width of the wings is one hundred and seventy feet. There are in the main four stories, at points extending into five, the whole crowned with a mansard roof, and set off with spires, towers, bays, porches, and pavilions. The architecture is in the style of the Renaissance.

The material is brick, laid in black mortar, with Nova Scotia freestone trimmings. The main partition walls throughout the building are of brick, with fire-proof floors in the library and chapel. The windows are varied in size and form; the window-heads semi-circular, with flat arches. The ends of the arms of the cross are carried up in pavilions and covered with French roofs, the whole producing an irregular but harmonious exterior that is beautiful but not finical, substantial but not unwieldy. Dignity, grace, and repose are the general effect.

The main entrance is through a *porte-cochere*, or portico of Nova Scotia freestone. This is supported by twelve massive pillars of the same material. Over the portal is the monogram, "I. H. S."

The central hall is one hundred and seventy feet in length and sixty feet in width. This is crossed at right angles by a corridor that extends a distance of four hundred and seventy-four feet, meeting a like corridor and opening in each wing. This hall, at the

place of intersection, opens loftily up seventy feet to a glass roof that surmounts this central space, thus distributing the cheery light through all the corridors. Around this space at every story run galleries supported on the lowest floor by a colonnade of ten polished Hallowell granite columns, which are surmounted by foliated marble capitals, and on the floors above by fluted iron columns with Corinthian capitals.

Around this area at the several stories are balustrades of different ornamented patterns, and finished in a varied and attractive style. From above the observer looks down upon an immense *jardinière* on the lowest floor that rises from a mosaic of marble tilings. This is of graceful, irregular outline, filled with earth and planted with palms, tree-ferns, and tropical flora in rich luxuriance.

This entrance hall and the many corridors to the topmost story are enriched with paintings, engravings, sketches, casts, and statuary. Among these are the famous "Gibraltar" of R. Swain Gifford, a marine painting by Arthur Quartley, a flower piece by Mario Nuzzi (1603-1673), "The Cumæan Sybil" by Veder, and other paintings and sketches by Kennett, Bellows, Parsons, Magrath, Ellen Robbins, Edward Frere, Otto Gunther, Zangower, Keith, Bristol, Head, Smiley, Hart, Lambinet, and others.

It was the wish and good judgment of Mr. Durant not to seclude these in an art gallery only for special exhibition, but to place them where they would constantly educate taste, awaken thought, and render this temporary home more beautiful and attractive.

The broad and central stairways with their carved balustrades of ash and treads of oak, the floors of oiled cherry, are examples of the thoroughness of the construction of the whole building. The stairways in the east and west wings are similar to the central. The halls and corridors correspond on every floor. The whole arrangement is on the simplest plan and in the most convenient form for access.

The interior wood-finish is of western ash. The students' rooms are in suites of a bedroom and parlor, occupying a space about twenty by fourteen feet, and intended for two. They vary in form and size, are cheerful and pleasant, more than half looking out upon the lake and having a southern exposure, the others fronting the avenue that approaches the college. A few larger parlors with two bedrooms accommodate three or four pupils. There are also a few single rooms. Pretty carpets are upon the floors. The furniture is of black walnut.

On the right of the main entrance is the "Brown-ing room," and on the left are the "reception-room"



COLLEGE LIBRARY.

and the general office. In the eastern end, upon the first floor, is the library. This room is fifty by seventy-seven feet in size. It is characterized by beauty of proportions, convenience for study, and wealth of material. To the scholar it is a most attractive room for treasures "both new and old."

It is estimated that there is shelf-room for fifty thousand volumes. It already contains twenty-five thousand, all easily accessible and well catalogued. The lower alcoves are furnished with chairs and tables, as in the main room. Those above are reached by three spiral stairways. The entire finish is in black walnut. This room is intended to be fire-proof, and is separated from the main building by doors of iron.

The suite of rooms belonging to the president, and the young ladies' parlor, are at this end of the building.

The chapel is a fine audience-room, directly over the library. There is seating capacity for six hundred and fifty. A gallery extending the width of the room is entered from third floor. This room is finished in black walnut, and richly frescoed. Ornamental trusses interlaced over the chancel support the roof. Transverse beams divide the ceiling into panels, which are handsomely frescoed.

In the rear of the platform is a memorial window, consisting of two pictures made by Berkhart, at Munich, and presented to the college by Governor and Mrs. William Claflin, in memory of a daughter who died in Rome.

In the western end, on the first floor, is the dining-hall. This will accommodate three hundred and fifty. It is finished in hard wood, and lighted by eighteen arched windows. It communicates with the domestic hall that is specially fitted to facilitate the domestic work. The appointments in this part of the building are of a complete and finished character. The laundry is furnished for cleansing and drying clothes by steam. Excellent facilities, in a separate room, are provided for young ladies who wish to do their own laundry-work.

The building is warmed by steam. Fresh air is constantly admitted into the basement; heated by contact with steam-radiators, charged with moisture by the addition of a prescribed quantity of steam, it is distributed through the building. Every study-parlor has its separate flue, and the register enables the occupant to regulate the heat at her pleasure. It is generally conceded that there is no public building in the country better warmed and ventilated. The building

is lighted by gas, manufactured upon the college premises, and conducted into every room. German student-lamps are also furnished for every study-parlor. Water is supplied in great abundance from four artesian wells. Hot and cold water is provided in every part of the building. Bathing-rooms are at convenient points in every story. A steam passenger-elevator is in use day and evening. The drainage, natural and artificial, is faultless.

Four years were occupied in the erection of this building. All was done under the constant and scrutinizing supervision of Mr. Durant. He spared neither expense nor effort to secure the utmost possible degree of excellence in all its appointments. The best materials and the most thorough workmanship were everywhere made a first consideration.

More than seven millions of brick, and twenty miles of steam, water, and gas-pipes were used in the construc-

tion. Its fine proportions, exquisite symmetry, the response of the interior to the expectations awakened by the exterior, the excellence of its general plan, the refined nicety of its details, the elegance and simplicity that characterize it throughout the combination of so many fine qualities make the adaptation to its destined use almost perfect. It is justly considered the master-piece of Mr. Hammatt Billings, Boston's ablest architect.

On Sept. 8, 1875, this building was opened with three hundred students. This faculty was represented by Miss A. L. Howard as president, associated with twenty-nine professors and teachers.

A charter had been obtained, in 1870, from the State. The establishment of such an institution in this part of the country, unique in conception, high in aim, Christian and progressive in spirit, reasonable in expense, fully equipped by one individual, marked an

era in the history of education. It proved a great incentive throughout the land, and indeed throughout the world.

The fifth year (1879-80) opened with three hundred and seventy-five students, and the sixth (1880-81) with three hundred and seventy-two. There were more applicants than could be received. It was evident that other buildings must be erected.

Dana Hall, a building in the village that had been presented to the college by C. B.

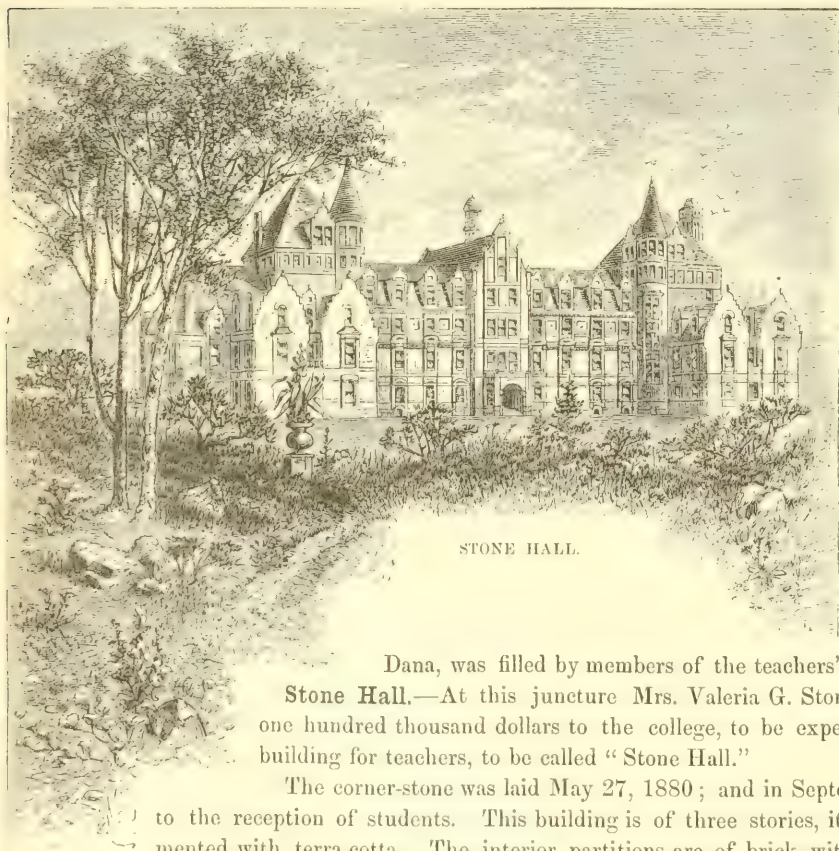
Dana, was filled by members of the teachers' class, and by graduates.

Stone Hall.—At this juncture Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., gave one hundred thousand dollars to the college, to be expended in the erection of a building for teachers, to be called "Stone Hall."

The corner-stone was laid May 27, 1880; and in September, 1881, it was opened to the reception of students. This building is of three stories, its walls of brick, and ornamented with terra-cotta. The interior partitions are of brick without wood furrings. The external walls are vaulted with eight-inch spaces; and the corridor walls are built with flues for ventilation and heating; the latter communicating with hot-air chambers in the basement.

It is arranged for a family of one hundred students, all having separate apartments. There are four dining-rooms, a kitchen, and laundry. It has a parlor and reception-room, and is intended to provide all the requisites of a home. Stone Hall occupies the entire summit of a knoll overlooking the lake.

College of Music.—The increasing demands for greater facilities in the study and practice of music



STONE HALL.

led to the erection of Music Hall. The expense was incurred by Mr. Durant. The corner-stone was laid June 10, 1880, and it was opened for use in June, 1881. It is of brick, contains thirty-eight music-rooms for practice, with a hall for choral singing. The floors are deafened: double partition-walls, with double doors, are designed to prevent the transmission of sound between the rooms.

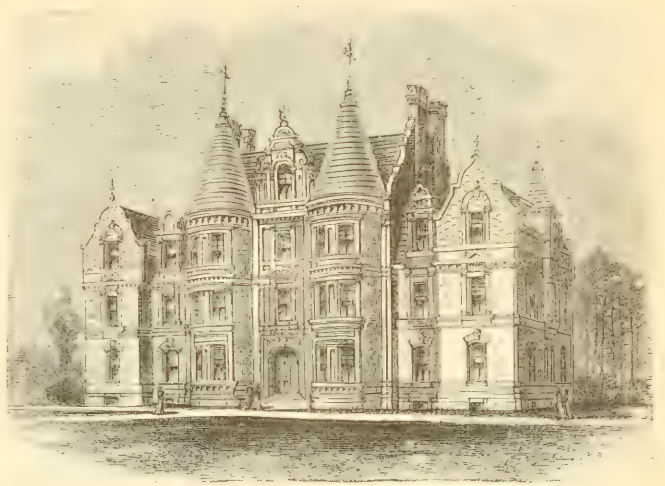
The seventh year (1881-82) opened with four hundred and fifty students. The erection of Stone Hall and the College of Music, with the occupancy of Wabau College, rendered this number possible.

This year (1881) was rendered painfully memorable in the history of the college by the death of its founder. From the beginning of the undertaking his cares had been unremitting, his labors great and incessant. With untiring energy he had devoted himself night and day to the most minute details incident to the foundation and establishment of a great seat of learning. Not only during all the work of planning and construction, but for the six years between the opening of the college and his death, he gave the whole strength of soul, mind, and body to it. The result was inevitable, that so putting his life into the college, he should lay down his life for it. He died at Wellesley, Oct. 3, 1881, ten years after the laying of the first corner-stone. He had lived to see, if not the full accomplishment of his purpose, yet more than is given to most men to see of the fruit of his labors. He had seen an idea dear to him take root, gather material forces around it, emerge from the darkness, make itself known, recognized, felt, a power in the world for good. His loss was deeply felt in every department. The inspiration of his presence, his unwearied interest, his constant thoughtfulness are daily missed.

Miss Howard having resigned, Miss Alice E. Freeman was appointed president.

Cottage System.—It being the aim of the college to provide for its students the best environments as well as the best instruction within its power, two systems, each having peculiar advantages, were selected. The founder erected at great expense one of the most convenient and beautiful buildings for education in the world, within whose walls can be collected three hundred and fifty teachers and students, and as many conveniences for study and improvement as can well be grouped together under one roof. But knowing that some find the strain and tension incident to intercourse with so many too great, cot-

tages have been designed, in which those who prefer may find quiet, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of the institution.



COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Simpson Cottage was erected on one of the fine sites within the grounds, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. It was the gift of Mr. M. H. Simpson, in memory of his wife, who was an earnest friend, and one of the trustees, of the college. It was opened in September, 1882; will accommodate twenty-three students and a teacher.

It is the design to group around the main building or in its vicinity—as soon as means are furnished—other similar cottages; each, as far as its home-life is concerned, to be a distinct establishment, with its dining-room, kitchen, and parlors; to be under the care of a lady of refinement and culture; where students will have even more than the quietness of an ordinary home.

The eighth year (1882-83) opened with four hundred and eighty-five students from thirty-nine States and countries.

The requirements for admission for the next year were greater than in any previous year. The preparation of applicants has been of better quality year by year.

The total number admitted this year (1883-84) is five hundred and four.

The college, during these nine years, has given instruction to eighteen hundred and six students.

They have been from every State in the Union except one (Nevada), and from Micronesia, Sandwich Islands, India, Turkey, Siam, Japan, Chili, Mexico, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

There have been graduated in 1879, 18; 1880, 41; 1881, 23; 1882, 28; 1883, 50; total, 160.

Twenty-four students have entered upon work in the home and foreign mission fields, and many more are engaged in teaching or are holding other positions of influence in various parts of the world.

The price of board and tuition (including heating and light), at first two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, has been necessarily raised to two hundred and seventy-five dollars. There are twenty-four scholarships of five thousand dollars each, the income from which is appropriated to aid-deserving students, under the direction of the Students' Aid Society. More than ten thousand dollars were thus applied during the past year (1882-83). The library has a fund of fifty thousand dollars. Funds are needed to retain the present low rate of board and tuition, to endow professorships, to purchase apparatus, to erect cottages for homes, a laboratory building, and an observatory.

The property of the college and its administration are vested in a board of trustees, chartered as a perpetual legal corporation, under the name of Wellesley College. The trustees are selected from the various evangelical denominations, several universities, colleges, and theological seminaries, the leading foreign missionary societies in the country, laity and clergy, ladies and gentlemen.

Rev. Noah Porter, D.D., LL.D., is president of the board of trustees; Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., LL.D., vice-president; Mrs. Henry F. Durant, treasurer; Professor E. N. Horsford is president of the board of visitors. The faculty consists of seventy-three officers of government and instruction. There are fifty-three resident professors and teachers. Alice E. Freeman, Ph.D., is the president.

The plan and methods of education pursued are based upon certain important features, the most prominent of which are:

1. The supreme importance of the moral character.
2. Health.
3. The highest development of the intellect compatible with health.
4. The practical usefulness of the individual.
5. The inexpensiveness of the course.

Christian Influence.—It was the unswerving determination of the founder that the college should be distinctively a Christian college. Its foundation would never have been laid by him if this object could not have been secured. The cross carved into the key-stone spanning the entrance, and that which rises above the highest pinnacle of the noble pile, are only slight evidences, among many, of this purpose.

It is still the aim of those who control that here art, science, and religion shall do their utmost to form Christian character, and impart to it wisdom, strength, and beauty.

The college therefore seeks Christian teachers, and the best Christian influences. It has arranged its curriculum so that, while it shall provide for the highest intellectual acquisition, it shall at the same time impart religious knowledge in a positive and practical manner, that its students may have something more than a sentimental basis for religious convictions.

Prominence is given to the study of the word and works of God as the true basis of the higher education.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EMERY FISK.

Emery Fisk, born in Framingham, in the State of Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1803, was a descendant of Robert and Sybil (Gold) Fiske or Fisk, who lived at Broad Gates, Loxfield, Framingham, Suffolk County, England, whose son or grandson, David, with two nephews and their mother, came to Watertown about 1636, and there settled. David went to Wenham, and his descendants are to be found in Northeastern Massachusetts and in New Hampshire towns.

Nathan, one of the nephews, married Susanna ——. He was one of the selectmen of Watertown in about 1674 or 1675. His fourth son, Nathaniel, was born July 12, 1653, and in 1677 married Mary Childs. Their son Nathaniel was born June 9, 1678, and married Hannah Adams at Sherborn. Their third son, Moses, born June 29, 1713, married Mehitable Broad, of Needham, April 11, 1745. Their son Moses, born 1746, married (1775) to Sally —, settled in Natick (Needham Leg) upon their marriage. Their son Moses, the father of Emery, was born Jan. 4, 1776, and married Sybil Jennison, of Hillsborough, N. H., May, 1801, and settled in Framingham, where they remained till Emery, their oldest son, was fourteen, when they removed to Weston, having purchased the Abijah Fisk farm. After remaining here one year the family removed to Natick, purchasing a farm, bordering upon Dug and Long Ponds, of Calvin Fisk, a cousin of the head of the family. When about eighteen years of age Emery left home to carry on the farm of Chester Adams, and, upon Col. Adams removing to Dedham,



Emory Felt





Solomon Flagg

he left him for the purpose of entering into a business partnership with him. He remained in business in Dedham for several years.

He married, April 16, 1828, Eunice Morse, of Natick, daughter of Adam Morse, and great-granddaughter of John Bacon, of Needham, who, as lieutenant of a company, was killed near Menotomy, April 19, 1775, in the battle of Lexington. They removed to Needham (now Wellesley) in May, 1833, having purchased a farm of two hundred acres of Isaiah Fiske, a second cousin, and lived upon it the rest of his life. He was an honest, reliable citizen, of social, genial habits, of excellent judgment, cautious in business, more given to comfortable enjoyment of what he possessed than engaged in the acquirement of money, though his income always exceeded his expenditures.

He was greatly respected and his opinions were highly regarded by his neighbors and townsmen. He was selectman and overseer of the poor for several years of the town of Needham, and was representative of the town in the Massachusetts Legislature in the years of 1840 and 1841. He was elected and served as delegate to the convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1853, and the acquaintance he there formed with such men as Choate, Wilson, Morton, Rantoul, Butler, Burlingame, and others was a source of great pleasure to him so long as he lived. He was a Democrat in politics, and always attended the conventions of his party, State and local.

He died May 17, 1868, leaving two children (six others having died in infancy),—the elder, Abigail Burgess, who married Augustus Eaton, and resides in Needham, and Joseph E., born Oct. 23, 1839, and living at the home place. He graduated at Harvard College in 1861, was in the war of the Rebellion (1862–65), a prisoner of war ten months, and discharged as captain of artillery. He has been for many years a town officer; was a representative in the Legislature in 1874, and a member of the Senate of Massachusetts in 1876–77.

SOLOMON FLAGG.

Solomon Flagg, a true product of Puritan stock, was born in Boston, Aug. 24, 1804. The next spring his father, who had kept one of the two victualing cellars then known in Boston, removed to Needham, his native place, and opened a public-house on the spot and in the house where the subject of this sketch resides.

He filled the office of town clerk and assessor for several years.

His wife was a Brown, who was sister of Betty Brown, who gave a large property to the West Needham Parish.

One of the early associates of Mr. Flagg speaks of him "as a spruce young man, full of fun and frolic," and adds, "he still retains these characteristics."

He assisted his father in keeping store and tending bar, but under guidance of friends and their own principles, himself and his brother totally abstained from the use of liquors, and very early joined the temperance movement championed by Hon. William Jackson, of Newton.

The grandfather of Mr. Flagg, also named Solomon, was present in the battle of Lexington, and served at other points during the war of the Revolution. He held offices in the town of Needham.

It is easy to trace the line of the family to Thomas Flagg, who came over from England before 1643, and settling at Watertown was selectman of that town in 1671, 1674–78, and died in 1697.

Mr. Solomon Flagg having married Eliza Hall, had three children,—Charles Henry, who was killed by a sad accident while very young; Charles Gay, who died, 1860, at the age of twenty-five; and George H. P., born March 12, 1830, who still survives, following the profession of dentistry with such skill and success that he has acquired an enviable reputation in his work, and amassed a fortune which enables him to indulge his father in every want and luxury in his declining years, and to place his familiar features in this history.

In mature life Mr. Flagg united with the church of which for over fifty years he has led the choir with a voice familiar, not to his townspeople only, but to the inhabitants of the neighboring towns, who turned out by hundreds to do him honor on the celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday, under the auspices of the musical club of which he was a member.

He was school-teacher for thirty-eight years in Needham, Dover, Natick, and Sherborn, and there are few of the old natives of these towns who do not know him and respect him.

Probably no person in Norfolk County, possibly in the State, has held public office so many years in the aggregate as Mr. Flagg, and it is well to put on record the facts of so remarkable a career in this respect.

Mr. Flagg presents in his life the peculiarity of a man always in office, never an office-seeker; a man of fixed opinions and beliefs, to which he always adhered, but by so doing never gave offense; religious in his bearing and habits, yet very fond of fun and good

cheer; careful not to give offense or notice an affront, and yet keenly alive to word or look; appearing to be passive in public matters, but losing no opportunity to use his influence for the public weal. He has had and has much, very much, to do in shaping the affairs of his town, village, and church. He has lived to see many a faction die out and many a man of local influence shelved, genially smiling to himself at the failures, and filling oftentimes the gaps made by their subsidence.

He was selectman of the town of Needham in 1833, 1842, 1843, 1846-49, seven years in all; assessor of Needham, 1832, 1833, 1839, 1845, 1857-59, 1861-64, 1866-74, twenty years in all; member of the school committee, 1831, 1845-51, 1857-61, 1864-67, 1870-80, twenty-eight years in all. He was appointed town clerk Aug. 19, 1850, and held the office till the incorporation of Wellesley (1881), over thirty years, and was elected town clerk of Wellesley upon the organization of the town, and holds it to the present writing, his third year.

He was appointed treasurer of the town of Needham May 14, 1859, and elected every year till the incorporation of Wellesley, twenty-one years.

He was elected as representative to the General Court in 1834, and again in 1861, where he assisted in patriotic preparation for resistance to rebellion. He has thus aggregated one hundred and eight years of service in public elective office. Besides, he has for over twenty years been justice of the peace, has officiated as commissioner in disputed cases,—a record without a parallel, I believe.

No man will dispute Mr. Flagg's word or doubt his friendship, or find him treacherous or unfair. Even the bitterness following upon the division of the old town, and for which Mr. Flagg was an earnest worker, has not strained to the least degree the cords of friendship which had been so strong heretofore.

Mr. Flagg's accuracy as a town treasurer has been such that no suspicion of incorrectness has ever been brought against his accounts, and the neatness and elegance of his records, as town clerk, have excited the attention and admiration of experts and State officials. The hope finally may be expressed: May he live as long as his ancestors, and preserve his youth as long as he lives.

HENRY WOOD.

The first of this branch of the Wood family to settle in America was Ephraim Wood, who was born in Dunstable, Bedfordshire, England, Dec. 21, 1783. Ephraim was a tailor, and followed that business all

his life. He was a very devout Christian, and a deacon in Dr. Sharp's church in Boston. He had three brothers,—William, John, and Charles,—the eldest of whom was for a period of over thirty years pastor of the Baptist Chapel, Toddington, England, and died in 1864 at the age of eighty-one years. Ephraim married for his first wife, Sophia Ann Whitbread, who bore him three children,—George, Ephraim, Jr., and Henry (the subject of this sketch). She died April 12, 1812. In 1814, Ephraim married Jane Trigg. The children by this marriage were William, Joseph, Thomas, Frederick, Jane, and Charlotte. Ephraim was buried in his family tomb under St. Paul's Church, Boston. Henry Wood was born in Dunstable, Bedfordshire, England, Feb. 6, 1811. His boyhood was passed at his home in England until the time the family came to America. His education was chiefly obtained in the common schools of Boston. He was early apprenticed to learn the paper-hanging and wall-staining business. During this apprenticeship he attended school in the winter at Ashby, Mass. Prior to the termination of his apprenticeship he bought his time from his employers and began the same business on his own account, and was successful. Becoming alarmed in the panic of 1837, he sold out his business and shortly after engaged in Philadelphia in the business of poultry-raising on an extensive scale, and by the use of an artificial incubator hatched out many chickens. This business proved to be a failure, for, while the hatching was a complete success, it was impossible to keep the chickens alive. Mr. Wood returned to Boston, and with characteristic enterprise started again in his old business. He also put to good use his knowledge of chemistry, as applied to the manufacture of colors, and found he could manufacture at a handsome profit. For the second time he sold out his paper-hanging business and commenced to make colors in a house on Middlesex Street, Boston, doing the work by hand, producing from six to ten pounds of colors per day. About this time he purchased a farm in Grantville, Mass., now Wellesley Hills, the same being a part of the property now owned by Judge Abbott. Here he continued the manufacture of colors, and as the business increased he found it necessary to procure a place where power could be used, and leased of Charles Rice, of Newton, Lower Falls, a building where there was a water-power, and here enlarged his business, which soon became extensive and profitable.

About this time Mr. Wood had a very severe sickness, but slowly recovered, and while yet hardly convalescent news came of the total destruction of his color-works by fire, and as there was no insurance on



Henry Wood



the property, in which nearly all of his money was invested, this loss was severely felt by him, bringing privations which were bravely borne by him and his family. It was at this time that the only cow was sold to furnish money to buy bread. Mr. Wood at once sought the aid of his friend, Curtis Haven, and by his timely assistance was able to establish himself again, by rebuilding on the site of the old works. In a short time, by reason of the increasing demand for his colors, Mr. Wood found it necessary to procure a more extensive place for manufacture, and selling his farm at Grantville, he purchased the water-power and grist-mill of Daniel Morse, at West Needham, now known as Lake Crossing, where the business so rapidly increased that it became necessary to make additions to the buildings from time to time. It was while manufacturing at Lake Crossing that Mr. Wood took into partnership his son, under the firm-name of Henry Wood & Son, and the business continued to be profitable and extensive. In 1866, Mr. Wood withdrew from the firm and his son continued, taking for a partner Horace Humphrey, the new firm paying a royalty per pound to Mr. Wood up to the time of his death.

Mr. Wood was the first man to make bricks of Portland cement and sand, with a slight mixture of lime, which bricks are now recognized to be more durable than most red bricks. He experimented with various machines for the manufacture of these bricks, and with varying success, and it was while making these experiments that he received a serious injury, occasioning the loss of three fingers of one hand and two of the other. Mr. Wood was thoroughly convinced of the value of these bricks, and the present condition of a chimney built of this cement mixture by him at Wellesley, in 1857, attests the correctness of his judgment. The value of this material for building has been further developed by the Middlesex Stone Brick Company, organized by his son, Edmund M. The Union Cottage of H. H. Hunnewell, the Heckle House, at Newton Lower Falls, the residences of R. M. Pulsifer and E. B. Haskell, of the Boston *Herald*, and many other buildings in the vicinity of Boston were built of this material. Henry Wood also started a flax industry in the western part of New York, which, however, did not prove to be a success. Mr. Wood was not active in politics. He was a Republican, and an admirer of William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, and Wendell Phillips. In religion Mr. Wood was reared a Baptist, as were his ancestors, and early in life made a study of the Bible. Later in life he became quite liberal in his views on religious subjects.

He was generous in his donations to charitable objects, even though they were directed by religious societies that did not hold the same views that he did. Early in life Mr. Wood developed a fondness for music, and often amused his schoolmates, and, in later life, his children with songs and stories. He used often to speak of his extravagance in having paid the sum of twelve dollars to hear Jenny Lind sing in the Fitchburg Railroad Hall during her first visit to America.

Henry Wood married for his first wife Lois B. Rice, who died leaving no children. His second wife was Catharine Frances Jennings, who died Feb. 23, 1836. By this marriage there were two children,—Catharine Frances, who died in infancy, and George Henry, who is still living. Aug. 14, 1836, Mr. Wood married Eliza Hanson Comsett, daughter of William and Mehitable Comsett. By this marriage there were born Edmund M. (1), Martial Duroy (2), Ephraim Albert (3), Sophia Ann Whitbread (4), Martial Franklin Horton (5), and Louis Francis (6).

The versatility of Mr. Wood is shown in the fact of the establishment of the various enterprises here named, and his determined and resolute manner helped him over many a hard spot in his business experiences. While for the early portion of his life he had used liquors and tobacco, on being solicited by a temperance friend to abolish their use he promised to do so, and throwing his tobacco and liquor out of the window, never again used either, and from this time became active in the cause of the Sons of Temperance.

Mr. Wood was generous to the poor and needy, but in a quiet, unostentatious way, as shown by papers found by his executor, which gave evidence of numerous charities of which even his own family were ignorant. He won the respect of all who knew him by his honesty, integrity, and goodness of heart.

Mr. Wood often alluded in a feeling manner to the self-sacrificing character of his beloved wife, Eliza (now living), to whose devotion was due much of the success of his life. Her gentleness of manner served as a counterpoise to his decided nature, and produced a pleasant harmony in household affairs. While doing all the household work for the large family, and practicing strict economy in management, still, with a happy heart and a melodious voice, she made many a dark day full of sunshine and happiness, and gave to her husband and children sympathetic and practical encouragement. Mr. Wood, after a short sickness, died suddenly, of gastritis, at his residence in Boston, May 2, 1881, at the age of seventy years, and was buried in the family lot in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

JUDGE WHITE, OF WELLESLEY.

Judge White, the subject of this sketch, was born in Quincy. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas White, of Weymouth, who was one of the earliest settlers in that town. This Thomas White was born in 1599. The time of his coming to this country is unknown, and his birthplace also, but probably Weymouth, England. In the allotment of land at Weymouth in 1636 he received twenty-one shares. He was admitted freeman in 1635. He was captain of a military company, and for several years a representative in the Legislature. He was a member of the memorable court of November, 1637, which voted to banish Mrs. Ann Hutchinson "from out of our jurisdiction as being a woman not fit for our society." He was often an appraiser of estates, and in a case of public interest he was appointed referee by the General Court. His autograph will, now on file in the Suffolk Registry of Wills, attests a legal turn of mind.

Among his posterity are found, Samuel White, of Taunton, who was born in Braintree and graduated from Harvard College in 1731. He was the first barrister-at-law in Taunton. He presided over the House of Representatives during the period of the Stamp Act. He was of his Majesty's (George III.) Council three years, "and a man of fine personal appearance, of great sagacity, an eloquent speaker, and of irreproachable morals." Francis Baylies, the historian, of Plymouth County, and William Baylies, his brother, an eminent lawyer, the compeer of Webster, and often pitted against him in the trial of causes, were the grandchildren of Samuel White.

Samuel Sumner Wilde (whose grandfather was born in Braintree), a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, "whose judicial career," says Judge Shaw, "was unexampled by its length, its brilliancy, and its purity."

Lemuel Shaw, chief justice of the same court for upwards of thirty years, whose grandmother, Silence White, was born in Braintree.

Jonathan White, the eminent lawyer of Plymouth County; Caleb B. White, D.D., president of Wabash College, Indiana; his son, Charles B. White, the learned sanitarian of New Orleans; and Thomas Crane, the founder of the Crane Memorial Hall and public library in Quincy, were also his descendants.

Dr. Nathaniel White, of Weymouth, was the great-grandson of the same Thomas White. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1725, was long a physician and surgeon in South Weymouth, and served as such in the French and Indian war.

Nathaniel White, father of Judge White, was the

great-grandson of Dr. Nathaniel White, and the fourth of that name. He was born in Weymouth. His mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas Hollis, of Braintree. She lived to the great age of one hundred and three years. He married Mehitable Curtis, daughter of Theophilus Curtis, the fourth of that name, a descendant probably of Deodatus Curtis, of Braintree.

In early life Mr. Nathaniel White was engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and acquired a handsome fortune for those days. Later he entered the coal and lumber business, and lost heavily. This is mentioned merely for the reason that the cause of his loss bears evidence of the character of the man. The Native American party made its first appearance in our politics in the autumn of 1854, and ran its course in that and the two following years. During its ascendancy it brooked no opposition, and with a bigotry of its own, persecuted what it deemed bigotry in others. Mr. White fell under the ban of this secret organization, to his great pecuniary loss, his usual customers refusing to trade with him, thereby forcing him to carry for years, at constantly depreciating prices, a large stock of coal and lumber. Mr. White and his three sons, one of them the subject of this sketch, were of the few American-born voters of Quincy who stood up against that racial and religious persecution. In that small company were Charles Francis Adams, Sr., Gideon F. Thayer, Rev. William P. Lunt, Henry Wood, and Benjamin Curtis.

Mr. Nathaniel White was an active member for many years of the Universalist Society of Quincy, and contributed largely to its support, in personal labor and in money.

He was one of the first in Norfolk County to engage in floriculture and in horticulture. He was passionately fond of flowers and fruits; and on his few acres he cultivated the choicest species of flowering-plants and many varieties of trees, both fruit and forest.

He was a sportsman, skillful in the use of rod and gun. He knew well the fishing grounds on ponds and in the neighboring bays; he was familiar with the haunts of the plover and the brant; he owned a pack of hounds for hunting the fox and the deer. He kept a boat, and in quest of fish and water-fowl frequented the islands and headlands, the nooks and corners in Quincy, Weymouth, and Boston bays, imitating, probably, in these things his ancestor, Thomas White, who more than two centuries before lived hard by, and plied his rude boat over the same waters and for the same purposes.

Mr. White was known in the region round about



George White



for his fine horses, one of which was renowned for his fire and speed. With Deacon George Baxter and Ebenezer Bent, he represented Quincy in the House of Representatives in 1840.

Mr. White was a man of marked individuality, of deep convictions and passions. His natural intelligence was strong and masculine. He was utterly fearless in expressing his opinions, deferring very little to the opinions of others. He was a Democrat in sentiment and character as well as in a party sense. He voted for Gen. Jackson with all his heart, as his father did for Thomas Jefferson.

Judge White was the son of Nathaniel and Mehitabel (Curtis) White. He fitted for college at Phillips' Exeter Academy, then under Dr. Soule. He was graduated from Yale College in 1848, and from Harvard Law-School in 1850. He studied law with Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., and on his motion was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1851, and immediately after became his partner, with the firm-name of Rantoul & White.

In April, 1851, the trial of Thomas Simms, the fugitive slave, occurred in Boston,—a trial memorable for the argument of Mr. Rantoul on the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and also as one of the exciting causes of the civil war; and specially notable in the men who appeared in the case and the characteristic parts which each performed.

The court-house in which the trial took place had been converted into a prison for the custody of Simms, the State refusing the use of its jails for the confinement of fugitive slaves. A hundred police officers guarded it as if it were a Bastille; and Faneuil Hall was occupied for barracks by the police and soldiers, as was the old South Church by British soldiers in the Revolution. The judges and officers of the law, and the persons having business in the courts, were obliged to enter the temple of justice on lowly-bending knees beneath the chains which encompassed it.

Commissioner George Ticknor Curtis sat in the judgment seat. To the application of the counsel of Simms for time to examine the papers and prepare the case, the commissioner gave an emphatic refusal; and to the unanswerable argument of Mr. Rantoul he turned a deaf ear, brandishing in his eyes the Constitution as he understood it. In the mean time, petitions for a writ of *habeas corpus* were made by Charles Sumner, Richard H. Dana, and Samuel Sewall, and hearings were had on the same by Judges Shaw and Woodbury, but the prayers thereof were denied. Five days after this hearing Commissioner Curtis, first delivering an elaborate opinion on the constitutionality of the law, remitted Simms to slavery.

After the death of Mr. Rantoul, Mr. White formed a connection with Hon. Asa French, subsequently the district attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, and now one of the judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. This partnership continued until 1858.

Mr. White took an active interest in the schools of Quincy, serving on the school committee for several years; and also in the Unitarian Society of that town, acting on its parochial committees, and serving many years as teacher and superintendent of its Sunday-school.

In 1851, with Gideon F. Thayer, founder of the Chauncy Hall School, he purchased and edited the *Quincy Patriot*. Mr. Thayer retired in less than a year, and Mr. White remained sole proprietor and editor until April, 1853. The grateful thanks of a gifted authoress for a favorable editorial on her works, and the hearty commendation of the chief justice of our highest court of an editorial on Gen. Jackson's famous saying, "the constitution as I understand it," constitute the only pleasant memorials in the mind of Mr. White of this brief digression from his professional pursuits.

In 1853, Mr. White was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from Quincy, with William S. Morton, Esq., as his associate. In this body he was author of the article in the proposed new constitution relating to the House of Representatives. This article with all the others proposed were rejected by the people at the election which passed upon the work of the Convention, yet, in its principle, a few years afterwards, it became a part of the Constitution of the State. The opponents of the new Constitution dwelt largely upon that part which changed the tenure of the judiciary from a life tenure to a period of ten years. Mr. White voted against this change, his opinion being that the judges should be elected by the people, but the tenure of their office should be during good behavior.

Mr. White was elected president of the Young Men's Convention held at Worcester in 1857, which nominated Nathaniel P. Banks for Governor. Mr. Banks had been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Washington, the year before, which was the first civic triumph on a national arena of the anti-slavery party in this country. Mr. Banks was elected Governor by a large majority. The organization which nominated and elected him drew into its ranks the anti-slavery men of this State of all shades of political opinion, and became in subsequent years an integral part of that imperial party which elected Abraham Lincoln President.

From Mr. White's opening address at the Convention we make this extract:

"The ties of party, the recollection of defeats and triumphs, of common joys and common disappointments, in the service of party, have not bound *young* men together as with links of iron, nor have the generous sentiments of their youth and those dreams of liberty which their youthful studies cherished, died out of their hearts. This is a meeting of those who believe 'success is a duty,' of those who mean to achieve it, of those who believe what they have read is true, that our Constitution was ordained to protect and preserve the liberty of the people, and not to extinguish it; and that, as in ancient times, under Augustus, the spirit of absolute despotism became enthroned in the form of a Republic, so it may happen with us, if the men of this generation are unfaithful to their consciences and their high ideals of liberty.

"Mr. Banks has been tried on a national arena, and has gained one of the great honors of a national struggle. How well he discharged his duties we all know. He taught the country this useful lesson, that an ardent love of liberty is not incompatible with a full and faithful discharge of duty in national affairs, and how easy and safe will be the transition at a day, we trust, not very remote, when the administration of the national government shall pass into the hands of statesmen, whose sentiments and convictions shall be in consonance with those of the founders of the Constitution, and therefore fundamentally the reverse of those who now administer it."

In July, 1858, Mr. White was appointed judge of Probate and Insolvency for Norfolk County, which office he now holds. To become a judge of that court is, in many of its aspects, to become *civiliter mortuus*, to become a sort of father confessor, having to hear of broken fortunes and broken lives, of sorrow and distress, with a large authority to help the unfortunate. This, however, is not the chief of his functions. In the legislation of the last half-century there has been an ever-increasing tendency to extend the power of the Probate Court, so that now it has a larger jurisdiction than any like court in this country or in Great Britain, the object kept in view seeming to be to give that court exclusive original jurisdiction of all subjects of which it has cognizance, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Aside from his judicial duties, the chief employment of Judge White is in the management of trust estates.

In politics, Judge White has followed, with unequal steps, his early friend, Robert Rantoul, Jr. Mr. Ran-

toul was taunted in his day with being a doctrinaire, which his friends construed as being a man in advance of his contemporaries on social and political questions. He was a strict constructionist. He had no respect for that mode of interpreting the Constitution which found in the incident a wider and more prolific authority than was given in the original grant of power.

He did not think the Constitution was a sacred ark for the preservation of slavery, nor did he agree with those who thought it a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.

He held that trade and commerce should be free as the winds and waves, and that a protective tariff was a hindrance to such freedom. That it was a system of monopolies, like in character to feudalism or slavery, kept up for the enrichment of the few at the sacrifice of interests of the many.

Judge White married Frances Mary Edwena Noyes, only child of Edward Noyes, druggist, of Boston, junior member of the firm of Maynard & Noyes, and one of the founders of the Central Congregational Church in that city. Mrs. White was a great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Oliver Peabody, a graduate from Harvard College in 1721, and the first settled minister in Natick, and successor to the Apostle Eliot, as preacher to the Indians. Mrs. White was a great-granddaughter of Dr. William Deming, of Wellesley. Her grandfather was Rev. Thomas Noyes, who was born at Acton, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1795. He was pastor, for thirty-four years, of the West Needham (now Wellesley) Congregational Church. His father was with the Acton men in the Concord fight, on the 19th of April, 1775. All his grandsons living at the breaking out of the Rebellion joined the Union army,—Frank, Charles, George, and Thomas,—all brave from a religious sense of duty. Every one was wounded in battle. George was permanently disabled by the hardships of war, Charles returned to his home to die from his wounds, Francis Henry was killed at Antietam, 1862, and lies there in an unknown grave.

The mother of Mrs. White was Clarissa, the youngest of seven children of Benjamin and Sarah (Kingsbury) Slack. The ancestors of Mr. Slack came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Boston in 1660. On the 19th of April, 1775, when twelve years of age, Benjamin Slack was taken, with the other junior members of his father's family, amid the flying bullets of the British, to Needham (now Wellesley Falls), where his descendants have to this day continued to live. He was a gentleman of the old school, given to hospitality, active in town and church affairs, faithful to the many trusts committed

to his care, a Unitarian in religion, and a Federalist in his politics.

His only grandson, Charles Benjamin Slack, son of Thomas W. Slack, served in the Union army in the civil war, was first lieutenant in the Thirteenth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Nims, was at the siege of Port Hudson, under Gen. Banks, and was wounded at Shreveport, in the Red River campaign.

The children of Judge White are George Rantoul White (Harvard College, 1886), Mary Hawthorne White, Edward Noyes White.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

NORWOOD.

BY FRANCIS TINKER.

THE town of Norwood was originally the South or Second Precinct of Dedham. The Neponset River forms its eastern boundary, and from its broad meadows the land gently rises towards the west and north-west, forming a warm and sunny slope, which is decorated with tasteful and pleasant homes; with church spires, and turrets from the more stately mansions, rising above the leafy canopy, presents to the eye of the beholder a panorama of quiet peace and beauty; while the mind naturally turns back and asks who first smoothed these pleasant fields, and caused the "wilderness to blossom as the rose?" and the feeling springs up that the unrecorded history of one's town is like the unmarked graves of parents, evidences both the want of a proper respect and filial gratitude towards those who have gone before, and who may have sowed in tears where we reap in joy; and if I can but succeed in recalling the names of those who acted so well their part, who aided, however humbly, in laying the foundation of our civil and religious institutions, or rescue from oblivion the memory of even one who gave his life for his country, I shall feel amply rewarded. Whose axe first broke the stillness of the forests, or from whose humble cabin the smoke first rose and curled, it may be impossible to tell; and if I should attempt to enter this field of inquiry, I might trespass upon what perhaps rightfully belongs to another,¹ and will pass directly to the first attempts made to secure the organization of a precinct, in order to erect a meeting-house for the public worship of God. The first petitions to the

"Great and General Court" were presented by John Everett and others, of Stoughton, and Joseph Smith and others, of Dedham, Dec. 23, 1726, and referred to a committee. The same bounds were described in these petitions as were subsequently granted. Orders of notice were served upon the towns mentioned; but remonstrance was made, and these petitions were dismissed. The next is a petition of Joseph Ellis and others, stating the great difficulties under which they labor in being so far from church, and that they have applied to the town for their consent to be set off as a distinct precinct, or that the meeting-house be moved nearer to the centre of the town, which they have refused to grant; and praying that a committee might be appointed by the court to consider their circumstances. This petition was referred to the next General Court, and Messrs. Peabody and Brown, with such as the honorable board shall appoint, were constituted a committee at the charge of the petitioners, to repair to the northerly part of the town of Dedham and view the same, and report to this court on Tuesday the fifth day of December next. On this petition, entered July 4, 1727, they report,—

"That the Committee appointed by the Great and General Court, to take into consideration the circumstances of the Town of Dedham, and the petition of the southerly part of the said Town, having attended the said service, report as follows: That viewing the situation, and considering the circumstances, are of opinion that it will be inconvenient to grant the prayer of the petition at present; but for as much as it appears to the Committee that the major part of the petitioners labor under great difficulties in the winter season, in attending the Public Worship of God, by reason of their distance from the Meeting-House, the Committee propose that the Public Worship of God be performed by a Minister, to be provided by the petitioners, in some private house, as near the center as may be, for five months in the year, viz., November, December, January, February, and March, and that there be allowed thirty shillings per Sabbath for the said service, the charge to be borne by the whole Town, and to continue until the further order of the Court, all of which is humbly submitted by order of the Committee. In Council accepted, in the House concurred in, and consented to by the Governor."

From the records of the General Court it appears that sundry other petitions were received from John Everett, of Stoughton, Joseph Smith, John Guild, Samuel Everett, Samuel Bullard, James Fales, and Ebenezer Healy, of Dedham, and a committee appointed to report at the next session of the court, on what they think proper for the court to do in this whole affair. Nov. 19, 1729, the committee made the following report through their chairman, the Hon. William Dudley:

"The Committee appointed by this Court to take under consideration the several petitions (before referred to), and having been at ye Town of Dedham and Stoughton, and heard what ye several Parties had to say, as well as view the circumstances

¹ Mr. Worthington, who writes the history of Dedham.

of ye inhabitants, and their situation, Humbly report on ye whole their opinion as follows, viz.: that all that part of Stoughton lying on ye westward of Neponset River, and to the Northward of Traphole Brook, to Walpole line, be added to, and incorporated into the Town of Dedham, with all ye inhabitants, which with the Southern part of Dedham, we humbly are of opinion, be made into a distinct Township, the boundaries of ye whole to be as follows: beginning at a place called Purgatory, on Neponset River, where it may most conveniently take ye house and home lot of Josiah Fisher, Jr.; from thence to a place called the Cross ways, taking in ye house and home lot of John House; from thence so as to take in ye house and home lot of Lusher Gay; from thence so as to take in ye house and home lot of John Baker; from thence to the line for the Precinct, at Springfield (now Dover), so as to take in the house and home lot of Amos Fisher; thence by ye said line to Bubbling Brook; and from thence to Walpole line; and by ye said line to Traphole Brook; and by ye said Brook to Neponset River; and by ye same to ye first mentioned station, and that ye petitioners have leave to bring in a bill accordingly. And whereas there has been, and still remains an unhappy difference among the inhabitants about placing a Meeting-House for the Public Worship of God, it is therefore humbly proposed that the said House may be ordered in such place and time as a Committee of this court shall appoint, so as to accommodate the inhabitants of Dedham, or of all the inhabitants of this proposed Town, and the Committee propose that the Western part of Dedham be set off by that Town for a Precinct, to be confirmed accordingly, and that the inhabitants thereof be allowed to congregate, as now they do, till the further order of this court, Provided, they do their proportion of the charge of supporting a minister where they leave."

This report was accepted, and ordered that Edmund Quincy, Esq., and such of the House of Representatives shall appoint, be a committee for placing the meeting-house of the proposed town.

"In Council October 3, 1730, Read and ordered that the Prayer of this petition be so far granted, as that the South-westerly part of the Town of Dedham, together with the westerly part of ye Town of Stoughton, according to the Bounds expressed in the Report of a Committee of this Court, in December last, be erected into a township, and that the Petitioners bring in a bill. Sent down for concurrence.

"J. WILLARD, *Secretary*.

"In the House of Representatives, October 8, 1730.

"Read and concurred with the amendment, striking out Town, and inserting Precinct. Sent up for concurrence.

"J. QUINCY, *Speaker*.

"In council, October 8, 1730.

"Read and Concurred.

"J. WILLARD, *Sec.*

"Oct. 8, 1730, consented to.

"J. BELCHER."

By an additional act John Everett, "a principal inhabitant," was authorized to call the first "meeting of ye Precinct," and he served his warrant on each person qualified to vote, requiring them in his Majesty's name, to assemble at the house of John Ellis, Oct. 22, 1730, to choose precinct officers. At that meeting John Everett was chosen moderator; James Fales, Jr., clerk; John Everett, James Fales, Jr., Ebenezer Healy, assessors, and instructed to call the

meetings of the precinct. Nov. 9, 1730, fifty pounds were raised and appropriated to secure a preacher for six months,—three months to be at the house of John Ellis,¹ and three months at the house of Nathaniel Guild, if it can be obtained; if not, the entire time at the house of John Ellis. Joseph Ellis and John Dean were chosen a committee, and instructed to procure an "orthodox minister to preach the gospel." Ebenezer Dean was chosen treasurer, and Samuel Holmes, collector. At this second meeting it was "voted to build a Meeting-House for ye Public Worship of God in this Precinct; to be forty feet in length and thirty-six in width, and erected at the centre of the Precinct; and Ebenezer Dean, Joseph Ellis, William Everett, Nathaniel Guild, and Ebenezer Healy were constituted a building committee, and instructed to procure a frame fit to set up, or raise," and one hundred pounds were granted for that purpose. Jan. 20, 1731, chose Joseph Ellis² and Samuel Bullard a committee to procure a sworn surveyor to find the centre of the precinct. Ebenezer Dean was selected to hold the box on Sabbath days, so that any one might have a chance to contribute something for the support of the gospel, and if one chose, he could write on a slip of paper the amount he would give, with his name, and pay the same some other time, and have it "allowed on his Precinct rate." The time for holding their annual meeting for the choice of officers was fixed for the second Monday in March, and has been continued to the present time. May 31, 1731, "the Precinct being regularly assembled at the house of John Ellis," John Everett was chosen moderator, and then "it was put to vote to see if it be ye mind of ye Precinct to have a loving and friendly conference together; passed in the affirmative period June ye 7th." It was voted to leave the placing of a meeting-house for this precinct to a committee of the General Court, and instructed William Bullard and John Everett "to address the General Court, and Petition for a Committee to place ye Meeting-House for this Precinct." In answer to the petition presented by the gentlemen named, a committee from the General Court visited the precinct, and reported through their chairman, the Hon. Joseph Wadsworth, of the council:

"The committee that was appointed at this session of the General Court, on the 11th day of this June, to repair to the precinct set off some time the last year from Dedham and Stoughton, to view and consider the situation and circumstances

¹ John Ellis is said to have lived near or on the place where Newton and David Ellis now live.

² Joseph Ellis lived near or on the spot where James Ellis' house stands.

thereof, and report what may be proper to be done, do report as follows, viz.: That we have viewed the precinct, considered the circumstances of the land, and heard the *pleas* and allegations of the people, and find them very unsatisfied among themselves as to a place for the meeting-house to stand on. Then nominated four places several, or separate each from the other, on which, as to ourselves, we would report on any of them. But to make them unite if possible, desired that they would fix on that particular spot of the four, they liked best, on which they called a Precinct meeting, and on the 21st of this June, 1731, voted that it was the mind of the Precinct to fix the meeting-house on the south end of the common land lying between John Cobb's and Dr. Richards; and we considering the circumstances of the whole, as to highways, Judge the Southermost part of said Common Land, that is, that part of it as may be convenient for the Building and accommodation for the Meeting-House itself, is the best place to set it on; all of which is humbly submitted.

"JOSEPH WADSWORTH,¹ in name of the Committee.

"In Council read and ordered, That this report be accepted, and that the Meeting-House in the New Precinct in Dedham and Stoughton be placed accordingly, and the amount of the Committee's time and expense, amounting to the sum of *four pounds four shillings* be allowed; and be paid by the said Precinct to the Committee.

"In the House of Representatives read and concurred.

"Consented to J. BELCHER, Governor."

Representative this year from Dedham, Joseph Ellis; Representative this year from Stoughton, Moses Gill.

From the records of the meeting held June 21st, to which reference is made by the Committee of the General Court, it appears the places they selected were Onion's Knoll, Onion's Bars,² the rye field so called, and the south end of the common land, near the house of Dr. Richards. This spot they selected as the least objectionable of the four, either of which would take the majority of the inhabitants of the precinct nearly half a mile beyond the unfinished house which was erected at a vote passed at the second meeting of the precinct, ordering it to be placed at the centre of the precinct, as ascertained by a sworn surveyor, and for which one hundred pounds were granted July 14th, twenty-one days later, they vote they will not grant money to build a meeting-house near the land of Dr. Richards, "and it was put to vote; if it be the mind of the Precinct to grant a sum of money to defray the charge of ye Committee lately with us from the General Court, and it passed in the negative;" at this meeting they again refused to grant any money to build a meeting-house on the place ordered by the General Court, and confirmed the same again September 3d. During this year the

precinct was convened twelve times, and a house for the public worship of God was the burden of their thoughts. A meeting, March 10, 1732, opened with a proposition "to support preaching by contribution till the Precinct were better agreed," which was rejected, and December 5th, one hundred and twenty pounds were granted "to support preaching six months in a house erected near Joseph Ellis,³ and no longer, and then six months at the house near Benjamin Fairbanks. This was called the centre meeting-house, and was erected upon the spot ordered at the second meeting of the precinct, in 1730. Feb. 26, 1733, William Bullard, William Everett, Ebenezer Dean, Ebenezer Healy, and James Fales, Jr., were chosen a committee, and instructed to petition the General Court to reverse their former order for building a meeting-house on the common land near the house of John Cobb, and to establish ye place according to the vote of the precinct, and to order the three hundred pounds already granted, to be laid out on the said centre meeting-house. This called forth the following order from the General Court, on the petition of Joseph Ellis and others from the northerly part of the precinct, presented April 13, 1734:

"Ordered," on the said Petition, "That the prayer of the Petition be so far granted, as that the Inhabitants of the Precinct within-mentioned, do within the space of twelve months from the date hereof, erect and finish a Meeting-House at the place stated by a committee of this Court, the 24th day of June, 1731, the Petitioners with their Estates be hereby, and are set off from said Precinct, and again laid to the first Precinct, in the Town of Dedham, whereunto they originally belonged; in the House of Representatives Read and concurred. Consented to, J. Belcher, Gov." Three other Petitions were presented to the General Court by Joseph Ellis and his Friends, enumerating their grievances, and the determination of the Inhabitants not to depart from the place first marked out by the surveyor as the Centre of the Precinct; and the controversy was only closed by the Precinct Petitioning the General Court for a "Committee to come and view the situation, and circumstances of the Precinct, and more especially of the Northerly Petitioners, and to set off to the old Precinct in Dedham, as many of said northerly Petitioners as upon their view they shall judge most for ye peace and advantage of both Precincts, and the Honorable support of ye gospel in them; and to State a place for a Meeting-House for the remaining Precinct; and Ebenezer Dean, William Everett, William Bullard, and James Fales were appointed a Committee to manage the affairs, and to answer the Petitions of the Clapboard-tree People. In answer to the Northerly Petitioners the Court Say That Joseph Ellis and others, with the two Fishers, and Aaron Ellis with their Estates, be laid back to the Old Precinct; the others to remain in the South Precinct." In response to the Committee from the Precinct the Committee from the General Court Report, "Having naturally considered the same, as well as that

¹ Benjamin Bird and John Jacob, "Committee on the part of the house."

² The rye field was owned by John Gay.

³ A frame had been erected between the house of Jonathan Onion and Joseph Ellis and covered with boards but never finished till after the division of the precinct.

of the other Inhabitants that are gone from said Precinct are of opinion that the place for a Precinct Meeting House be between the Houses of Ebenezer Dean and Nathaniel Guild, on the Northwest side of the way to Walpole, about nine rods from said Guild's fence, in the quarter of an acre of land given and granted to the Said Precinct, by the said Dean, under his hand and seal acknowledged, as may appear; all of which is submitted by the order of the Committee. SAMUEL THAXTER.

"In Council read and accepted.

"In the House of Representatives read and concurred.

"Consented to, J. BELCHER, *Governor*."

Sept. 12, 1734, the precinct instructed William Bullard and Ebenezer Dean to petition the General Court "for liberty to rate all the meadows which lie in Stoughton, but are within the bounds of the South Precinct in Dedham. On this petition, Samuel Thaxter, from the committee, reported that having considered the within petition, are of opinion that the meadow and other lands lying in the South Precinct, and which is in that part thereof, which was and now is Stoughton, be liable to pay their just proportion of all precinct rates, also all the owners of those lands that live in, and may be inhabitants of, Dedham, which report was accepted by the Council and House of Representatives, and approved by the Governor.

It is a matter of record that during this long and perplexing controversy, the southerly part of the precinct never for once asked their brethren from the northerly part to even cross the centre of the precinct.

The number of persons taxed by the town in 1736, two years later, in the Second or South Precinct was seventy-eight, and in the Third, or Clapboard-tree, fifty-two.

Jan. 4, 1735, the precinct "voted to build a meeting-house on the land formerly Ebenezer Dean's, which is the place a committee of the Great and General Court has ordered a meeting-house to be erected" for said precinct; and John Everett, William Bacon, John Dean, and Daniel Draper were constituted a committee to carry the above vote into effect, and the balance of the one hundred pounds granted Nov. 9, 1730, were appropriated for that purpose. February 6th a further grant of one hundred and fifty pounds was made, and Nathaniel Lewis and John Farrington were added to the committee. September 11th, voted "to give a minister a call to settle with them," and agreed to hear three gentlemen in order to come to a choice, namely, Mr. Balch, Mr. Loring, and Mr. Skinner. February 9th, made choice of the Rev. Thomas Balch for their pastor and teacher, and granted him as a settlement two hundred pounds, and an annual salary of one hundred and twenty pounds, and sixteen cords of wood, so long as he should continue with them in the gospel ministry. Daniel Draper, Nathaniel Colburn, Richard Ellis, Ebenezer

Kingsbury, Daniel Draper, Jr., Timothy Draper, Hugh Dixon, and William Clark entered their protest "because they have a petition in the General Court in hopes to be released from the precinct. On this petition, which was entered Jan. 16, 1735, and on March 26, 1736, the General Court passed the following order:

"That the petitioners with their estates, from and after the term of three years from this time, be and hereby are dismissed from the South Precinct and are annexed to their neighbors at the Clapboard-tree, and pay charges there. John Cobb, William Bullard, Nathaniel Lewis, Samuel Farrington, who belong to the South Precinct, are still to be continued to do duty and receive privilege with them as heretofore. The obligation to Draper continued.

"JOSIAH WILDER,

"For the Committee."

April 25th, an affirmative answer was received from Mr. Balch, and June 2d, "agreed to keep a day of fasting and prayer, in order to have an ordination, and granted twenty pounds to meet the expenses of the same. A committee was chosen to procure ministers to carry on the work of the day," also a committee to issue letters missive convening an ordaining council, and provide entertainment for the same. In compliance with the foregoing vote, June 23d was solemnly observed as a day of fasting and prayer. The Rev. Messrs. Dexter, of Dedham, Cotton, of Providence, Dunbar, of Stoughton, and Payson, of Walpole, assisted on the occasion, and the church was organized and a covenant adopted which remains to the present day.

"Jan. ye 9, 1738. By an act of the General Court, Capt. Ezra Morse and his sons, Ezra, Jr. and Joseph, with their estates, were set off from Walpole and annexed to Dedham, and to the Second Precinct. Also that part of Stoughton which was within the limits of the South Precinct is annexed to Dedham, and the Neponset River is made the dividing line between the towns of Dedham and Stoughton. The original line being about one mile west of that river; and a few years later a considerable portion of the estate of Nathaniel Summer, Esq., was set off from Sharon and annexed to Dedham to do duty and enjoy privileges with the second precinct. 1740, at the annual meeting voted to build a school-house twenty-one feet in length, and seventeen in breadth, near the house or frame of James Thorp, on the southwesterly side of the same; and forty pounds were appropriated for that purpose.

"In 1740 the British Government fitted out an expedition against the Spanish West India Islands, and Massachusetts was called upon to furnish five hundred troops. Samuel Haven, Esq., in the second Centennial address at Dedham, tells us that 'six men from the south parish in Dedham alone, of this town were among those that perished.' The names of only two have been preserved, Eleazer Farrington and Walter Hixon."

¹ It appears that another petition, presented by a Mr. Byfield Lynde, was dismissed.

² Holmes, in his Annals, says the sickness seems to have been almost as mortal as the plague; of the five hundred only fifty ever returned.

June 2, 1744, war, which had previously broken out between England and France, was proclaimed in Boston. Jan. 26, 1745, the General Court, after debating the subject all day, approved of the expedition against Louisburg, on the island of Cape Breton, as planned by Governor Shirley; and Col. William Pepperell, of Kittery, Me., then a part of Massachusetts, was appointed to the command. Says the Rev. Thomas Balch, pastor of this church, "Having an inclination, and being desired by the Committee of War, to attend the army as one of the chaplains in the expedition against Cape Breton, I accordingly obtained the consent of my people on March 11, 1745, and on the 13th took my leave of my family and people. Arrived in safety and health at Canso, on the 2d day of April, sailed from Canso to Cape Breton, on April 29th, entered into Chapeaurouge Bay the next morning, and soon after went on shore. The siege of Louisburg continued until June 17th, on which day we entered and took possession of that strong and important place, upon terms of capitulation. Sailed from Louisburg for New England July 11th. Arrived in safety at Boston on the 27th of said month, 1745, *Laus Deo*."¹

Rev. Benjamin Balch acted as chaplain in our small navy, at some time during the same war.

Quite a number of Mr. Balch's parishioners (if not a company) must have accompanied him in this expedition, for we find that Capt. Eleazer Fisher² died at Boston, on his way home, and was buried there.

Lieut. Ebenezer Sumner died soon after his return, aged twenty-three years. Mr. Balch says he was his brother-in-law, and a young man of much promise. John Thorp lived to reach Boston, and died there. Nathaniel Coney, aged forty years, and Samuel Thorp, aged thirty-three years, died at Cape Breton. Hugh Delap, a skillful gunner and engineer, was killed at the siege, by the bursting of a cannon. Michael Bright of this precinct returned, also Samuel and William Wetherbee's names are given by Mrs. Ellis as members of this expedition.

Sir William in one of his letters to Governor Shirley says two men were killed by the bursting of a forty-two-pounder, and one wounded.

The success which crowned the enterprise was pur-

chased at a fearful loss of life; six worthy citizens from this little community fell victims to the hardships and privations they were forced to endure.

In 1743, from a contribution made by sundry individuals a lot of land was purchased of Mr. David Fales for the use of the precinct. In 1745 voted to take down the hindermost body seats, in order to accommodate the women that bring children to meeting. November of this year chose Nathaniel Sumner precinct clerk, and assessor in place of Capt. Eleazer Fisher, who died in Boston, on his way home from Cape Breton. In 1751 twelve persons were chosen to oversee the boys on the Lord's day,³ and their official acts must have met with an approval, for the same number were chosen for four succeeding years.

Again the sound of war is heard in our little community, the hosts of England and France are contending for the supremacy in North America. Massachusetts, ever faithful to the mother-country, calls her sons to arms, and Capt. Eliphalet Fales with his company treads his way through the wilderness to the shores of Lake George, with First Sergt. Moses Fisher, Corp. Benjamin Holden, William Woodcock, John Hawse, John Scott, Ebenezer Everett, and David Fairbanks from the South Precinct; Sergt. Timothy Ellis, Samuel Richards, and five others from Dedham; Lieut. Ephraim Wesson and eleven men from Groton; James Fales, clerk, from Littleton; Samuel Boyden, drummer, and three men from Medfield; three from Walpole; four from Boston, two of whom were negro servants, and Samuel Pogent, an Indian, from Natick. Capt. Fales' enlistment dates April 5, 1745, and his term of service was thirty-nine weeks and three days. The Massachusetts troops were placed under the command of Gen. William Johnson, of New York, and were engaged in the bloody battles of September 8th, in which the French under Baron Dieskau were defeated, and their commander mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Of Capt. Fales' company First Sergt. Moses Fisher and John Scott from our little community and Isaac Patch, Joseph Richards, and Nathaniel Pollard from Groton were killed.⁴

Before taking leave of Capt. Fales, allow me to copy the following, showing the care with which things were passed upon in those days:

¹ Of Mr. Balch's three sons, two died in the service of their country,—Thomas (1), aged eighteen years, at Albany, in the first campaign against Crown Point. Thomas (2), named in memory of his brother, was taken prisoner while serving on one of our war vessels during the Revolution, carried to Halifax, and died there.

² Capt. Fisher was one of the fifteen original members of the church, and precinct clerk at the time of his decease.

³ "Hutchinson's History," vol. ii. chap. iv.; Barry's "Massachusetts Second Period," chap. vi.; "Parish Records," vol. i. page 77.

⁴ Three battles were fought that day between the trained troops of France and their Indian allies on one side and the men of New England and New York, who had left their harvest to become soldiers. Four hundred of their number had fallen, but they were victors. Not a British soldier or officer was present.

"PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY

"TO ELIPHALET FALES, DR.

"For 4 Fire arms Lost in Battle, 2 Lb.....	£8.
"Namely, Sargent Moses Fisher, John Scott, Joseph Richardson, Isaac Patch.	
"The above mentioned lost their blankets.	
"Also Timothy Callahan,	
"Timothy Ellis, 6 in all, 12s.....	3s. 12d.
"1 Gun Lost by Nicholas Halsey.....	2
"To my Subsistence while making up my Muster Roll, 15 days 1/6.....	1 2 6
"For 2 Days Travel from Dedham to Boston to make up the Rolls, 4s.....	8
	£15 2 6

"ELIPHALET FALES.

"SUFFOLK, ss. Boston, March 3, 1756. The within named Capt. Elephalet Fales appearing before me the subscriber and made oath to the truth of the within muster Roll.

"SAMUEL MILLER, *Justice of the Peace.*"¹

From Capt. William Bacon's² muster-roll, made Oct. 11, 1756, by the muster master-general of the provincial army, we copy the following in order that we may see through what fearful trials the blessings we enjoy were secured. We can trace their toilsome march even now by the trail of the sick and departed ones. At the date of this return two had fallen in battle or been taken prisoners, namely, Josiah Lyon and Ebenezer Pratt; six had died,—George Cleveland, William Smith, Benjamin Leidiot, Joseph Ephraim, Hosea Abraham; and twenty-three were sick, and from these we must add to the fatal roll Thomas Balch, son of the Rev. Thomas Balch, who died at Albany; Solomon Bullard, at Leicester, on his return; Timothy Lewis, at Lake George; John Woodcock, at Fort Edward; Joseph Lyon, sergeant, at Stillwater; William Lewis and Joseph Whitemore,³ at Albany. June 22, 1759, Eleazer Everett died at Fort Cumberland; Nov. 20, 1760, Simon Pittee, on his return from Crown Point; and December 10th, James Weatherbee, soon after his return from Montreal.⁴ Other soldiers were undoubtedly drawn from our precinct, but I have not succeeded in securing their names.

With the conquest of Canada the lilies of France disappeared, and peace and prosperity returned to the colonies.

March 9, 1758, chose Ebenezer Dean, Jr., Lieut. Fales, Benjamin Fuller, and Aaron Guild to set the

¹ This was attached to the muster-roll.

² Capt. William Bacon was one of the fifteen original members who formed the church in this place, and probably never fully recovered from the sickness contracted in this campaign. Died May 21, 1761, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Capt. Bacon's company was mostly from the towns of Dedham, Roxbury, and Walpole.

³ These last seven were Mr. Balch's parishioners.

⁴ The last three were in the second expedition against Crown Point.

Psalms, and "voted that all the school money should be laid out in women schooling." 1762, March 4th, "voted to build a new meeting-house, and chose a committee of twelve to select a suitable place, and report at some future meeting." March 14, 1763, "voted ten choiresters to lead in the singing the Psalms on the Lord's day; and in order to prevent discord and secure harmony, nine more by vote were added" to the musical number. 1763 the bounds between the two parishes were renewed and defined as follows:

"The line beginning from ye center⁵ between ye meeting Houses; then runs North 50 degrees East to the place where the House of Ebenezer Ellis stood; from thence North one degree west to the Cross ways. The distance between ye meeting Houses is one and a half mile and thirty three rods.

"EBENEZER EVERETT,

"ELIPHALET FALES,

"Committee of the South Precinct.

"ISAAC WHITING,

"JEREMIAH GAY,

"Committee of the Clapboard-Tree."

And between the First Precinct in Dedham, 1767, the committee say,—

"We began at Purgatory Hole, so called; thence run North-westerly to a White Oak tree with stones around it, in land of Joseph Wight; thence to a heap of Stones at the Northeasterly Corner of Land now belonging to Dea. Wm. Avery; thence more northerly to the eastwardly corner of land now belonging to Capt. Daniel Gay; thence more westerly to the Cross ways near the house of Jeremiah Dean; and are of opinion that said line ought to be the dividing line between said Precincts, and for the future to be esteemed as such, excepting such lands as have since the setting off the South Precinct been by the General Court laid to the First Parish in Dedham, which is humbly submitted.

"JONATHAN METCALF,

"WILLIAM AVERY,

"JOHN EATON,

"Committee of the First Precinct.

"NATHANIEL SUMNER,

"DAVID FISHER,

"BENJAMIN FISHER,

"Committee of the Second Precinct."

March, 1762, voted to build a meeting-house, and chose twelve to select and secure a suitable place to erect the same; but objection was made to the several sites that were reported, and it was not till March 25,

⁵ On the division of the parish the committee of the General Court fixed the dividing line midway between the two parishes; then placed the estate of Benjamin Fairbanks which lay entirely south and east of that line to the West Parish, and he was a member of that church; but upon the records connected with this church the following occurs: "December 18, 1757, died Mr. Benjamin Fairbanks of Clapboard-tree a constant hearer in this Parish aged sixty three years;" and his remains rest in the yard his kindness gave to the parish. All his estate lay in this parish.

1768, that a union of sentiment was secured, where we find the following record:

"It is not only a disgrace to this Parish, but a reproach to the Christian Religion, to suffer the house of public worship to lie in so ruinous a condition; besides, unless we come into measures soon to build one, public worship must soon be laid aside amongst us for want of a place to meet in, as the old meeting-house cannot stand long in its present ruinous condition. We all readily grant that a better meeting-house is wanted, and efforts have been made to come into peaceable methods so as to build one; but they have proved ineffectual on account of differing sentiments as to the place on which to build it. However, we would not altogether give over the matter, being persuaded that a little moderation, candor, and condescension would so compromise things as that so good and necessary a work might go on. We, therefore, the subscribers, inhabitants on the northerly side of Neponset River, will, and do, hereby agree that a meeting-house should be erected on the land of the heirs of Benjamin Fuller, deceased, at the head of Penniman's Lane, so called, as near the corner of his orchard as the land will allow, if our brethren and friends on the southerly side of said river will meet us there; and we can go on united in love and peace, and we desire that a meeting may be called to see if such a union may be effected." This invitation was signed by thirty members of the parish, and received the following response from fifteen members: "We who live on the southerly side of said river agree thereto."

"Voted to dig a hole 15 inches deep under every Post of the Meeting-House, To which Mr. David Fisher desired that his protest might be entered." Nov. 17, 1768, commenced their preparation to build, and June 26, 1769, was fixed upon for putting up the frame of the new and second meeting-house. Each person who desired was permitted to furnish his proportional part of the materials. The clapboards were to be split and purchased in Boston. An order was adopted "directing the committee to provide a dinner, and sufficient drink for the men that did the work."

Jan. 5, 1770, it was "voted to sell the old meeting-house at auction, reserving the right to use the same till October 1." March the 12th, in the disposal of the pews of the new church, it was voted, "to set the highest pew at five pounds, lawful money, and then to abate one shilling and four pence on every several choice, falling one shilling and four pence upon every pew till the whole were sold; and that he that was highest on the rate should have his first choice, and that every one should have his choice according to the tax he paid." And thus the fathers in their time dignified the pews. From the records of the many following years it appears that they walked together in peace and harmony to the house of God; the deacons still reading the hymns,¹ and "Bangor" sung as it hath hitherto been, by continuing the bass.

¹ Feb. 17, 1771, we find the following in the warrant for the precinct meeting:

March 20, 1774, granted the sum of £73 8s. 6d. towards paying the funeral expenses of the Rev. Mr. Balch. On the death of Mr. Balch the precinct chose John Ellis, David Fisher, and Aaron Guild a committee to supply the desk. April 16, 1776, "voted to concur with the church in extending a call to the Rev. Jabez Chickering. Two hundred pounds were granted as a settlement, and a salary of sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, so long as he shall continue to minister to the Precinct, also Fifteen Cords of wood, and the use of the Church Meadow² given by Dea. Ezra Morse."

We will now for a moment turn to the opening scenes of the Revolutionary war, to Samuel Adams' "ever-glorious morning," and repeat the roll-call of our little band who hurried towards the scene of action on the 19th of April, 1775:

Capt. William Bullard.	Eliphalet Fisher.
1st Lieut. John Morse.	Abel Everett.
2d Lieut. Nathaniel Lewis.	Abner Fisher.
Ensign Ebenezer Everett.	Jason Fuller.
Sergt. Asa Everett.	Nathaniel Sumner, Jr.
Sergt. Jeremiah Kingsbury.	Daniel Fairbanks.
Sergt. Ichabod Gay.	Nathan Clarke.
Sergt. John Andrews.	Seth Morse.
Corp. David Andrews.	Enoch Talbot.
Corp. Benjamin Dean.	Seth Farrington, Jr.
Fifer Eliphalet Rhoads.	William Everett.
Drummer Benjamin Fisher.	Moses Fisher.
Nataniel Dean.	Benjamin Herring.
Jonathan Dean.	William Kendall.
Jacob Penniman.	Jacob Cleveland.
Seth Fuller.	John Dean, Jr.
Robert Little.	Timothy Lewis.
Josiah Everett.	Jesse Kingsbury.
Samuel Farrington.	Thomas White.
Phillip Cobbet.	Benjamin Lewis.
William Savel.	Archelus Clark.
Eleazer Rhoads.	John Smith.
Silas Morse.	Benjamin Felt.
Jesse Gay.	Samuel Clark.
William Coney.	Edward Bullard.
Daniel Colburn.	Jacob Smith.
Luther Bullard.	Ithamer Farrington.
Joseph Sumner.	William Lewis, Jr.
Jabez Holmes.	Robert Little.
Moses Guild.	

(Signed) WILLIAM BULLARD, Captain.

Their term of service was short, varying from two to twelve days.

"Art. 6. To see if the Precinct will cause the practice of reading the Psalms in the Public Worship by the Deacons to be discontinued, and will vote to provide books for themselves that so that part of Divine service may be performed in a more manly and rational manner for the future. Dismissed from the warrant by vote.

"Art. 8. To see if the Parish would have Bangor sung as it hath hitherto been. Passed in the affirmative."

² Forty pounds were granted to pay for the expense of the ordination and for the five guns bought for the parish, and July 3d was appointed for his ordination.

"MIDDLESEX, ss., Jan. 2, 1776.

"William Bullard, within named, appeared personally, made solemn oath that the within pay-roll, by him subscribed, was, according to his best knowledge and judgment, just and true.

"Before

HENRY GARDNER,

"Justice of the Peace.

"Examined and compared with the original.

"JOSIAH JOHNSON,

"JONAS DIN,

"Committee.

"In Council, March 27th, 1776, Read and allowed, and there upon ordered that a warrant be drawn on the Treasurer for 44 pounds 12 shillings and 8 pence, and three farthings, in full discharge of the within roll.

"PEREZ MORTON, Dep't Sec'y."

There were others from this parish who hurried forward. Mr. Israel Everètt, who lived where Mr. Rooney now lives, and in memory of whom Everètt Street was named, was wounded, but the names are so similar in the several parishes of the town I shall only give the names of some few, of whose residence there is no doubt, leaving the remainder for some future time. In Capt. Joseph Guild's company, First Parish, in the Northern campaign of 1775 and 1776, we find three sons of Zebediah Clark (Archelus and Samuel, who died at or near Ticonderoga), Robert Little and Benjamin Fisher, Jr. (who died at the same place), Daniel Clark, Sergt. Eliphalet Thorp, Edward Bullard, Ebenezer Sumner, John Smith, Aaron Guild, John Rugles, Abner Pettee, John Smith. In Capt. John Gay's company, from the West Parish, occur the names of Sergt. William Everètt, Silas Morse, Josiah Everètt, Hezekiah Turner. Of Capt. Aaron Guild's company of three months' men a large number were from this parish. Some persons made several campaigns, and there is but little doubt that every able-bodied person of suitable age was called upon to do military duty at some period during the war of the Revolution. In the spring of 1776 two soldiers on the march for New York died, one at Capt. Ebenezer Everètt's and one at the house of Mr. Benjamin Fisher. No record reveals to us their names. Peacefully they rest with our honored dead.

It is hardly possible for us at the present day to conceive of the hardships and sufferings the Revolutionary fathers were called to endure. The province tax of the town of Dedham in 1775 was three hundred and seventy pounds, six shillings, nine pence, and one farthing; in 1778, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven pounds, thirteen shillings, and ten pence, and it was required to be collected and paid into the State treasury by the first day of October. In addition to this increased taxation, frequent requisitions were made for beef, blankets, shirts, shoes, and

stockings, enough at least to supply the town's quota in the Continental army.¹ By a vote of the town the quota of men from each precinct was to be in proportion to the taxes paid by each, and the several precincts assumed the business of paying such soldiers as were members of their own body or employed by them.² In 1777, the Second Precinct having raised their quota of men for the Continental service without the town's bounty or any part of it, their proportion of the taxes assessed for paying this bounty is committed to the constable of that precinct to be disposed of as the precinct shall see fit. But if the precinct was prompt in filling its quota, they were most negligent in preserving the names of those who took their lives in their hands, and went forth to do battle for their country.³ On the books of the church we find the names of some few who died in the service; but if no other record existed except that preserved in the parish, it might truly be said, "the dead live, and the living die." From a report made by a committee constituted in 1787 to examine the accounts of the collector and treasurer of the war rates: that the whole amount committed to Eliphalet Fales was nine hundred and thirty-six pounds, twelve shillings, nine pence, and three farthings; that the treasurer had paid out seven hundred and seventy-two pounds, seventeen shillings, eight pence, and three farthings. One hundred and forty-five pounds, four shillings, and seven pence remain in the hands of the treasurer, and one hundred and sixty-three pounds, fifteen shillings, and one penny uncollected, which they value at seventy-seven pounds and eighteen shillings. Allowing the same depreciation as was made by the committee on what was paid by the treasurer, it would not vary much from twelve hundred dollars in our present currency. When we reflect upon their scanty means, their small numbers,⁴ and the greatness of that power which they defied, we bow in reverence before their lofty heroism and devotion to those great principles which they held God had established, and which no human legislation had power to abridge or destroy. The

¹ Worthington's "History of Dedham," published in 1827.

² Mann's "Annals of Dedham," page 34.

³ Not a name is recorded of a single soldier, nor the amount of bounty paid, or where they went.

⁴ In 1765, by a census recorded by Samuel Dexter, Esq.:

	No. of Houses.	No. of Inhabitants.
First Parish.....	105.....	813
Second Parish.....	43.....	441*
Third Parish.....	42.....	313
Fourth Parish—Dover,....	49.....	352

1919

* Over ten to each house.

insurrection in 1787 caused not a ripple here; men who stood with Washington in the trenches around Boston, or trod the frozen snows of Canada, were too loyal to revolt against the constituted authorities of the State, and promptly responded to the requisition upon¹ Capt. Gay, for twelve men for thirty days, to march in midwinter to Worcester, to protect the courts and disperse the deluded followers of Capt. Daniel Shays. In the division of the school money in 1796 we find the following: For the South Branch \$52.60; tax on dogs,² \$8.00. For the Middle Branch, \$98.12; tax on dogs, \$18.00. For the North Branch, \$15.32; tax on dogs, \$2.00; so that the taxation of dogs for the instruction of children is no new thing.

That the parish sought to make the most of what means they had may be seen by the following:

"That the money of the Parish be let out for three years, to them that will make the Parish the best present on each one hundred dollars;" which was done, the bids varying from four dollars and fifty cents to five dollars and twenty-five cents.

March 12th died the Rev. Jabez Chickering, for thirty-six years the pastor and teacher of this parish. April 26, 1815, Rev. William Cogswell was ordained as his successor. March 13, 1826, voted to build a new meeting-house, and chose a committee of fifteen to select a suitable place to locate the same. At a subsequent meeting they reported they could not agree. Seven were then chosen, and their report was the same. Up to this period their expenses had been met by direct taxation upon the polls and estates of the members of the parish. They now vote to secure the same by subscription. March 28, 1828, thirty-five members close their connection with the first society and connect themselves with the religious society called Universalist. April 25th of this year they renew their vote to build, and again constituted a committee of fifteen, who reported that the place where the house of Mrs. Abigail Everett stands is the most suitable for the said meeting-house, and that the land can be obtained at a reasonable price, and that individuals agree to clear the land of the buildings free of expense to the society," which report was accepted, and it was voted to build the said house "by a subscription of shares." The land was valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, and the shares, sixty in number, were placed at two dollars and fifty cents each and conveyed by deed to the several proprietors jointly, and they were at the expense of erecting the

meeting-house and were owners of the pews.³ The old meeting-house was taken down and the materials used in the construction of the new one. The pews on the lower floor, thirty-three in number, were appraised at one dollar each, and the sixteen on the second floor at seventy-five cents each, amounting to forty-five dollars.⁴ Mr. Homer Fales was killed by the falling of some timbers, and Mr. Leonard Fisher was slightly injured, May 14, 1828. Dec. 16, 1829, the Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., was dismissed, to take the general agency of the American Education Society, and the Rev. H. G. Park was ordained the next day, and continued the pastor until Sept. 23, 1835. March 2, 1836, Mr. Calvin Durfee was installed, and tendered his resignation Feb. 23, 1851, which was accepted, and July 15th the pastoral relations were closed by a mutual council.⁵ October 3, 1851, Rev. M. M. Colburn was installed pastor and teacher, and dismissed Aug. 11, 1866.

Oct. 1, 1866, Rev. Joseph P. Bixby commenced his labors as acting pastor. May, 1878, after twelve years of active and useful labor, tendered his resignation, to take effect in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Rev. Ellis Mendell, the present pastor, was ordained June 4, 1879, and with his society will soon take possession of their new and tasteful edifice, which is erected on the spot marked out by a committee of the "Great and General Court" in 1734, and where the fathers of the church covenanted to walk together in peace and love. Says Mr. Worthington in his history of Dedham, published in 1827, "No church quarrel or discord has been known to have existed worthy of notice," and the same may be said of it to-day.

The Universalist Society.—The petition for its incorporation bears date Oct. 8, 1827, and was signed by Jeremiah Draper⁶ and thirteen others. On the

³ March 27, 1882, the parish "voted to adopt Chapter 15 of the acts of the year 1882, and the corporation styled the Proprietors of the Congregational Meeting-House in the Second Parish in Dedham, established by Chapter 24 of the acts of the year 1829, is hereby dissolved, and the rights, privileges, and property of the proprietors vested in the First Congregational Parish in Norwood."

⁴ The appraisers were Messrs. George Haws, of Wrentham, Gen. Josiah S. Fisher, and John Goulding, of Dedham.

⁵ The council say in "coming to this result, hear with special pleasure the testimony of Mr. Durfee to the punctual and generous manner in which his salary has generally been paid, we wish to commend their fidelity in this respect, and to hold it up as an example to others."

⁶ Jeremiah Draper was the son of Dr. Philip and Mehetabel Draper, born April 19, 1789; a graduate from Harvard; commissioned a justice of the peace; owned a farm near the Sharon

¹ Jacob Penniman, Jacob Penniman, Jr., and Joel Guild are the only names given.

² By-law of the town, approved by the court.

22d, Lewis Rhoads was chosen clerk (which office he continued to hold for thirteen years), and Jeremiah Draper, Joseph Sumner, and Daniel Stone, committee of the society. The first sermon was preached prior to this time in the hall of the hotel by the Rev. Thomas Whittemore, then twenty-seven years of age. The Rev. Messrs. T. B. Thayer, Hosea Ballou, Balfour, and Streeter supplied the society occasionally. The Rev. J. C. Waldo occupied the desk from March 30th to July 20th. Says the Rev. Mr. Hill, to whose kindness I am indebted for the items connected with his society, we find it entered upon the records:

"The building this day erected (June 18, 1829) by the Universalist Society in the Second Parish in Dedham is designed to be a temple for the worship of the one living and true God, as the universal Parent of mankind, who will have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth."

June 14, 1830, their meeting-house was dedicated, Rev. Thomas Whittemore preaching the sermon. He was assisted in the services by the Rev. Messrs. Ballou, Streeter, and Frieze. June 17th, of this year, Rev. Alfred V. Bassett was ordained as pastor and teacher of the society. He was a young man of fine talents and an able preacher. His pastorate was closed by death Dec. 26, 1831, and clothed his people in the habiliments of mourning. His successor, the Rev. Rufus S. Pope, supplied the desk some three years from September, 1833, and left many warm friends. His name should be cherished for his noble and manly stand in the cause of temperance. It is told that he was the man who opened the crusade against intemperance in South Dedham, delivering a lecture on that subject. Says Mr. Hill, "It raised such a storm that it blew him out of town;" but unlike the tornado, its sweep brought joy and gladness where sorrow had reigned. Messrs. J. D. Pierce and E. Partridge supplied for a time in the interval which followed. Rev. Edwin Thompson began his labors in 1840. In 1841 he was ordained, and at once opened upon the liquor traffic. Two of his parishioners sympathized and acted with him. "He commenced at headquarters, the hotel of Joseph Sumner, and continued his persuasive arguments, in which Mrs. Sumner joined, and a few others, till Mr. Sumner finally offered to stop rum-selling *forever* if any one would buy his stock on hand. Mr. Thompson was a poor man, receiving but three hundred dollars a year, but he bought the liquor, pledging his little salary in payment. Mr. Sumner kept his word,

and entered the Washingtonian movement, and became president of the society in this place." When Mr. Thompson closed his labors here he could look back and see that the society had more than doubled its numbers during his ministry and its moral power greatly increased. His faithful and untiring labors in the cause of temperance have made his name an honored one, and enrolled him among the benefactors of mankind.

Rev. Charles H. Webster was settled June 25, 1846, and remained four years. Rev. N. C. Hodgdon, who came in 1850, remained but a short time. Rev. Ebenezer Fisher commenced his labors in 1853. The five years of his pastorate were periods of special enterprise and prosperity.

In June, 1856, the Universalist Church was organized, and J. E. Hartshorn and Willard Gay, Esq., were chosen deacons. Mr. Fisher resigned his charge to accept of a professorship in the Canton Theological Seminary, New York. His successor in the ministry, Rev. A. R. Abbott, remained two years. Rev. J. H. Farnsworth occupied the pulpit for a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. M. R. Leonard, who was ordained June 30, 1861. Mr. Leonard was a graduate of the first class of the Canton Seminary under the charge of Dr. Fisher.

In 1863 a meeting of the society was called to take into consideration the subject of enlarging, selling, or building a new meeting-house, and the Hon. Joseph Day, George B. Talbot, and Lyman Smith constituted a committee to take all legal steps necessary to sell the old house and build a new one. They each subscribed two thousand dollars, and others united with them according to their means, and raised their subscription list to sixteen thousand dollars. The house was completed in less than one year from the time the committee received their instructions, and dedicated to the worship of God. Mr. Leonard resigned on account of ill health. His successor, the Rev. George Hill, was installed February, 1865, and for seventeen years ministered to this people; resigned his charge July, 1881.

Mr. Hill, at the close of his pastorate, can see his society, which less than fifty years ago was few in numbers and forced its pastor to depart because he spoke against the greatest moral pestilence that ever rested upon this community, now stands forth strong in numbers, influence, and power in this noble cause.

The Rev. Mr. Sellick, the present pastor, commenced his labors in April of 1883.

The Baptist Society.—The first public meeting of the Baptist people was held in Union Hall, Aug. 8, 1858,—sermon by Rev. Joseph B. Breed, of Woon-

line. Joseph Sumner, son of Nathaniel and grandson of Deacon Nathaniel Sumner, born April 28, 1797; died Sept. 13, 1877. Of Mr. Stone nothing is left on record.

socket, R. I. In November of the same year Mr. Breed was constituted their pastor according to their established usages. Jan. 2, 1859, the record says, "Brother Messer was to-day baptized; this is probably the first time that the ordinance of baptism by immersion was ever administered in South Dedham." Dec. 1, 1859, their church was dedicated.

Introductory prayer by Rev. M. M. Colburn, of the Congregational Church; reading of the Scripture by Rev. M. Lincoln, of Jamaica Plains; prayer by the Rev. J. W. Lothrop, of Medfield; sermon by the pastor, J. B. Breed; dedicatory prayer by the Rev. B. W. Gardner; reading of a hymn by Rev. J. R. Abbot, of the Universalist society; benediction by the pastor.

May 4, 1860, Mr. Breed preached his farewell discourse. August 8th an invitation was extended to the Rev. James J. Tucker, of Worcester, to become their pastor. Sept. 1, 1860, he commenced his labors. His health failing, leave of absence was granted him, but death closed his pastorate Jan. 13, 1864.¹

His successor, the Rev. C. Osburn, of West Troy, N. Y., became pastor March 20, 1864. Aug. 20, 1865, he tendered his resignation, to take effect the last day of September. From Aug. 1, 1866, the Rev. George G. Fairbanks, of Somerville, occupied the pulpit till March 7, 1869, when he was dismissed to accept a call from the Baptist Church in Middleboro', where he still officiates. May 3d a call was given to the Rev. Edwin Bromley, of West Boylston, which was accepted, and he continued pastor until April 6, 1876, when he was dismissed. Sept. 29, 1876, Rev. I. H. Gilbert, of Hyde Park, assumed the duties of the pastorate. March 13th, at the annual meeting of the church, it was "resolved to take all legal steps to renew the existence of the society in connection with the church," which was consummated April 9, 1877. Oct. 12, 1878, Rev. Mr. Gilbert's resignation was accepted, that he might take the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Medfield. Rev. W. A. Worthington supplied the desk from May 4, 1879, to Sept. 12, 1880, when he tendered his resignation. The present pastor, B. W. Barrows, commenced his labors immediately after Mr. Worthington's departure.

The St. Catherine Church being connected with the St. Mary's Church, Dedham, and forming one pastorate, I can say but little. For the few facts recorded I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Edwin Fahy.

Services were held in private houses several times a year by the Rev. P. O. Beirne, of Roxbury, as

early as 1852. Union Hall was used occasionally till the completion of Village Hall, when they gathered there about once a month till the purchase of their church, April 22, 1863, from a committee of the Universalist society. After remodeling, it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies August 3d of the same year. Soon after it was transferred from the pastoral care of the Rev. P. O. Beirne, of Roxbury, to the care of Rev. John B. Brennon, of Dedham. Not far from 1874, Mr. Brennon was placed at Medfield, and Rev. D. J. O. Donovan assumed the pastorate, and their church edifice was enlarged and rededicated. On account of failing health, and being unable to perform the duties of so large a pastorate, he closed his labors, and was succeeded by the Rev. R. J. Johnson, the present pastor. In 1854 the congregation connected with this church numbered about one hundred, at the present time (1884) some eight hundred.

First Congregational Church.—June 23, 1736, after a day of fasting and prayer, the following persons entered into the church covenant: Thomas Balch, Samuel Bullard, John Everett, John Dean, James Fales, Jr., Samuel Fuller, William Bacon, Eleazer Fisher, Samuel Holmes, Jeremiah Kingsbury, Ezra Morse, William Everett, Nathaniel Guild, Ebenezer Dean, and Nathaniel Lewis. It would be pleasant to transcribe in full the covenant into which they entered, because it gives so perfect an idea of the character of the men who founded this ancient church, but its length precludes the idea. It remains a precious memento of their faith and piety. June 30, 1736, Rev. Thomas Balch was ordained over this infant church and precinct as its pastor and teacher. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Walter, of Roxbury, from John xvii. 10, "All mine are thine, and thine are mine, and I am glorified in them." The exercises were concluded by singing two stanzas from the Eighty-ninth Psalm, commencing at the nineteenth verse:

"Then thou spakest in vision to thy holy one, and saidst, I have laid help upon *one that is* mighty; I have exalted *one* chosen out of the people.

"I have found David my servant; with my holy oil have I anointed him:

"With whom my hand shall be established."

Mr. Balch was a native of Charleston, born Oct. 17, 1711, graduated at Harvard, 1733, married to Miss Mary Sumner, of Roxbury, Oct. 11, 1737; died Jan. 8, 1774, aged sixty-two years, two months, and eleven days, making his ministry thirty-seven years, six months, and eight days. From all the testimony that can be found, it appears that Mr.

¹ He died in Chicago.

Balch was honored and beloved by his people in an unusual degree, and in return gave them his warmest affections, and labored assiduously for their temporal and spiritual welfare. From the records of the church during his ministry one hundred and seventy-one persons were received "into full communion," ninety-three recognized or owned the covenant, nine adults and six hundred and twenty-eight children were baptized. One hundred and forty-eight couples were united in marriage, and he officiated at two hundred and forty-five funerals, some of which were out of the limits of the precinct. A large number of collections were made for persons on account of losses by fire, and for those suffering from poverty and sickness; one for the completion of an unfinished Congregational meeting-house on Tower Hill, in South Kingston; another, of considerable an amount, for the poor Acadians when forced from their homes by the royal mandate, procured through the influence of Governor Shirley. Some, over one thousand, were brought to Boston, and the other seven thousand or more scattered from Massachusetts to Georgia.¹

By his ministerial brethren Mr. Balch was highly esteemed, says the Rev. Jason Haven, of the First Parish, in this town. In 1796, forty years from his ordination, he remarks that "he had often recollected that profusion of Christian friendship and brotherly love expressed in the right hand of fellowship given by the Rev. Mr. Balch, of the South Parish; all which friendship and brotherly love he continued to exemplify while his valuable life was spared, towards the person then ordained and towards his brethren in the gospel ministry in general."

He took a deep interest in the young people of his charge, and delivered a series of lectures for their improvement, which were repeated by request in Roxbury and Charlestown.

Mr. Balch as a preacher must have ranked much above mediocrity; and allow me to give a few extracts from a sermon delivered before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston, 1763, and then we will pass from the patriarch of this church to his successors.²

Daniel iv. 35: "He doeth according to his will in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth." After referring to the occasion which called forth these words from the once proud, but now humbled king of Babylon, he continues, "He that commanded the world into being has caused it

to continue unto this day, and as all things are preserved by Him, so he rules and governs them according to his will. This doctrine of universal dominion and providence of God is here laid down. He doeth according to his will in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth. A subject well worthy of our contemplation, and not inappropriate at this time."³ God exercises his absolute dominion and sovereign providence over men on earth. The affairs of the world in general are ordered and determined by Him. His is the kingdom, and He is the Governor among the nations, and his mandate reaches the utmost bounds of creation. "What an exalted idea does this give us of the divine majesty, and how glorious and adorable must that God be." "War must be managed with a view to peace. So a time of peace must be improved to prepare for war." "Have we not seen the importance of well-disciplined troops in the late war?" "Well-accomplished and skillful soldiers will be more than ever necessary for us in the future." "The time may come even in our days, such is the instability of human affairs, when those who envy our growing greatness may form deep plots against us, and endeavor to put them in execution by the point of the sword."⁴ Then, "Is it not wisdom to cherish a martial spirit, and in time of peace prepare for war?"⁵ "Let us look to Him in whom it pleased the Father that all fullness should dwell, for grace and strength to enable us to prosecute our Christian warfare, till death shall discharge us from the fatigues and turmoils of this transitory life, and we put on the garlands of immortality to reign with our victorious Redeemer in the realms of a glorious and undisturbed peace, through the endless ages of eternity."

After the death of Mr. Balch it was about two years and a half before the settlement of the Rev. Jabez Chickering, on July 3, 1776, the day before the declaration of independence. Mr. Chickering was a native of Dover, and was born Nov. 4, 1753; graduated from Harvard University in 1774; studied theology with the Rev. Benjamin Caryl; married Miss Hannah Balch, April 22, 1777, a daughter of his predecessor. Seventy-eight were added to the church, two hundred and three couples were joined in marriage, and two hundred and eighty-two were borne to their last resting-place during his pastorate. It is told by aged people who remember him, that he was remarkably fond of children, and they too, in turn,

¹ Barry's "History of Massachusetts, Second Period," page 200-204. Hutchinson's, vol. iii. 38-42; and Longfellow's "Evangeline."

² See Mr. Durfee's "Centennial Sermon," page 18.

³ Preached soon after the close of the last French and Indian war.

⁴ How prophetic.

⁵ Here John Adams is outdone.

were equally attached to him. It is asserted, in the discourse delivered at his funeral, that for some of the last years of his life he expended the whole of his salary in relieving objects of distress in his vicinity, and in subscribing money for religious and literary purposes. The youth of to-day should hold him in kind remembrance, for he really laid the foundation of our public library, and the income from his gift annually gives them the means to add to their stock of knowledge.

It is said that Mr. Chickering left no printed discourses except a charge given at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Richey, of Canton, and the right hand of fellowship at the ordination of the Rev. Joshua Bates, of the First Church, Dedham, which for beauty of sentiment and expression is seldom equaled, and allow me to quote a few sentences: "Before the morning stars sang together, or all the sons of God shouted for joy, God was happy in the perfection of his own nature. But in his manifestation to man he has revealed himself, communicating happiness to his creatures, through the medium of love; for God is love, and the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ exhibits the divine benevolence, causing mercy and truth to meet together, and righteousness and peace to embrace each other. The great end of our holy religion, next to reconciling us to God, is to reconcile us to each other. Glory to God for peace on earth, and good-will to man, was the song of the multitude of the heavenly hosts at the birth of the Saviour, whose life was one great example of benevolence and love. At death, what had he to bequeath? Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you." . . . "Love to God and man, was by the Saviour made the criterion of our relation to Him, and interest in the blessings of his purchase. He left in charge this new commandment, 'As I have loved you, that ye also love one another.'" . . . "Dear brother, I cordially give you my right hand, as a public declaration that you are embraced in our fellowship, in taking a part in the ministry of reconciliation. 'We have one master, even Christ, and all we are brethren.'" . . . "Brethren of this church of Christ, we, the elders and messengers of the churches salute you, and with you rejoice that the eminent abilities and usefulness of your senior pastor have been so long continued. Need we exhort you to remember and honor the aged priest so long as he liveth; we also rejoice that the pastor now inducted to office was so highly esteemed for his work's sake, as to be the man of your unanimous choice. May your mutual affections be as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion, for there the Lord commanded

the blessing, even life for ever more." Mr. Chickering died March 12, 1812, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and the thirty-fifth year of his pastorate; and his remains lie entombed near his people, and the children he loved so well. His successor, the Rev. William Cogswell, was born at Atkinson, N. H., June 5, 1787; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, and was principally guided in his theological studies by the Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem. During his ministry seventy-four became members of the church, sixty-eight were united in marriage, and for one hundred and sixteen he performed the last sad rite. Dr. Cogswell was a ready writer, and one of the ablest divines in the State. Many of his published sermons and addresses can be found in the parish, and so will make no quotations.

His "Assistant to Family Religion," a duodecimo volume of four hundred and four pages, in a few years passed three editions, and his "Theological Class Book," published and stereotyped in 1833, was republished in England. "A Catechism on the Doctrines and Duties of Religion," in two parts, passed through several editions. He was dismissed that he might take the general agency of the American Education Society.¹

His successor in the ministry, Rev. Harrison G. Park, was ordained by the same council which dismissed Dr. Cogswell. Mr. Park was born at Providence, R. I., July 26, 1806; was graduated at Brown University in 1824. After leaving college he studied law two years with the Hon. Mr. Fisk, of Wrentham, and Bradford Sumner, Esq., of Boston. He studied theology with Dr. Wisner, of Boston, and at the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. His pastorate continued about six years. Mr. Park was a good sermonizer and an able man. After his removal from this place he was settled over the Second Society in Danvers,² and subsequently at Burlington, and at

¹ Leaving the parish where for fourteen years he had labored with great success, he entered June 27, 1829, upon his new duties. On the death of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius, in 1832, he was elected secretary and director of that society. After a period of twelve years of most incessant labor, on account of failing health, he tendered his second resignation, April 14, 1841. January 12th of this year, he had been elected a professor in Dartmouth College. He very soon established "The Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences," and in the course of three years he collected twelve hundred bound volumes and five thousand pamphlets, and secured some twenty-two thousand dollars to the funds of the college. Nov. 22, 1843, he was elected president of the Gilmanton Theological Seminary, and professor of Christian Theology. His last work was to edit the sixth volume of the New Hampshire Historical Collections. He died April 18, 1850.

² While at Danvers he was called to deliver a funeral discourse in memory of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles, pastor of the First Church, who, with his wife, was lost at sea by the

Burnardston. The last years of his life were passed in this town, where he took a deep interest in all that pertained to its welfare.

His successor, the Rev. Calvin Durfee, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 6, 1797; graduated from Williams College; studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, of Hadley; ordained at Hunter, New York; resigned in 1835; installed March 6, 1836, over the Second Parish in Dedham; resigned in 1857; spent three years in Brookline, Ohio; and on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Peters was appointed financial agent of Williams College. Some of his sermons are preserved in the parish or pastors' library. Dr. Durfee's principal work is the "Annals of Williams," on which it is said he spent a quarter of a century. Dr. Irenæus Prime, in his introduction, speaks of it as one of the most extraordinary literary compilations of the present day. He died in 1879, aged eighty-two years.

Rev. Moses M. Colburn, sixth pastor of the First Church, was born at Fair Haven, Vt., Sept. 17, 1819; graduated from the University of Vermont; studied theology at the Andover Seminary; spent fourteen years of pastoral life in South Dedham; removed to Waukegan, Ill., where he labored four years. In 1870 we find him at St. Joseph, Mich., where death closed his pastorate in 1876, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Colburn is spoken of as a faithful pastor and a good man, as one deeply interested in the youth of the town and parish, and admirably adapted to guide them in the way to honor and respectability. One printed discourse, the "Comfortless Christian," remains in the society.

Rev. Ebenezer Fisher was born in Charlotte, Me. (then a part of Massachusetts), Feb. 15, 1815. It is said he was a lineal descendant of David Fisher, who was here as early as 1730, and died in 1791, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Fisher was licensed to preach in 1840; in 1841 was settled at Addison Point, Me.; May 18, 1747, was installed over the Universalist Church in Salem. This pastorate continued about six years. Oct. 7, 1853, resigned his charge on account of ill health; November, 1853, was installed in due form over the Universalist Society in South Dedham. As a temperance man he pushed forward the good work Mr. Thompson had begun, and exerted a wholesome influence wherever he moved. April 15, 1858, Dr. Fisher was inaugurated professor and head of the Theological Seminary in

Canton, N. Y. During his connection of twenty-one years with that institution he had seen more than one hundred students, whose minds he had in a great measure moulded and fashioned, settled in the Universalist pulpits in our land. He died suddenly Feb. 21, 1879, on his way to his recitation-rooms in the seminary.

Deacon John Everett, son of Capt. John Everett, and grandson of Richard Everett, one of the original founders of Dedham, settled in that part of Stoughton which was annexed to Dedham. He married Mercy Brown, Jan. 3, 1700. In the act of incorporation of the precinct, he is named as a "principal inhabitant." On the organization of the church, in 1736, he was elected the first deacon. From the records of the church and parish, he appears to have been an active, intelligent, and pious man, laboring for the good of all. He died March 20, 1751, aged seventy-five years.

Deacon Ebenezer Everett, son of Deacon John, was born Aug. 5, 1707; married Joanna Stevens; was chosen deacon Nov. 30, 1760; died June 19, 1778. He was the father of the Rev. Moses Everett, ninth minister of Dorchester, and the Rev. Oliver Everett, fourth pastor of the New South Church, Boston, and grandfather of the Hon. Alexander H., and the illustrious orator and statesman, Governor Edward Everett.

Capt. and Deacon Ebenezer Everett was born Oct. 7, 1734; Dec. 16, 1756, married Abigail Bacon. He was a veteran of the French war; enlisted May 7, 1755; marched with Capt. Fales through the wilderness to Albany, from thence to Lake George, and was undoubtedly in the battle of September 8th, as his company was engaged and lost heavily. He was chosen deacon July 30, 1778; died Oct. 1, 1808.

Willard Everett, grandson of Deacon Ebenezer (2), was chosen deacon Jan. 14, 1834; died March 17, 1851, aged fifty-six years.

Willard Everett (2) was chosen deacon Oct. 28, 1852; died Nov. 27, 1857, aged thirty-five years. In the midst of an active and highly useful life he passes from us; "but the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

When Ezra Morse was driven from his mill-seat, on Mother Brook, the town "gave him a grant of forty acres of land near the Neponset River, or at the old saw-mill,¹ or at Everett plain, where he might find it most to his satisfaction." He also had leave to erect a saw-mill on Hawes Brook on the way leading

foundering of the "Hope," which was published by request and is still preserved in this parish.

¹ This was probably built about 1664 by Joshua Fisher on the Neponset River.

to the south meadow. His son Ezra was born Jan. 28, 1671. On the formation of the church, 1736, he was chosen deacon, and subsequently gave to the church the meadow-land they now hold, and died Oct. 17, 1760, aged ninety years, honored and respected.

Mr. Jonathan Dean, chosen deacon July 18, 1736, continued to fill that office till March 28, 1870, at which time he passed away in the fullness of a ripe old age, numbering ninety-three years.

Deacon Nathaniel Sumner, son of Edward Sumner, of Roxbury, born April 10, 1720, was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1739. Studied theology, but never took upon himself the ministerial office; Oct. 18, 1752, was chosen deacon; 1768, was sent as a delegate to the convention held in Faneuil Hall. Representative to the General Court for the sessions of 1756-57, 1762, 1769, and 1770, and a member of the Board of the Selectmen for nineteen years. Died Dec. 23, 1802, aged eighty-two years.

Willard Gay, Esq., was born Jan. 3, 1818, appointed justice of the peace in 1858, postmaster in 1861. These offices he continued to hold to the close of life. Assistant assessor United States from 1861 till the district was abolished; after that, assistant collector till a further alteration was made, and the number of officials reduced. A member of the Board of Selectmen of Dedham for several years, and also of Norwood during the first three years of its existence. On the organization of the Universalist Church, in 1856, he was chosen deacon and treasurer, which offices he continued to hold while his valuable life was spared.

Hon. Joseph Day was born in Walpole July 25, 1807. His education was such as the common district school afforded sixty years ago. At the age of sixteen years he left home to learn the currier's trade. When twenty, he came to South Dedham and engaged as a journeyman in that same business for the late John Smith. He was absent some four years, engaged in the same business, and then returned to South Dedham, and joined Isaac Ellis in erecting a paper-mill for the manufacturing of wrapping-paper, on the spot where Isaac Ellis' mill now stands. In two years he returned to his old business of tanning, and opened a shop, where he continued ten or eleven years. In 1844 or 1845 he established, in connection with Mr. A. L. White, the house in Boston now known as Day, Wilcox & Co. In about eight years Mr. White withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Day received as partners D. W. Wilcox, Lyman Rhoads, and his son Lewis. In 1864 he withdrew from the firm. He served some years as one of the assessors of Dedham, a director in the Dedham National Bank, a

representative to the General Court in 1843-44, a senator from Norfolk County in 1856-57 (serving as a member of the Committee on Prisons and Reformatory Institutions).

Deacon Curtis G. Moore, born Dec. 18, 1805, contributed seventeen hundred and seventy dollars towards the erection of the Baptist meeting-house, but as his left hand knew not what his right hand did, it is impossible to make any estimate of his benefactions. On the organization of the church, in 1858, he was chosen deacon, and continued in office till his death. He left by will two thousand dollars to the church, the income to be used for the support of the gospel.

Joel M. Baker, born Sept. 9, 1808, was connected with the Baptist Society, and was largely instrumental in building up the same. His gifts, when their meeting-house was in process of construction, amounted to two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars, and from 1858 till the time of his death (May 21, 1878) he must, at least, have contributed, besides the above gifts, twenty-five hundred dollars more, for his hands were always open and ready to balance the accounts of the society at the end of the year.

We will now pause in our narrative and turn back to the time when the cohorts of slavery unfurled the black flag of treason and marshaled their untaught hordes for carnage and strife, and to the gathering of freemen to save the Union and the priceless heritage for which our fathers fought.

From this parish went forth for three years,—

James Pinney, Co. F, 2d Regt.; enl. May 26, 1861; must. out May 25, 1864.

James M. Pond, sergt., Co. F; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. 1st sergt.; pro. 1st lieu. Jan. 15, 1864; re-enl. October, 1864, and trans. to 32d Regt.

Joseph W. Pratt, sergt., Co. F; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1861 for sickness.

Elias W. Adams, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at second Bull Run; re-enl. and must. out July 12, 1865.

George W. Brigham, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. corp. in 1861, sergt. in 1862; prisoner at exp. of service.

Sumner A. Ellis, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at second Bull Run; re-enl. Jan. 12, 1864; disch. for disability June 17, 1865.

Franklin Fisher, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for sickness.

William P. Fairbanks, Co. F, enl. August, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864, and trans. to 32d Regt.

Henry L. Hayford, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864; trans. to 32d Regt.

Chester R. Lawton, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. corp. in 1862; re-enl. January, 1864; disch. under G. O. in 1864.

Patrick Mears, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for wounds received at second Bull Run.

William J. Marsh, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1861 for sickness.

George E. Pond, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1861 for sickness; re-enl. in Co. D, 42d Regt., Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Austin E. Pratt, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for wounds received at Gettysburg.

Charles G. Rogers, Co. F, enl. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. corp. in 1863; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.

Henry R. Ellis, musician.

Julius Bockme, Co. B, 20th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 23, 1864; wounded in May, 1864.

Charles J. Haas, Co. B, enl. July 26, 1861; must. out Aug. 1, 1864.

Edward R. Pond, Co. I, 24th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. April, 1863, for disability.

Charles D. Pond, sergt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Ferdinand Steiner, corp., Co. I; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Charles D. Force, corp., Co. I; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

John G. Dymond, corp., Co. I; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died at Hampton, Va., March 29, 1863.

Ephraim A. Roberts, fifer and bugler, Co. I; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps in 1864.

Clinton Bagley, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp., sergt., 1st sergt., and sergt.-maj.; pro. 2d lieut. Sept. 8, 1864, declined commission; must. out June 9, 1865.

Henry Bauer, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps in 1863.

John H. Birch, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died of fever Aug. 15, 1863, at Overton Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Michael Colbert, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Petersburg Mine July 30, 1864.

George V. Dean, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1862 for sickness.

Francis Donley, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Moses W. Downs, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disabled by wounds received at North Anna River May, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps in 1864.

Albert Ellis, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp.; must. out June 9, 1865.

Alfred Ellis, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp. and sergt.; must. out June 9, 1865.

Warren Ellis, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Henry Fisher, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at Poplar Grove Church Sept. 30, 1864; exchanged in 1865; must. out June 9, 1865.

Alfred T. Hartshorn, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1863 for sickness.

John Hyde, Jr., Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Canrad Kril, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Henry Kril, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Albert G. Ober, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Conrad Rausch, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at Antietam.

Conrad Schneider, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1863 for sickness.

Hiram Shufeltt, Co. I, enl. August, 1862; pro. corp. and sergt.; disch. for wounds received at the Petersburg mine.

John L. Smith, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp., color corp., sergt., and 1st sergt.; pro. 2d lieut. Jan. 9, 1865; not mustered; must. out June 9, 1865.

Charles H. Sulkoski, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

William J. Wallace, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at Poplar Grove Church Sept. 30, 1864; exchanged in 1865; must. out June 9, 1865.

Joseph P. White, Co. I, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

NINE MONTHS' MEN, FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Alvin Fuller, sergt., Co. D; enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

E. Phineas Guild, corp., Co. D; enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Elbridge P. Boyden, corp., Co. D; enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Frank D. Hayward, musician, Co. D; enl. Sept. 12, 1862; re-enl. U. S. Signal Corps March, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.

Willard Babbitt, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Jarvis G. Fairbanks, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Edwin E. Fisher, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

William H. Gay, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Clarence M. Guild, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Charles J. Guild, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Charles E. Hartshorn, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; disch. April 25, 1863, for sickness.

Francis P. Ide, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

A. Mason Morse, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Charles H. Morse, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Joseph E. Morse, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Sanford O. Morse, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

George E. Pond, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Edwin Pratt, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

William H. Randall, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

George A. Rhoads, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

George L. Rhoads, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Joseph H. Richardson, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Bennett O. Richards, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Charles H. Shackley, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

James F. Shepleigh, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Alfred M. Shepleigh, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Henry A. Shaw, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

George H. Smith, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

William R. Tibbetts, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Albert G. Webb, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

James M. Wood, Co. D, enl. Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Ithamar W. Copeland, Co. K, 44th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 14, 1863, for sickness.

James T. Holmes, Co. C, 61st Regt. (one year); enl. Sept. 17, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

Henry M. Fales, 16th Battery, Light Artillery (three years); enl. March 11, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Lewis P. Baker, Sherman's U. S. Battery.

Henry Smith, Co. B, 1st Cav.; enl. September, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1862, for disability.

Samuel Patterson (Stoughton), Co. I, enl. Sept. 14, 1891; trans. to 4th Cav.

John E. Richardson, Co. B, enl. Feb. 21, 1863; died in rebel prison Aug. 17, 1864.

Charles E. Barrows, enl. August, 1863; served five years in U. S. Navy.

Willard S. Rhoads (son of Deacon Lewis S. Rhoads), enl. in Co. B, 1st Mich. Cav.; pro. com.-sergt. 2d Cav. Brigade; killed near Centreville, Va., by guerrillas, Nov. 3, 1863.

To Mr. William J. Wallace I am indebted for foregoing names of soldiers who went from this parish.

The town of Norwood contains some six thousand two hundred and thirty acres of land fit for cultivation, with a population of about twenty-five hundred; distant from Boston fourteen and a quarter miles, with easy communication by the New York and New England Railroad. It has four churches already defined, one hotel, three dry-goods stores, six grocery stores, apothecary-shop, three markets, a bakery, and everything to make it a desirable place for residence.

The first meeting of the citizens of the South Parish, in Dedham, interested in the formation of a town was held in Village Hall, Dec. 22, 1871, at which measures were adopted to secure that end; and a committee was chosen to appear before the Legislative Committee on Towns, and support the petition of George B. Talbot, and two hundred and fifty-one other legal voters within the limits of the old parish lines, which were adopted with but little variation, for the boundaries of the new town of Norwood, except the reception of a small territory, and a few persons from Walpole, whose business and family interests connect them with us. Feb. 23, 1872, the act was approved, and March 6th, the citizens celebrated the birth of their town. His Excellency, Governor Washburn, graced the occasion, and remarked that he thought it unnecessary to call upon any one outside of their number to give them advice. On looking around the room he saw among the mottoes, "Economy, Responsibility," and he thought by the report of the Committee that that motto was very appropriate.¹ He said "each one partook of the repu-

tation of his town, and the character of a town partook of the character of its individuals. It becomes of the greatest importance that whatever we possess, whether of wealth or education, should all be consecrated to work for the community's good." Senator Thomas L. Wakefield, of Dedham, "spoke of the relations of the old town of Dedham to the new town of Norwood." He said, "since the year 1635 they had lived together in harmony, and now they parted without a disagreement. There had been no objection on the part of Dedham, not because they wished for the separation, but because they thought it due to the new community."

The Board of Selectmen of Dedham were represented by A. B. Endicott and Benjamin Weatherbee, Esqs. The warrant for the first meeting of the town was drawn by Willard Gay, Esq., and made returnable March 11th. Mr. Gay presided till the clerk was chosen and qualified. Deacon George Lovis was chosen moderator, and the following board of town officers were elected: Samuel E. Pond, J. Edward Everett, Willard Gay, Esq., selectmen; Tyler Thayer, Caleb Ellis, George H. Morse, assessors; Francis Tinker, clerk; L. Waldo Bigelow, treasurer; Hon. J. C. Park, Francis O. Winslow, Rev. E. A. Wyman, school committee; Capt. C. W. Strout, James Engles, constables,—and Norwood's legal life commenced; and their first act, after expressing their grateful acknowledgment to the committee who had served them faithfully (Hon. John C. Park, J. Warren Talbot, and Caleb Ellis), was the following: "Resolved, That the citizens of Norwood, in town-meeting assembled, recognize with grateful pleasure the readiness and courtesy with which the citizens of Dedham and Walpole have assisted us in the inauguration of our new Town; and that the clerk be instructed to present a copy of this resolution to the selectmen of Dedham and Walpole." In 1769 the town of Dedham appropriated to the South Parish, as their proportion of the school money for that year, the sum of eighteen pounds and ten shillings (or fifty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents), which was divided by the parish assessors between the five schools, according to the number of scholars in each. The first appropriation of money made by the town of Norwood was six thousand dollars for the support of her schools; and, during the twelve years of her existence as a town, she has taxed herself for the benefit of her children and youth the sum of seventy-eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, besides erecting two new school-houses, which, with the alterations and improvements in and around the others, and supporting a public library of some three

¹The petitioners did not employ counsel; the expense was simply for such legal advertisements as were required by the statute.

thousand volumes, swells the sum to one hundred thousand dollars. Her poor have been well cared for, and comfortable tenements provided, and so clothed that none would suppose they were the wards of the town. Thirty-two thousand two hundred dollars have handsomely smoothed her streets, and seventeen thousand more have opened ways for new and happy homes. Highland Cemetery, containing some seventeen acres, has been consecrated as the last resting-place for her departed ones. One hundred and fifty-five new dwellings have been erected, and three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars added to the value of her estate. Six hundred and twelve have joined her population by birth, two hundred couples united in marriage, while the icy hand of death has robbed us of some four hundred, many of whom welcomed with us the birth of our town, and with whom we took sweet counsel in all the way of life, and whose names will be long cherished and remembered.

Agricultural Products.—1200 tons of hay, 7074 bushels of potatoes, 5997 bushels Indian corn, 127,905 gallons of milk, 300 pounds of butter, 32,514 dozen eggs valued at some over \$60,000, besides garden vegetables, berries, and fruits, of which considerable quantities are sold.

Industries.—The New York and New England Machine- and Car-Shops, five in number, built in the most substantial manner, give employment to about three hundred men, and send forth some very fine and comfortable cars. The land—some seventeen acres—upon which they are built, was presented to the company by the citizens of the town.

George H. Morrill & Co., manufacturers of printers' ink. This business was founded by Samuel Morrill, a native of Salisbury, born April 4, 1804. He was a printer, and saw an opening existing for a manufactory of this kind. His original establishment was very small, having nothing more than one kettle and a small wooden building for making lampblack. When he removed to South Dedham his two sons (George H. and Samuel S.) became partners. About 1869 this firm was dissolved, and the business continued under the name of George H. Morrill & Co. There are fourteen buildings used in the business, some of them of considerable size, water-wheel, thirty-five horse-power, and is supplemented by a one hundred and twenty-five horse-power Harris-Corliss steam-engine, steam-pumps, which throw either water or oil, a rotary pump, capable of throwing sixteen hundred gallons per hour, fourteen large Bogardus eccentric- and six Rooler mills, used for grinding ink, and kept con-

stantly employed from the beginning to the end of the week, four iron mixers, capable of mixing fifteen hundred pounds each, numerous reservoirs and tanks, the largest of which is made of heavy boiler-iron and is twenty-five by thirty feet, and has a capacity of fifty thousand gallons, or fifteen hundred barrels, and one other of nearly the same size. At 220 Commercial Street, San Francisco, Cal., may be found a branch house, which supplies seven-eighths of all the ink used on the Pacific slope and in Mexico. They also export largely to South America, India, China, and Japan. Office, 34 Hawley Street, Boston. By the census of 1880, the value of the ink manufactured by this house was stated at eighty thousand dollars, but since that time it has been largely increased.

The manufacturing of raw hides into leather was one of the early industries of South Dedham, and was commenced as early as 1776 by a Mr. Guild, and the business was continued by his family for more than half a century. In 1791, Mr. John Smith, a poor boy of seven years of age, was hired out to Mr. Guild, and, by indomitable will and perseverance under great disadvantages, became successful in business and prominent in town affairs. Mr. George Winslow was born in Brewster in 1800, and at eighteen learned the tanner's and currier's trade with Samuel Guild, of Roxbury. He came to South Dedham in 1826, married the only daughter of John Smith, and founded the business which has been continued with increasing capacity ever since. In 1831 Lyman Smith, son of John, was admitted to the firm, and continued with George Winslow up to 1853, when they dissolved. George Winslow and sons (Elisha and George) at the old place, and Lyman Smith & Sons (John E. and Charles L.) removed to the present location of that firm, and builded anew. In 1860, George Winslow retired, and the firm-name became Winslow Brothers, who still manage the extensive establishment upon the old site. Tanning law-book leather, roller skins, linings for the boot and shoe trade, and a variety of sheep-leather of different finish and colors adapted to an almost endless diversity of uses. There has been a steady growth of the business, new buildings have been added, steam-power substituted for water-power, and labor-saving machinery invented and introduced, until a capacity of tanning more than a million skins annually has been attained, giving employment to about one hundred and fifty men, with a monthly pay-roll of from five to six thousand dollars.

Lyman Smith & Sons, manufacturers of all kinds of sheep and lamb leather. This firm is the outgrowth of a partnership formed over fifty years ago



Lyman Smith

between George Winslow and Lyman Smith; the firm then doing business at the present location of Winslow Brothers. Dissolved in 1853. Mr. Smith and his sons (John E. and Charles L.) occupied their present location and commenced business under the firm-name of Lyman Smith & Sons. In 1856, Mr. Smith, Sr., retired from the firm, and his sons continued the business under the same firm-name. In 1853 there was but one building erected, and the skins simply tanned and sold in the rough; and the capacity of the establishment was but thirty thousand skins per year, and only four men employed. Their buildings at the present time cover more than one acre of land, and range from one story to five, and give employment to one hundred and forty-three men, with a capacity to finish some twenty thousand skins per week, or one million forty thousand per year.

The Norwood Iron Foundry was established in 1854 by Spencer Fuller and Isaac Colburn, under the firm-name of Fuller & Colburn. Mr. Colburn withdrew from the firm in 1858. On the death of Mr. Fuller the estate passed into the hands of E. D. Draper & Sons. They give employment to some thirty-five hands, and furnish some seven hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-nine pounds of fine iron castings.

F. A. Fales, proprietor of the steam-mill for grinding grains, disposes of 18,000 bushels of corn and as many bushels of oats, 130 tons of bran, 200 tons of ground feed, 150 tons of corn-meal, besides finer grains and flour.

The carpet works, for printing floor and carriage oil-cloths, was established about thirty years ago by E. Fisher Talbot. On the death of Mr. Talbot, in 1882, these works passed into the hands of E. E. Pratt & Son. They employ twenty men, and produce one hundred and eighty thousand yards of carpeting annually; their pay-roll averaging eight hundred dollars per month.

The manufacture of wrapping paper was commenced in 1832 by Isaac Ellis and Joseph Day, under the firm-name of Ellis, Day & Co. In about two years Mr. Day withdrew from the firm, and in a few years the establishment passed into the hands of Paul Ellis, who continued the manufacture of paper and trunk boards some fifteen years, when his sons became partners. In 1864 the mill was burned and Mr. Ellis, Sr., retired from the business. The mill was rebuilt by Charles, John, and Isaac Ellis, and the business continued under the firm-name of Ellis Brothers until 1876, when the firm was dissolved, and Isaac continued the business. In 1878 it was again burned; the premises were now purchased by Isaac Ellis, and

rebuilt in the most substantial manner, and now gives employment to some fifteen persons, and sends to market one hundred and eighty tons of paper annually.

Tyler Thayer, builder, has been engaged in business thirty-five years, and has erected two of the four churches, and more than one-half of all the dwelling-houses in the town, besides many in the adjoining towns, all of which his own hands have marked out and prepared for his workmen to frame. The past year he has used 555,500 feet of long lumber, 530,000 shingles, 230,000 laths, at a cost of some \$14,600, giving constant employment to eighteen men with a pay-roll of some \$8000, and this amount falls below the yearly average.

Milton H. Howard, builder, has been engaged in business some five years or more. Owns the steam-planing- and saw-mill, uses some three hundred thousand or more feet of long lumber, and a like proportion of laths and shingles, gives employment to eighteen or twenty hands, and has put up some of the finest dwellings in the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LYMAN SMITH.

Lyman Smith was born Oct. 22, 1808, in that part of Dedham now Norwood. He was the son of John Smith and Anna Rhoades, and grandson of John Smith and Abigail Morse. On the maternal side his grandparents were Eliphlet Rhoades and Mercy Holland.

John Smith, father of Lyman, established himself in a small way as a tanner in his native town, first, in connection with, and afterwards succeeding, Abner Guild. The shops were located where the larger establishment of the Winslows now stands. Lyman Smith, like most boys of his day and circumstances, was early taught to labor. His parents were unable to give him other educational advantages than those afforded by the schools of the village. He was possessed of a bright, active mind, however, and a retentive memory, with a decided talent for mathematics, and by attention to his studies during the early years of his boyhood, which constituted his only school-days, he familiarized himself with those fundamental elements of an education so necessary to the successful business man.

At the age of fifteen he entered his father's tannery, to learn the business, and that year in particular it is said that he used to cart, with ox-teams,

bark from Boston to his father's tannery. He applied himself earnestly to his work, and thoroughly familiarized himself with all the minutiae of the business, so that a few years later, when he succeeded to the business, he had that thorough knowledge of practical detail which, together with the acumen and business ability necessary, enabled him to make more than an ordinary success. When he began business for himself, in 1831, he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, the late George Winslow, which copartnership continued until 1853, when his sons becoming of age, and the tanning business largely increasing, Mr. Smith disposed of his interest to Mr. Winslow and erected the large establishment in the village near the railroad station now occupied by his sons. Having seen his sons successfully started in a business career, Mr. Smith, after about three years, withdrew from active partnership in the firm, retaining only a silent interest in the business, which was conducted under the firm-name of Lyman Smith & Sons.

Although he was thus freed from the cares of active business, yet he still retained to the close of his life an unabated interest in all that pertained to his old work, and it was his custom to daily visit the tanneries, inspect the processes, and converse with the workmen, among whom he was universally respected.

Mr. Smith was a man of strong individuality. The sterling integrity and high moral standard of his character is acknowledged by all who knew him. In manner he was genial, courteous, and kind; possessed of a happy, hopeful turn of mind, he carried a cheerful face, and was ever ready with a pleasant word. Successful himself in the business affairs of life, he was never unmindful of the fact that many who were deserving were not equally successful, and his benevolence, while unostentatious, was constantly exercised. He was a man of warm heart, calm judgment, strong in his convictions of right and wrong, and in his likes and dislikes. He was the friend of temperance, freedom, justice, and truth, and the bitter, uncompromising foe of whatever tended to debase or degrade mankind. He took an active interest, both before and after he retired from the duties of business, in all measures which would benefit his native town. He assisted largely in the erection of a new and more commodious school-building for the benefit of the youth of the town. He was chosen a director of the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1862, and a director of Dedham National Bank in 1877. He gave his counsel and pecuniary assistance to the Universalist Society in the building of a new church edifice, and assisted in laying out the streets and extending the limits of the growing village.

He married Malinda E. Guild. Their children were John E., born Aug. 7, 1830; Charles L., born May 15, 1833; Anna M. R. (now the wife of Lewis Day), born Aug. 17, 1836. Mrs. Smith died Oct. 5, 1845.

Mr. Smith married, as his second wife, Sept. 8, 1846, Ann M. Joy. By this marriage there was no issue.

He died May 23, 1883, in his seventy-fifth year. On the day of his funeral, which was very largely attended, all places of business in his native town were closed out of respect to his memory.

GEORGE EVERETT.

George Everett, son of Deacon Willard and Lucy (Dean) Everett, and grandson of Ebenezer and Sarah Everett, was born in that part of Dedham since set apart as Norwood, Feb. 5, 1826. He is descended through eight generations from Richard Everett, who was one of the original founders of Dedham in 1636. There were two generations of Johns, and three of Ebenezers, Deacon Willard being the son of the last Ebenezer. Willard learned his trade as a cabinet-maker, of the late Jabes Boyden, and succeeded him in that business about the year 1820. He began in a small way, but by dint of earnest application, coupled with a good business talent, he succeeded in building up a large manufactory, and accumulated quite a property for those days. In 1850 his two eldest sons—Willard and George—were admitted to partnership with him, under the firm-name of Willard Everett & Co. Nov. 27, 1851, Deacon Willard died. The business was conducted then by his sons, and the original style of firm-name was retained until the dissolution of the firm, in 1868, at which time it consisted of George, J. Edward, and Francis E. Everett. The firm was an enterprising one, and did a large and profitable business. The first extension tables that came into general use were manufactured and placed on the market by this house. Deacon Willard, Jr., another son, was a member of the firm to the time of his death, Nov. 27, 1857. They had a large, well-appointed factory, located near Norwood Central Depot, and large warerooms in Boston. They made a specialty of tables of all kinds, hat-racks, etc. They made only good goods, and commanded the best prices. Upon the dissolution of the firm (1868), George retired from active business pursuits, but such was the native energy of his nature that he continued to be an active man, both mentally and physically, to the day of his death, which occurred suddenly of



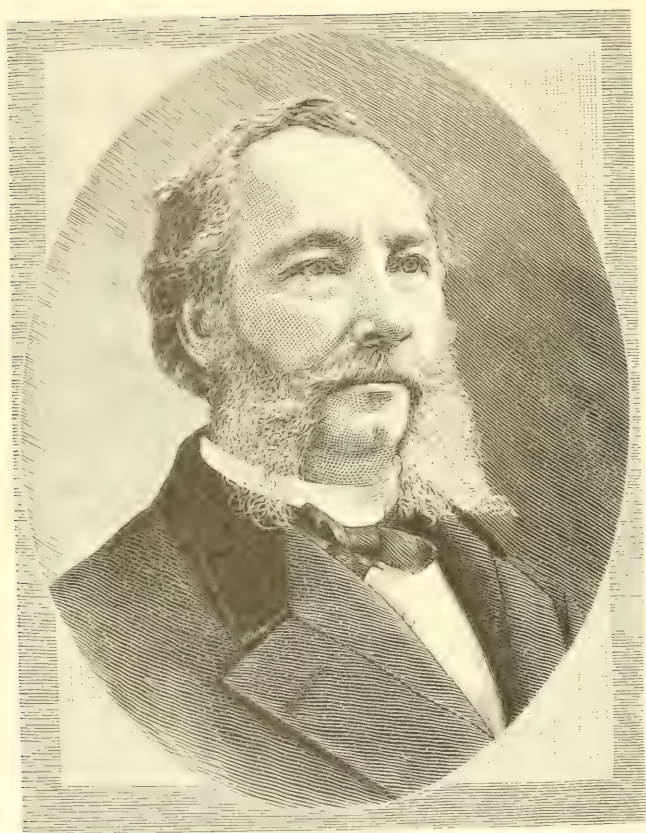
George Everett.





Francis Tinker





David P. Fogg

heart-disease, in Boston, Jan. 6, 1881, in his fifty-fifth year. He married, July 27, 1847, Julia D., daughter of Jesse and Julia (Dean) Ellis. Their children were Alice J., born Aug. 6, 1848, died in infancy; Laura C., born Nov. 10, 1850, died in infancy; Willard E., born June 13, 1853; George F., born Aug. 7, 1855, died Aug. 23, 1863; Herbert, born July 23, 1859; Richard B., born Jan. 6, 1864. Of these, Willard E. married Ida E. Woodbury, of Ashburnham, Mass., Oct. 2, 1878. They have one child,—Bernice J. They reside in Turner's Falls, Mass., where he is a paper manufacturer. Herbert is a mineralogist, and located in Denver, Col. Richard is with his elder brother, at Turner's Falls, learning paper making.

George Everett was benevolent and public-spirited, liberal in all his ideas, and kindly disposed. He always manifested much interest in the welfare of those employed by him, or with whom he was brought in contact by business relations. He was a moral man, and was interested in all reform movements; he was a liberal supporter of the church, though not a member. While he was always ready with material aid to help further any enterprise tending to the building up or improvement of his town, yet he would never accept any office, preferring to leave the honors and cares of official life to those whose fancy or tastes led them in that direction, while he faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon him as a private citizen.

He was a man of large physique and commanding personal appearance. His untimely death was a grievous surprise to the community in which he lived, all of whom he could claim as his friends. He came of an honorable and worthy ancestry, and was a fair type of New England's sturdy manhood, which faltering at no obstacles, daunted at no discouragement, but earnest, active, and intelligent, marks out a course and object in life, and follows that course until the object be attained.

(For additional history of Everett family, see history of Norwood in this volume, by Francis Tinker.)

FRANCIS TINKER.

If the reader has ever been at Plymouth and visited Pilgrim Hall, he may have noticed, on the paling which incloses a fragment of the rock on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed, the names of those who came passengers in the "Mayflower," and among those names he may have observed that of *Thomas Tinker*. From other records it appears "that the said Thomas

Tinker brought with him a wife and two children," and that he died a short time after his arrival. From this humble and short-lived pilgrim our family claim to be descended. The writer of the sketch of the town of Norwood was born Jan. 3, 1816, at Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., of pious parents, and it will suffice for him to say that in every place in which he has been called to reside, he has received every favor from his fellow-citizens to which he was entitled.

DAVID SYLVESTER FOGG, M.D.

David Sylvester Fogg is descended from two of the pioneer families of New England. He was born in Meredith, N. H., March 30, 1821, and was the fourth son of Joseph and Judeth (Gilman) Fogg. The Fogg family in this country are descended from a younger son of a family of that name still existing in the south of England. The family estates in England are entailed, and are now held—or were lately—by Sir Charles Fogg. The name of Gilman is found in the early chronicles of Wales. Representatives of these two families came to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled at Exeter, N. H., where were born both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Dr. Fogg, Stephen Fogg and Bradbury Gilman. When the war of the Revolution came both these gentlemen offered their services to their country; they were in the battle of Bunker Hill and served subsequently in that war. Soon after the close of the war they each married, and together moved to Meredith, N. H., where they took up contiguous tracts of wild land on the shore of Lake Winnipiseogee, which they cultivated and developed into valuable farms, and which are now in the possession of their descendants. They were among the early settlers of that part of New Hampshire. Joseph Fogg, son of Stephen and father of Dr. David S., held a commission as captain of New Hampshire militia in the war of 1812-14.

David S. Fogg obtained his academical education at Holmes' Plymouth Academy and Dartmouth College. He studied medicine with Josiah Cosbey, M.D., of Manchester, N. H., and took the degree of doctor in medicine at Dartmouth Medical School in 1845. The subsequent year he spent in the medical schools and hospitals of Philadelphia,—then the centre of medical learning in this country. In 1846 he settled in the south parish of Dedham (now the town of Norwood), in Norfolk Co., Mass. He soon obtained an extensive practice in this and surrounding towns, which he has sustained from that time to the present,

when at the age of sixty-three he is still in active practice, and is among the oldest and most successful practitioners of the county. During the course of his practice he has received repeated professional calls from almost every town in the county. He is a member of the Norfolk Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In 1861 he was a volunteer surgeon in the Peninsular campaign. On the organization of the boards of enrollment, he was appointed by President Lincoln surgeon of the board for the Seventh Massachusetts Division, headquarters at Concord, Mass., and served in that office till the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed his practice in Dedham and adjacent towns. Dr. Fogg enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of those who know him, not only as a skillful medical practitioner, but as an honest, honorable, earnest man; he is distinguished for his sobriety, integrity, and love of right, for his gentle demeanor and kindly feeling.

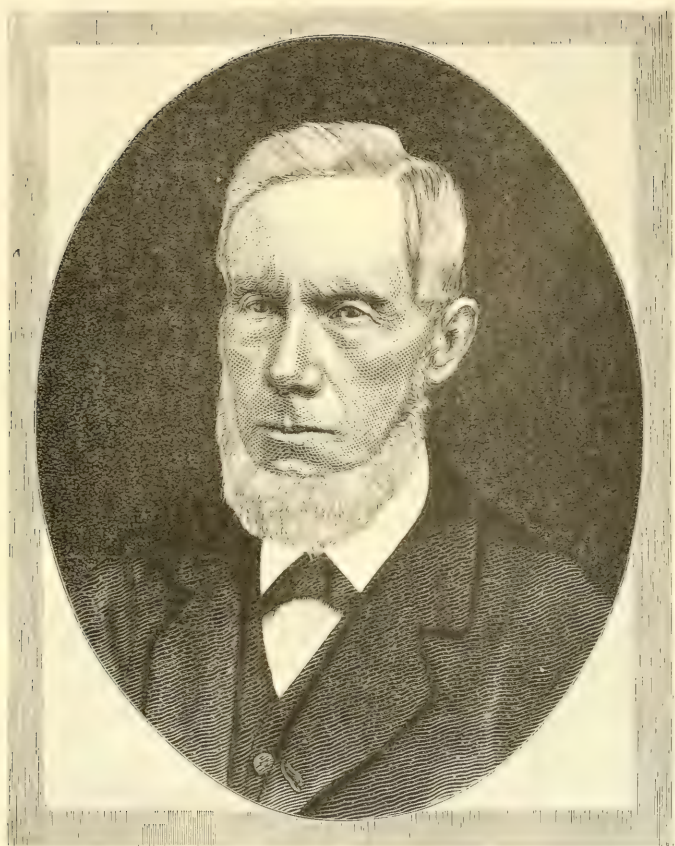
He married, 1847, Mary B., youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas W. Tucker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was at that time stationed at Dorchester, Lower Mills. Mr. Tucker, father of Thomas, was born in England; came when a young man to America, settled in Boston, and married Hannah Wait, of Medford. Thomas was the youngest of several children; received his education at the public schools, joined the Bromfield Street Methodist Church, and at the age of nineteen was licensed to preach. At the age of twenty-one he became a regularly ordained minister of that denomination, and continued in active service more than sixty years. On his ordination he joined the New England Conference, was appointed one of its itinerant preachers, and assigned to the circuit of New Hampshire and Vermont. He married Mary Orn, of Charleston, N. H., a woman of very superior qualities of mind and heart, and who became a true helpmeet to him and a sharer of all his joys and sorrows, and was honored in the church and conference as a "mother in Israel." As a preacher, Mr. Tucker was eminently successful, and as a faithful worker in the cause of his Master he had few, if any, equals; winning large numbers to a belief in and practice of the principles of religion, and greatly augmenting the membership of the church. Among his early and special converts was E. T. Taylor, the well-known and celebrated "sailor preacher" of Boston. Mr. Tucker died in Chelsea in 1871, aged eighty years. Thus passed from earth one whose whole life exemplified the highest Christian virtues. Following in the footsteps of his Master, he has doubtless received the welcome plaudit, "Well

done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Dr. Fogg's children—four sons and two daughters—were all born in Dedham (now Norwood). The eldest son, Irving S., M.D., is a graduate of Harvard, and is now practicing medicine with his father. Ralph M. is a dentist in Boston. The younger children are still pursuing their education. Mrs. Fogg is quite skillful as a landscape artist, as the many productions of her brush which adorn the walls of their pleasant home will attest.

OTIS MORSE.

Otis Morse, of Norwood, is ninth in descent from Samuel, the first of the American line, who was born in England in 1585, emigrated to New England in 1635, settled at Dedham in 1637, died in Medfield, April 5, 1654. The line of descent is Samuel¹, John², Ezra³, David⁴, David⁵, Samuel⁶, Oliver⁷, Oliver⁸ (who married Azubah Gay), Otis⁹, born in Norwood (then South Dedham), March 12, 1809. When about twelve years of age, as was usual with boys in the early days of our country, being one of a family of nine children and with limited means, Otis left home and went to work on the farm of one of the most progressive farmers in the section, Benjamin Wetherbee; there he remained four years, fixing himself in those habits of industry and perseverance which have been his help to success. Mr. Wetherbee, prizing his services, endeavored to retain him until he was twenty-one. But Otis was determined to be a blacksmith, and learned the trade at a shop about two miles east of his present residence; stayed there until he was nearly twenty-two, then was employed by his cousin in a shop near the present Norwood Hotel. About six months after that he went in business for himself and erected a shop near his present house, purchasing the land and an uncompleted house, which he finished and made his home, and shortly starting for himself, bought the business of his cousin, thus having two establishments to occupy him. He ran these two shops for three years. His health at that time was much impaired; he had injured himself shoeing stage horses, and was obliged to cease work for a year before he built his shop. He came of a consumptive family, three of his brothers dying of that disease, but in Mr. Morse that tendency developed into stomach trouble, dyspepsia, and continued until he was fifty-two years old. After his health failed he formed a partnership with Nathaniel Noyes, of Dedham, to make carriages and do blacksmith's work, as Morse &



Otis Morse.

Noyes, in 1833. He still holds an interest in the business, which has been carried on under the name of "Otis Morse" for nearly forty years. He manufactured and built iron fence for twenty-five years, and for thirty years has conducted the undertaking business. He owns several tenements which he lets. As an evidence of his industry, during the year of his illness he ran a fish-cart for several months. Mr. Morse married, first, Frances L. Boyden, by whom he had one child who attained maturity, Edward B.; he is a resident of Boston, and an active business man. Mrs. Frances Morse died Oct. 10, 1838, aged twenty-three years, and Nov. 20, 1839, Mr. Morse married, second, Hannah (Day) Polleys (daughter of John and Hannah (Day) Polleys; she was born July 25, 1809. Otis Morse is a man of modest character, of high integrity, indefatigable and close in his application to his work, honest and prudent. From nothing he has won success and a competency for his old age in the community where his goings out and comings in have been known to all men. Faithful in all his relations, none speak of him but in praise of the worthiness of his character as a man, and of the skill he displayed as a workman in anything he undertook.

Mr. Morse has done much to build up his native town, has assisted many people in starting business, built several houses and shops, was interested in the foundry that was built, and to him, with a few others, the prosperity of Norwood is largely due to-day. Politically he is a Republican. His religious belief is that of the Orthodox Congregationalists. In the home circle his labors have been ably and warmly seconded by his cheerful wife, the companion of more than forty years. Truly it may be said of Mr. Morse, "having put his hand to the plow, he looketh not back," and in his old age enjoys the results of industry and perseverance.

CHAPTER XL.

NEEDHAM.

Indian Occupation—Original Purchase in 1680—Consideration—First Settlements—Petition for Preaching in 1709—Petition for Act of Incorporation—Opposed by Dedham—Lands for Support of Ministry—Incorporation of Town—Named after Needham in England—The First Town-Meeting—Selectmen Elected—Burying-Ground—The First Minister—First Meeting-House—Westerly Precinct Set Off—The First Church Bell—Early Educational Interests—Social Library.

THE territory embraced within the bounds of the present town of Needham originally formed a portion of Dedham, and belonged to an Indian by the name

of William Nehoiden, of whom it was purchased by the inhabitants of Dedham on the 13th of April, 1680. The consideration being ten pounds in money, fifty acres of land, and a quantity of Indian corn to the value of forty shillings.

The first settlements were made in the northeastern part of the town, but the precise period cannot be ascertained. It is probable, however, that it was not long after the purchase from Nehoiden. The ancient records of Dedham show that a settlement existed here in March, 1694, and July 2, 1705, the selectmen of the mother town granted a license to Benjamin Mills to keep a public-house near the Lower Falls.

It is evident that quite a number had located here prior to 1709, for on the 9th of March, of that year, the inhabitants petitioned the town of Dedham for a grant of eight pounds to defray the expense of three months' preaching among themselves, which was granted.

Incorporation of Town.—The settlement having now increased to a considerable extent, in May, 1710, a petition for incorporation as a separate town was presented to the General Court. This petition was signed by the following persons: Benjamin Mills, Andrew Dewing, John Fisher, Ephraim Ware, Richard More, Robert Cook, Jeremiah Woodcock, Henry Alden, Thomas Metcalf, Benjamin Mills, Jr., Eleazer Kingsbury, Ebenezer Ware, James Kingsbury, Josiah Kingsbury, Joseph Hawes, Jonathan Dewing, John Smith, Jr., Thomas Fuller, Robert Fuller, Christopher Smith, John Gill, John Parker, Jr., John McIntire, Isaac Parker, Hezekiah Broad, Matthias Ockinton, Andrew Dewing, Jr., William Mills, Zechariah Mills, Jonathan Parker, Timothy Kingsbury, Samuel Bacon, Andrew Wadkins, Joshua Smith, Samuel Parker, John Fisher, Jr., John Woodcock, Edward Cook, Stephen Hunting, John Parker.

This petition, however, was opposed by the town of Dedham, and a committee was chosen by that town to appear at the October session of the General Court and remonstrate against the division. The General Court did not immediately grant the prayer of the petitioners, but advised the inhabitants of Dedham to exempt the petitioners from paying taxes for the support of the minister then settled in their town, provided they would have preaching among themselves. This advice was complied with by a vote of the town November 13th following.

In addition to this, March 19, 1711, the proprietors of undivided land in Dedham granted to the settlers here two lots of land, containing about one hundred and thirty-three acres, for the support of the ministry.

Although the situation of the inhabitants was now virtually that of a separate precinct, yet they persevered in their efforts for incorporation as a town, and on the 5th of November, 1711, the General Court granted an order incorporating that portion of Dedham north of the Charles River under the name of Needham.

What gave the new town the name of Needham is not definitely known, but Rev. Stephen Palmer, who was an authority on the local history of this town, in a note to an historical address delivered by him in 1811, says, "The author has been informed by one of the descendants of the venerable Timothy Dwight, of Dedham, who was a member of the Legislature when this town was incorporated, that it was named Needham at the request of Governor Dudley after Needham in England, and because that town is near to Dedham, although in a different county."

The first town-meeting was held Dec. 4, 1711, when the following selectmen were chosen: John Fisher, John Smith, Benjamin Mills, and Robert Cook. Timothy Kingsbury was chosen town clerk. Robert Cook was also the first representative to the General Court, May 19, 1712.

At the same meeting (Dec. 4, 1711) the selectmen, with Jonathan Gay, Jeremiah Woodcock, Thomas Metcalf, and Eleazer Kingsbury, were made a committee to select a suitable place for burying the dead.

In less than two months from the incorporation of the town (Dec. 25, 1711) the inhabitants voted to build a house for public worship. This house was raised in 1712, and in 1713-15 money was granted for finishing various parts of it; "but," says Mr. Palmer, "it does not appear that the house was entirely finished, nor is there any account that it was ever dedicated." The first candidate to preach to them was a Mr. Dewing, March 16, 1713, but the first regular pastor was Rev. Jonathan Townsend, ordained March 23, 1720. The church chose Mr. Townsend, Thomas Metcalf, and Josiah Newell as deacons, all of whom declined, when Jeremiah Woodcock and Timothy Kingsbury were chosen, and accepted.

The first baptism was Ruth, child of Deacon Timothy Kingsbury, July 3, 1720.

The Westerly Precinct was set off Oct. 3, 1774, and in 1778 was made a separate society.

"A church bell was for the first rung in this town" Nov. 15, 1811.

The educational interest of the town received the early attention of the first settlers, and in their petition for incorporation they expressed a concern for the education of their children.

In 1796 a social library was established in the town.

CHAPTER XLI.

NEEDHAM—(Continued).

War of the Revolution—The Battle of Lexington—Needham's Prompt Response—Her Citizens perform Efficient Service—They harass the British Retreat from Lexington and Concord—Ephraim Bullard alarms the Minute-men—List of Names Composing Needham Companies—Capt. Aaron Smith's Company of Militia—Capt. Caleb Kingsbury's Company of Minute-Men—Capt. Robert Smith's Company—Sketches of the Killed—Incidents—Votes of the Town during the Revolutionary Period.

War of the Revolution.—In the first battle of the war of the Revolution five citizens of Needham sacrificed their lives, and "cemented with their blood the foundation of American liberty." In proportion to its population Needham suffered more severely than any other town except Lexington. Three companies with full ranks hastened to the combat. Capt. Kingsbury's company numbered forty men, Capt. Aaron Smith's seventy men, Capt. Robert Smith's seventy-five men, one hundred and eighty-five in all. It is probable that few, if any, able-bodied men remained at home. The news of the battle reached Needham about nine o'clock in the morning, the messenger passing through the town to Dover and Dedham. The East Company, commanded by Capt. Robert Smith, immediately assembled at the meeting-house, and marched to Watertown, where refreshments were furnished. They then hastened on to the scene of action, where they did efficient service in harassing the British troops in their hurried retreat from Lexington and Concord.

There is a tradition that the alarm was given at the west part of the town by a man who rode through the place bare-headed. At that time Ephraim Bullard kept a tavern on the Sherborn road. This house stood near where the stone lodge at the entrance to the college grounds now stands.

Bullard went up on the hill near by, and discharged a gun three times as a signal. Great fires were made in the house and bullets moulded, the women assisting in the work. The men were supplied and sent off as fast as possible. It is said that the West Needham men reached the scene of conflict a little in advance of the East Company, having received the alarm earlier.

The following is a list of the names of the men composing the Needham companies, copied from the original muster-rolls on file in the State archives:

"A Roll of Capt. Aaron Smith's Company of militia, who marched in consequence of the alarm made on the 19th of April last, in the Regiment whereof William Heath, Esq., was then Col., as follows, viz:¹

Aaron Smith, capt., 15.	Moses Bullard, lieut., 13.
Josiah Upham, ensign, 9.	John Bacon, sergt., 5.
William Fuller, sergt., 8.	Samuel Kilton, sergt., 5.
Joseph Daniell, sergt., 11.	Enoch Kingsbery, corp., 5.
Jonathan Smith, corp., 13.	Joseph Drury, corp., 8.
Jeremiah Daniell, corp., 11.	Joseph Mudg, drummer, 10.

Privates.

Jona. Whittemore, Jr., 8.	Stephen Bacon, Jr., 11.
Isaac Bacon, 8.	Moses Fuller, 9.
David Trull, 5.	Samuel Brackett, 10.
Lemuel Brackett, 5.	Zebadiah Pratt, 6.
John Slack, 4.	Samuel Baley, 6.
John Smith, Jr., 11.	Daniel Huntting, Jr., 2.
Joseph Hawes, 14.	Moses Daggett, 15.
William Kingsbery, 7.	Daniel Ware, 10.
Timothy Huntting, 12.	Samuel Daggett, Jr., 8.
Seth Broad, 9.	Benj. Mills, Jr., 14.
Jonathan Kingsbery, 9.	Samuel Pratt, 15.
Joseph Kingsbery, 13.	Samuel Woodcock, 10.
Jonathan Dunn, 9.	Jeremiah Smith, 11.
Issachar Pratt, 4.	Abner Felt, 4.
Philip Floyd, 8.	Timothy Bacon, 8.
Samuel McIntire, 2.	Solomon Flagg, 5.
Peter Jenison, 5.	Jos. Kingsbery, 5.
John Bullard, 5.	Jeremiah Gay, 5.
Eliphalet Kingsbery, Jr., 9.	Jonathan Huntting, 5.
Joseph Hawes, Jr., 9.	Aaron Smith, Jr., 9.
Ebenezer Huntting, 9.	Amos Edes, 8.
Jeremiah Edes, 8.	Samuel Smith, 5.
Moses Huntting, 8.	Collins Edes, 5.
John Smith (3d), 8.	Ithamar Smith, Jr., 7.
John Fuller, 4.	Luke Mills, 7.
Uriah Collier, Jr., 7.	Seth Pratt, 7.
Moses Bacon, 7.	Israel Huntting, 7.
William Huntting, 8.	Samuel Ward, 8.
Noah Millard, 2.	Abiel Smith (Natick), 2.

Total amount £50 7s. 2d. 0f.

AARON SMITH, *Capt.*

NEEDHAM, March 14, 1776."

"Colony of the Massa. Bay, Mar. 15th, 1776, Capt. Aaron Smith above named, made oath to the truth of the above roll by him subscribed, according to the best of his knowledge. Before Sam'l. Holten, Jus. Peace thro. the Colony."

"This copy hath been compared with the original thereof and agrees therewith.

"JOSIAH JOHNSON, } *Com.*
"JONAS DIX. }

"Read and allowed and thereupon ordered, that a warrant be drawn on the Treas'r., for £50 7s. 2d. in full discharge of the within roll.

"PEREZ MORTON, *D. Sec'y.*"

"A muster Roll of the Travel and Service of a Company of Minute men in Needham under the command of Caleb Kings-

bery, in Col. Davis' Regiment that March'd in consequence of the Alarm made on the 19th of April, 1775, which is as followeth, viz.:

Caleb Kingsbery, capt., 2.	Thomas Hall, corpl., 5.
Eleazer Kingsbery, 2d lt.,	John Bacon, 1st lt., killed, 1.
wounded, 2.	Daniel Gould, sergt., 5.
Samuel Daggett, sergt., 4.	Isaac Underwood, sergt., 2.
Ephraim Stevens, sergt., 8.	Samuel Daniell, cor., 1.
Samuel Brown, corpl., 5.	Ephraim Bullard, drummer, 5.

Privates.

Ezekiel Richardson, 8.	Eljah Houghton, 2.
Joseph Mudg, 1.	Jesse Kingsbery, 1.
Josiah Ware, 1.	Henry Dewing, 7.
David Hall, 1.	Stephen Huntting, 8.
Jacob Parker, 8.	Jonathan Smith, 1.
David Smith, 2.	Moses Felt, 2.
Isaac Goodenow, Jr., 15.	Thomas Discomb, 4.
Samuel Greenwood, 2.	Abijah Mills, 11.
Theodore Broad, 5.	Josiah Lyon, 2.
Nathaniel Kingsbery, 2.	John Edes, Jr., 2.
Amos Mills (killed), 1.	Nathaniel Chamberlain, killed.
Seth Wilson, 6.	Ithamar Smith, 8.
Henry Gale, 7.	Nehemiah Mills, Jr., 9.
David Hagar, 6.	Jonas Mills, 7.
John Fuller, 2.	

NEEDHAM, March 24, 1776.

CALEB KINGSBERY.

"Colony of the Mass. Bay, March 15, 1776. Captain Caleb Kingsbery within named, made solemn oath to the truth of the within Roll by him subscribed, to the best of his knowledge. Before Sam'l. Holten, Jus. Peace thro' the Colony."

"Compared with the original and therewith agrees.

"E. STARKWEATHER,
"JNO. TURNER, *Com.*"

"Read and allowed and ordered that a Warrant be drawn on the Treas'r. for £16 18s. 10½d., in full of the within roll.

"PEREZ MORTON, *D. Sec'y.*"

"A Muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Capt. Robert Smith, in Colonel William Heath's regiment, Needham, January 3, 1776:

Robert Smith, capt., 14.	Eben Clark, 3.
Oliver Mills, lt., 12.	Timo. Broad, 14.
Silas Alden, ensign, 14.	Josiah Dewing, 3.
Jona. Gay, sergt., 14.	David Mills, 16.
Tho. Fuller, sergt., 14.	Phineas Collier, 16.
Elisha Mills, sergt. (killed), 1.	Theop. Richardson, 15.
Eleaz. Fuller, sergt., 14.	John Kitley, 6.
Sam. Alden, corp., 14.	Jona. Parker (killed), 1.
Eliakim Cooke, corp., 12.	Josiah Eaton, Jr., 14.
Sam. Fisher, corp., 14.	Nath. Willson, 10.
Eben Day, corp., 15.	Moses Eaton, 14.
Eben Clarke, drummer, 16.	Elmon Tolman, 14.
Josiah Fisher, fifer, 16.	Sam. Edes, 14.
John McIntosh, 16.	Benj. Ware, 6.
Isaac Shepard, 14.	Benj. Mills, Jr., 14.
Sam. Ware, Jr., 6.	Aaron Paine, 10.
Rich'd Blencowe, 8.	Nathan Newell, 10.
Jerem. Eaton, 14.	Wm. Smith, 4.
Eben Wilkinson, 1.	Sam. Wight, 8.
Timo. Dewing, 3.	Josiah Newell, Jr., 4.
Amos Fuller, Jr., 14.	Aaron Smith, Jr., 4.
Joseph Stowell, 6.	Uriah Collier, 15.
Jere. Woodcock, 4.	John Clark, 16.
John Bird, 5.	Rich'd. O'Brian, 9.

¹ The figures at the end of the names denote the number of days served.

Rich'd. Richardson, 5.	Daniel Wight, 10.
Josiah Lyon, Jr., 10.	Eben. Richardson, 11.
Joseph Ware, 10.	David Nowell, 10.
Thomas Fisher, 11.	Elijah Fuller, 16.
Simeon Fisher, 10.	Jonathan Ware, 6.
John Tolman, 16.	Sam. Pain, 1.
Jona. Kingsbury, 10.	Solomon Fuller, 8.
Theop. Richardson, Jr., 14.	Ezra Mills, 10.
Nath. Fisher, Jr., 14.	Philip Mills, 14.
Aaron Ayers, 14.	Lem. Eaton, 9.
William Eaton, 14.	Lem. Mills, 7.
Aaron Fisher, 12.	Robt. Fuller, Jr., 8.
Timo. Fisher, 14.	Joseph Colburn, Jr., 3.
Joseph Colburn, 14.	

"Suffolk ss., Jan. 2, 1776. The above named Capt. Smith appeared and made oath that this Muster Roll was carefully made and according to his belief.

"Before me JOSIAH NEWELL, *Justice Peace.*

"Examined and compared with original by

"JAMES DIX,

"EDWARD RAWSON, *Com.*"

"In Council March 19th, 1776. Read and allowed, thereupon ordered that a Warrant be drawn on the Treas'r for £67 17s. 1½d. in full discharge of the same."

The following particulars have been gathered, relating to the men who were killed. They were all natives of Needham except Chamberlain.

Sergeant Elisha Mills was the son of Zechariah and Margaret (Kenrick) Mills, and was born in 1735; married Deborah Lyon on May 10, 1759. Children,—Elisha, Debby, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Paul, and George. He was by occupation a blacksmith. He owned the farm on the south road which some few years ago belonged to Mr. Horace Felton. The Mills house was taken down in 1862, by Mr. Felton, who erected a new house a short distance from the old site. It is said that Mills came to his death in the following manner: He with others were in a barn as the main body of the red-coats were passing, the flank guard being close by. Mills stepped out, raised his gun to his shoulder and fired. He instantly fell pierced by a half-dozen balls. His body was brought home the next day in a cart, driven by Aaron Smith, Jr., who afterwards married the widow.

Amos Mills, son of Isaac and Abigail (Ward) Mills, was born June 29, 1732. He left a widow and six children. He was a cousin of Elisha Mills. He lived at the west part of the town, on what is now called Blossom Street. His home has since been known as the Abijah Stevens place.

Jonathan Parker was born April 19, 1747, and was, therefore, just twenty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of Jonathan and Anna (Wight) Parker. Married Jemima Allen June 1, 1769. They had one son, Jonathan. There may have been other children, but their births are not on record. He owned a dwelling-house, barn, and about

thirty-six acres of land, appraised in 1776 at one hundred and sixty-five pounds. The house he occupied was taken down some years ago by the late Spencer Fuller. It stood within a few rods of the residence of Mr. William Pierce. His widow married Deacon Isaac Shepard. According to tradition, Parker and one Aaron Fisher, also of Needham, had sheltered themselves behind a barn to get a shot at the enemy, when they were surprised by the flank guard. Parker was shot making for the woods. Fisher escaped.

Lieut. John Bacon lived in that part of Needham set off to Natick in 1797. Born in 1721; married Abigail Sawin, 1744. They had nine children. Austin Bacon, Esq., a great-grandson of Lieut. Bacon, gives the following interesting account of the circumstances attending the death of his ancestor: "In the night or near morning the alarm was given, and he set off on horseback to join his comrades at the more eastern part of the town, and sent his horse back when they got nearly to the Lower Falls. Soon after he had gone a trumpet sounded, and some Framingham men came along with one Nero Benson, a negro, for a trumpeter, and every house they passed had a blast. I think it was early the next morning before they heard from him, when one Hawes, they used to call 'Old Hawes,' came home (he was a soldier in the French and Indian war), and gave the following account: 'That Bacon and himself were on a ledge of rocks in Menotomy behind a stone wall, trying to get a good shot at the red-coats. Hawes was fearful lest the flank guard should surprise them, and kept a lookout. Bacon, with his powder in his hat, was lying behind the wall with another, when Hawes said, 'Run or you are dead, here's the side guard.' They tried to get over the wall, but Bacon was shot through near the third button on his vest. Immediately on receiving the news my grandfather (son of Lieut. Bacon) went off to see how it was, and near night, April 20, came home with his clothes, the body having been buried at West Cambridge. The clothes were found in the school-house, and the moment grandfather entered the room he knew the old striped hat which was put on top of the roll of clothes."

Bacon was described as a great worker, and would oftentimes have eight or ten Indians, negroes, and four yoke of oxen in his field.

He went to Annapolis Royal in the French war, between 1745 and 1748.

Nathaniel Chamberlain was a soldier in the French war. His name appears on a "Return of men Inlisted for his Majesty's Service for the Total Reduction of Canada." He is there stated to be a resident of Needham, born in Roxbury, enlisted March 20,

1760, at that time forty-one years of age. From the town records we learn that Nathaniel and Jane Chamberlain had four children,—Abijah, Jane, Nathaniel, and Anne.

John Tolman was severely wounded. "He was so nearly shot through the body that the ball was extracted from the opposite side." He recovered, and afterwards served a term in the war.

Lieut. Eleazer Kingsbery was wounded. "It is said that he was struck in the leg by a musket-ball, which was prevented from penetrating the flesh by his leather breeches."

In 1851 a granite obelisk was erected in a slightly position in the old cemetery. Upon the side of the monument facing the public street appears the following inscription :

" In
memory
of
John Bacon,
Amos Mills,
Elisha Mills,
Jona' Parker,
and
N. Chamberlain,
who fell
at Lexington
April 19, 1775.
For
Liberty they died."

The following narrative of Revolutionary events is taken from an unpublished autobiography kept by Rev. Samuel West, who was the minister of the town in 1775 :¹

"Clouds and thick darkness at this period threatened an impending storm to these American colonies. Every week and almost every day produced something new, either to manifest or to increase the irritation of the people. Mobs were continually rising, and some of our best men were dragged from their houses, arraigned before the basest and meanest members of society, and treated with every mark of indignity. In a boiling cauldron, the scum and filth naturally rose to the top, while that which was most valuable as naturally sunk to the bottom. The measures pursued by the government in Great Britain were precisely such as to keep up the former, without any tendency to accomplish their purpose.

"On the 19th of April, 1775, the storm burst

upon us in such a manner as to produce the utmost consternation and distress, both to the British and Americans who witnessed the scene. I shall not detail the circumstances which attended the tragic affair any further than as they are immediately connected with the object of the memoirs, which is not to give a history of the times any further than as events relate to or immediately affect myself and family. In the night after the 18th of April, a detachment of the British troops marched out of Boston for the purpose of securing to themselves or destroying the provisions, etc., which had been deposited at Concord by order of the provincial government. They in part effected their purpose, but were soon attacked by our people, and a continual skirmish was kept up during the march from Concord to Boston. About one hundred on both sides were killed, and many were wounded. The news reached us about nine o'clock A.M. The East Company in Needham met at my house, as part of the military stores were deposited with me; they then supplied themselves, and by ten o'clock all marched for the place of action, with as much spirit and resolution as the most zealous friend to the cause could have wished for. We could easily trace the march of the troops from the smoke which arose over them, and could hear from my house the report of the cannon and the platoons fired by the British. The Needham company were soon on the ground, but, unhappily, being ignorant of what are called flank guards, they inserted themselves between them and the main body of the British troops. In consequence of which they suffered more severely than their neighbors, who kept at a greater distance.

"Never did I know a more anxious day than this, not so much on account of what was taking place, although that was solemn and deeply affecting, but I considered it as no more than the beginning of sorrows, and a prelude to infinitely more distressing scenes which we expected would follow. We even anticipated the enemy, enraged as they were, at our doors and in our houses, acting over all the horrors which usually attend the progress of an exasperated victorious army, especially in civil wars like this. Whatever I had read on the subject now came fresh to my mind, and produced the most painful apprehensions. All this actually took place, though not as I expected with respect to my family and neighbors, yet in other and many parts of America. But it was a happy circumstance that the people in general, and even our principal leaders, had none of these gloomy apprehensions, and flattered themselves that the contest would soon be over. That if we could but dispose of the British force already here,

¹ Rev. Samuel West, D.D., was born at Martha's Vineyard, Nov. 19, 1738. Graduated at Harvard University, 1761. Accepted an invitation to settle in Needham, and was ordained April 14, 1764. Removed to Boston, 1788, to become the minister of the Hollis Street Society, and died in that town April 10, 1808.

that government would never think of pursuing the affair any further, but come to some compromise with the colonies to mutual advantages. In the evening we had intelligence that several of the Needham inhabitants were among the slain, and the next morning it was confirmed that five had fallen in the action and that several others had been wounded. It was remarkable that the five who fell had families and several of them very numerous families, so there were about forty widows and fatherless children made in consequence of their death. I visited those families immediately, and with a sympathetic sense of their affliction I gave to some the first intelligence which they had of the dreadful event,—the death of a husband and a parent. The very different manner in which the tidings were received discovered the different dispositions of the sufferers. While some were almost frantic in their grief, others received the news in profound silence, as if in a consternation of grief they were incapable of shedding tears or uttering sighs or groans. I shall only add further, with respect to this memorable day, that it appeared to have a surprising effect on the spirit of the people in general, and, from being, as I had supposed them, and as they were actually, mild and gentle, they became at once ferocious and cruel, at least towards all those whom they suspected as unfriendly to their cause. Their treatment of such as the British had left dead on the road was such as I never could have supposed. They were stripped for the sake of their clothes, and left naked on the highway until buried by order of our government."

We may fittingly close this chapter with the language of Mr. Charles C. Greenwood, being the closing words of an able article by him entitled "Needham in 1775:" "Few towns can present a nobler record for 'patriotism and devotion to the cause of civil liberty' than the good old town of Needham."

Votes During the Revolutionary Period.¹—The muster-rolls in the State archives give the names of upwards of three hundred Needham men who served in the war of the Revolution. A large number marched to Lexington, and others assisted in the fortification of Dorchester Heights, or did guard duty on Castle Island and at other places about Boston. The town had its quota of soldiers at Ticonderoga, and in the Rhode Island campaign, and of the "three years' men," many served their full time and some even more, and doubtless participated in the principal battles and witnessed the great historical events of the war. Men were raised to recruit the "Northern

army" and that on Hudson's River, and prominent citizens of Needham, of whom Col. William McIntosh was the most conspicuous, served as officers in distant places.

There were doubtless other soldiers from this town whose names are either not found upon the rolls, or could only be found by an exhaustive search. When it is considered that in 1775 the population of the town was less than a thousand, and that the people were farmers with but little personal property or ready money, it will be possible to form some idea of the great sacrifices made by the patriots. Few towns were more prompt in furnishing the required supplies, or in raising their quota of men. The public action taken by the town during the great struggle for a national existence cannot be better illustrated than by the following extracts from the town records, which furnish ample evidence how nobly Needham did her part in the war, and what privations her sturdy yeomen must have borne to meet the constant drain of money and supplies which they cheerfully voted.

Aug. 31, 1774, the town chose Capt. Eleazer Kingsbery, Capt. Lemuel Pratt, Mr. Jonathan Deming, Mr. Samuel Daggett, and Capt. Caleb Kingsbery a committee "To attend a County Convention at the House of Mr. Woodward, Inn-holder in Dedham, on Tuesday the Sixth Day of September Next at Ten o'clock, before Noon, To Deliberate and Determine upon all matters as the Distressed Circumstances of this Province may Require."

Sept. 30, 1774, Capt. Eleazer Kingsbery was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress, to meet at Concord "the Second Tuesday of October next," and January 26th following he was again chosen agreeably to a recommendation by the Congress, Dec. 10, 1774, to the towns to choose members.

March 23, 1775, the town voted that the collectors of province taxes, who had not already paid over the money to Hon. Harrison Gray, Esq., should pay it to Henry Gardner, Esq., of Stow. Gray was the agent of the crown, and Gardner of the Congress.

May 29, 1775, Col. William McIntosh was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress to be held at Watertown, 31st instant, and Capt. Robert Smith, a "Committee of Correspondence."

March 11, 1776, Mr. John Slack, Mr. Michael Metcalf, and Mr. William Smith were chosen a "Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety," and June 24, 1776, the town voted to instruct and advise their present Representative, "That if the Honourable Congress for the Safety of the United Colonies Declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, that they, the Said Inhabitants, will Solemnly

¹ Compiled by Mr. George K. Clarke.

Engage with their Lives and fortunes to Support them in ye measure."

July 15, 1776, the town voted to choose a committee "to Consult what Method to Raise the money to Incourage the Men that are to be Raised to Go to Canady:" Col. William McIntosh, Capt. Aaron Smith, Mr. Michael Metcalf, Capt. Robert Smith, and Mr. John Slack were chosen, and reported as follows: "That the Town Should Raise Seven Pounds in addition to the Bounty already Granted by the General Court, to Every Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier, that should Enlist for Canady. We further Report, as our opinion that the men that were Out Last Summer in the Eight Months Service should be allowed half a turn, and if any of the Eight Months Men Should turn out and Inlist and take the Fourteen pounds shall be allowed half a turn more which will make a whole turn. We further Report as our opinion that if any Should Inlist that were Not in the Last Years' Service and take up the seven pounds Granted by the General Court Shall be allowed a whole turn; and if they take the Fourteen Pounds shall be allowed half a turn." The town also voted to grant seven pounds to each non-commissioned officer and soldier who should enlist for Canada.

Oct. 29, 1776, the town voted that the Council and House of Representatives should act as a "Joynt Body" to form a new Constitution to be published in every town in the State, and to be acted upon by the electors.

Feb. 17, 1777, it was voted to pay a bounty of fourteen pounds to each man who should enlist in the Continental army for three years, or for the war. This bounty was raised by a tax, and the town also chose a committee of seven to learn what had been paid to reinforce the army, "and who has Done a turn or part of a turn Personally," and voted to raise money by a tax to pay these claims.

February, 1777, the following persons who enlisted for service in Canada were paid their bounty of seven pounds each: Nathaniel Fisher, Aaron Fisher, Isaac Goodenow, John Kittley, Josiah Upham (for his negro's enlisting), Benjamin Mills, Jr., Benjamin Mills (3d), Ebenezer Huntting, Jonathan Huntting, Israel Huntting, Moses Eaton, Lemuel Eaton, Jonathan Whittemore, Jr., Jeremiah Woodcock (paid to his father), John Beaverstock, and John Smith, Sr.

The Declaration of Independence is spread in full upon the records in the clear and bold handwriting of Lieut. Robert Fuller, the town clerk, and is followed by an order of Council that the same be "Printed, and a Copy Sent to the Ministers of each Parish, of every Denomination within this State, and that they

Severally be Required to read the Same to their Respective Congregations, as Soon as divine Service is Ended, in the afternoon, On the first Lord's Day after they shall have Received it. And after Such Publication thereof to Deliver the Said Declaration to the Clerks of their Several Towns, or Districts; who are hereby Required to Record the Same in their Respective Town, or District's Books, there to remain as a Perpetual Memorial thereof."

March 10, 1777, Mr. William Smith, Lieut. Ebenezer Fuller, and Mr. Joseph Daniell, Jr., were chosen a "Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety."

May 26, 1777, the town expressed their opinion that the Council and House of Representatives should "postpone Coming into a New form of Government at present" because of the "War Still Raging."

August 15, 1777, voted to pay a bounty of twenty pounds each to those enlisting to reinforce the Northern army.

Dec. 15, 1777, Thomas Fuller, John Bird, and Josiah Ware were chosen a committee to provide for the families of those men who had enlisted for three years, or for the war. The town also accepted the reports of committees relating to soldiers who had served near Boston in 1775 and 1776, at Ticonderoga in 1776, at York, and at Castle Island, and voted eight shillings per month to those men who went to the islands near Boston in 1776, and four pounds each to those who went to Providence in May, 1777. Lieut. Moses Bullard was allowed £6 13s. 4d. "for his Going to Ticonderoga," Lieut. Oliver Mills the same for going to York in December, 1776, and Lieut. Enoch Kingsbery £3 6s. 8d. for going to York.

Feb. 6 and 9, 1778, the selectmen granted orders on the town treasurer to two hundred and twenty-nine persons for services or money paid during the war. The amounts averaged about £6. March 9th, Josiah Eaton, Henry Dewing, and Ebenezer Newell were chosen a "Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety."

In 1778 the town paid for clothes, shoes, etc., furnished the army, and May 6th of that year a committee was chosen to hire men "at the best method they can," to reinforce Gen. Washington and the army at Hudson's River. Col. William McIntosh, Capt. Aaron Smith, Capt. Eleazer Kingsbery, Sergt. Jonathan Gay, and Mr. Aaron Smith, Jr., were chosen, and the necessary money voted.

May 22, 1778, Benjamin Mills, Jeremiah Daniel, and Jonathan Smith were added to the committee to care for soldiers' families, and May 28th the town voted £154 to pay for the clothing sent as a gift to the

Continental soldiers that went from Needham. March 11, 1779, the committee of "Correspondence," etc., chosen the last year was re-elected.

In the winter of 1779 numerous payments were made for clothing etc., for the army, and March 19, 1779, the town accepted the reports of several committees relating to soldiers who had served in various localities. Elmun Tolman and Nathan Dewing, "that were in the Year's Service," were voted each £6 13s. 4d., and 20s. per day, with their wages, was voted to those who went, or sent others, to Rhode Island "in August Last." Also £11 per month to those who "went to Boston in September, 1778, or hired men in their Room for three months." A committee of five, consisting of Mr. John Slack, Capt. Caleb Kingsbery, Capt. Aaron Smith, Capt. Robert Smith, and Mr. Jeremiah Daniel, were chosen "to Set what Sum of money the town Shall Allow to a man that may be Drafted or Goes Voluntary into the Publick Service of the War for the Town of Needham." Aaron Smith, Jr., Jonathan Gay, and Isaac Goodenow were added the next July.

The town voted £3000 "to pay the charge of the War the Last Year," and Josiah Newell, Jr., Josiah Upham, Ensign Timothy Kingsbery, Josiah Newell, Esq., Deacon John Fisher, Moses Kingsbery, and Col. William McIntosh were chosen a committee to take care of the families of the Continental soldiers. May 24th, Jonathan Gay was added to the committee.

July 26, 1779, voted to pay £17 to those men "that went to Gard at Boston in Sep^r, 1778."

Oct. 19, 1779, the town voted to increase the appropriation of £4000 for the support of the war to £7000.

Oct. 15, 1779, the selectmen granted orders to ninety-five persons for services and money paid on account of the war, and during the first three months of 1780 many similar orders were granted.

March 13, 1780, Moses Man, Aaron Smith, Jr., and Eleazer Fuller were chosen a committee of "Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety," and March 17, 1780, Capt. Eleazer Kingsbery, Mr. Nathaniel Fisher, Mr. Ephraim Pain, Capt. Caleb Kingsbery, Mr. Ebenezer Day, Mr. Timothy Newell, and Lieut. Timothy Kingsbery were chosen a committee to "Supply the Continental Soldiers' Families."

May 29, 1780, the town voted to choose a committee of five "to hire men in the Publick Service of the War if any Shall be Wanting," and Aaron Smith, Jr., Eleazer Fuller, Josiah Newell, Jr., Enoch Parker, and Amos Fuller were chosen. It was also voted to empower the committee to hire money if necessary.

June 6, 1780, Rev. Mr. Samuel West, Nathaniel Fisher, Michael Metcalf, Capt. Aaron Smith, Josiah Newell, Esq., Samuel Daggett, Jonathan Smith, Robert Fuller, Jr., and Moses Fisk, the committee chosen to report on the acceptance of the "Form of Government" proposed for the State, reported favorably on all the articles but the third, which in their opinion was inconsistent with religious liberty. They also expressed the opinion that the writ of habeas corpus ought to be suspended in time of war only, and for not more than six months.

June 16, 1780, it was voted to raise by a tax the necessary money to hire men for the war, and Samuel Alden, John Slack, Jr., and Robert Fuller, Jr., were added to the committee chosen May 29th.

July 17, 1780, the town voted a "Tax of Thirty Thousand pounds in addition to the Thirty thousand pounds already granted to be raised this Year to hire men."

December, 1780, a tax of £23,000 was voted "to Purchase the Beef that is now Called for from the town of Needham by order of the General Court." Lieut. Oliver Mills, Samuel Daggett, and Timothy Hunting were chosen to hire men for the war. Aaron Smith, Jr., Capt. Moses Bullard, John Ayers, and Capt. John Bacon were added to this committee Jan. 15, 1781.

January 29th another committee, consisting of Capt. Moses Bullard, Moses Man, Capt. John Bacon, Samuel Fisher, Isaac Goodenow, Jr., Lieut. Enoch Kingsbery, and Capt. Robert Smith, were chosen for the same purpose.

Feb. 26, 1781, it was voted to add £250 hard money to the £300 already granted by the town "to raise ye men that are now Called for."

April 5, 1781, "Crown" Nathaniel Fisher, Capt. Robert Smith, and Capt. William Smith were chosen a committee of "Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety."

July 9, 1781, £220 hard money was voted to purchase the beef required of the town by the General Court, and Timothy Newell, Ensign Josiah Upham, and Capt. Isaac Goodenow were chosen to make the purchase. The committee to hire soldiers was re-elected. Aaron Smith, Jr., was added thereto, and £180 hard money or the equivalent in paper money was voted for the use of the committee.

March 18, 1782, it was voted to raise by tax £550 to pay the bounty of the three-years' men.

Col. William McIntosh¹ was born in Dedham, June 16, 1722. His father died when he was but two

¹ By Rev. Stephen Palmer.

years old. He lived in his native town¹ till he attained to the age of fourteen, when he went to the State of Connecticut with the view of learning the trade of a carpenter. But, pursuing this occupation about a year, he became dissatisfied with it, and relinquishing the idea of being a mechanic he returned and lived a number of years in Roxbury. In that town he entered the marriage state Aug. 26, 1745.

It has been remarked by an eminent writer that "it is necessary for a great or useful man to be born at a proper time." The time in which he was called to act was eventful to our country, when much energy and many important duties were imperiously required. In the public and momentous concerns of this period he took an active and occasionally a perilous part.

His public career was commenced in what is called the French war. When forces were raised to repel the incursions of the enemy at Crown Point and Lake Champlain he received an ensign's commission Sept. 9, 1755, and soon after joined the army at Fort Edward. This was about two months after the memorable defeat of Gen. Braddock, when public affairs assumed a gloomy and threatening aspect. But the dangers of the enterprise did not prevent him from engaging in the defense of his country. In conflicts with the enemy he displayed much personal bravery, and though his life at times was brought into jeopardy, yet he showed no disposition to shrink from duty or desert his post. At one time in particular his situation was such that either capture or death seemed inevitable, but by the God of armies he was preserved from both.²

During this war and in testimony of his faithful services he was promoted to the office of first lieutenant. This commission, dated March 13, 1758, he received at Lake George, where he was then stationed. This higher trust he executed with his accustomed fidelity in further defending the rights of his country.

On leaving the army he returned to his family and to the duties of a private citizen in Roxbury. He continued in that town till May 23, 1764, when he removed to Needham. Here he has steadily resided to the end of his days, a period of nearly forty-nine years, and has been much esteemed and respected among us. About the year 1774, when the militia in this town was divided into two companies, he was chosen the first captain of the company in this part

of the town. Soon after this appointment he was raised to the office of lieutenant-colonel. This office he held at the commencement of the Revolution and discharged the duties of it in the first action of the war, that well-known action which took place in this vicinity.

On the 14th of February, 1776, by the Council of this State he was appointed colonel of the first regiment of militia in the county of Suffolk. Under this appointment he went into the army at different stages of the war, and was engaged in some of the important battles which were fought. In time of engagement he was noted for his coolness, fortitude, and bravery. While he was guarded and prudent in his measures, he was also courageous and firm in his conduct. His military talents and services caused him to be noticed and respected. By his companions in arms he was much approved; commanders of a higher grade paid him a tribute; and even by the great Washington, according to correct information, he was called a good officer and a brave man. It is, therefore, no more than justice to his memory that he should be enrolled in that catalogue of worthies whose patriotism and heroic exertions, under the auspices of Providence, secured the freedom and independence of our country.

But the public services of our friend were not confined to the field; he was also much employed in the cabinet. The public concerns of this town and of this parish have been often committed to his trust. For twelve years he served the town in the capacity of a selectman, and five years he was a representative of it in General Court, during which periods he was occasionally appointed on many important committees, and was esteemed a valuable member of the Legislature.

We have yet to add, and what may be ranked among the more important acts of his public life, that in the year 1779 he was chosen and acted as a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of this commonwealth. And in the year 1788 he was also a member of the convention in this State appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the national Constitution, and voted for its adoption.

Col. McIntosh was naturally a man of firmness and stability. Possessing a well-poised constitution, he was remarkably even and uniform in his deportment, small things did not move him; though he was by no means destitute of passion, and was susceptible of strong feelings, yet he had the government of himself. He mixed prudence with fortitude, and was habitually guarded and exemplary in what he said and did.

¹ In the family of Capt. David Fales.

² At this time he was deserted by his men, and within pistol-shot of the enemy was fired upon singly by five hundred Indians. But being on descending ground, they shot over him, and through divine protection he was enabled to escape.

CHAPTER XLII.

NEEDHAM—(*Continued*).

Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Unitarian Church—Baptist Church—Methodist Episcopal Church, Highlandville—Second Adventists.

Congregational Church.¹—The town of Needham, originally a part of Dedham, was incorporated Nov. 5, 1711. The first Congregational Church was organized March 20, 1720, on the Sabbath, and Mr. Jonathan Townsend, the first minister, was ordained March 23, 1720. He was born in Lynn in 1698, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1716. He continued with this church forty-two years and a half. The Rev. Samuel West, D.D., succeeded him, his settlement occurring April 25, 1764. He resigned Nov. 15, 1788, and was installed over the Hollis Street Church, in Boston, the next year, where he remained until his death, April 10, 1808. Mr. West was born in Martha's Vineyard, 1738, and was graduated at Harvard in 1761. Four years after Mr. West's resignation Mr. Stephen Palmer was ordained. His pastorate continued until his death, Oct. 31, 1821. Mr. Palmer was born in Norton, 1766, and was graduated at Harvard, 1789.

Mr. William Ritchie was installed Dec. 12, 1821. He was born in Peterborough, N. H., 1781, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1804.

For more than a century was this church firm in its belief in the cardinal doctrines of the evangelical churches of New England. There came a time of spiritual apathy which resulted in an almost entire departure from the early faith, and the church passed out of the hands of Congregationalism.

The year 1855 marks the beginning of the later history of Congregationalism in the eastern part of the town of Needham. There were at that time a number of persons who had no opportunity to worship with the church of their choice. There were others who attended services in some of the adjoining towns. There had been for some time a desire to have Congregational preaching in their midst. This feeling becoming known to the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, then pastor of the Congregational Church in Dedham, he offered to preach for them. His offer was gladly accepted, and the first service was held on the first Sunday in April, 1855, in Nehoiden Hall, at the Centre. The building is now used as a tenement house. Dr. Burgess gave his services to this people for thirteen months. He paid all the expenses of the

meetings during this time, furnished the Bible which was used, often bringing singers with him to the services, and not being pleased with the condition of the walls of the hall, he had them papered at his own expense. This church, as well as at least two others in the neighborhood, owes very much to Dr. Burgess' kindness and labor freely bestowed. He was the father of the enterprise here, and is gratefully remembered.

In 1856, on the last Monday of April, a meeting was called of those interested in these services to see what should be done for the future. They decided to continue the services at their own expense, and since that time they have been independent, never having received aid from any missionary society. Many of the people living at a distance from Nehoiden Hall, it was thought best to hold the meetings in a more central place. Village Hall, near the depot, was hired for this purpose, and was fitted up in an appropriate manner. This hall was burned in the spring of 1882. The first service was held in this new place of worship on the first Sunday of July, 1856. Dr. Burgess preached the first sermon. The pulpit was supplied by various ministers until Feb. 8, 1857, when the Rev. Lucius R. Eastman was engaged as stated supply, being the first minister to reside among this people.

The time had evidently arrived when a church organization was needed, and a council was called to advise and aid in such organization. The council met on May 6, 1857. The Dedham, Dover, Medfield, West Needham, Grantville, and Newton Congregational Churches were represented in the council. The church was at this time regularly organized, under the name of the Evangelical Congregational Church. The exercises consisted of reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. U. Haskell, of Dover; sermon, from Eph. ii. 20, by the venerable Dr. Burgess, of Dedham; reading of the church creed and covenant by the Rev. Lucius R. Eastman, acting pastor; charge and baptism of children by the Rev. A. R. Baker, of West Needham; fellowship of the churches, by the Rev. E. S. Atwood, of Grantville; address to the people, by the Rev. J. H. Fairchild, of South Boston; concluding prayer, by the Rev. Andrew Bigelow, of Medfield. The church formed consisted of twenty-eight persons, ten of them males and eighteen females. The following is the list of names of the original members:

Dr. Josiah Noyes.

Mrs. Elizabeth Noyes.

Mrs. Sarah W. Nay.

Mrs. Jane W. Pickering.

Henry Webber.

Mrs. Adrianna G. Webber.

Miss Ellen M. Bullen.

Miss Marrietta J. Bullen.

¹ By Rev. L. W. Morey.

Miss Rachel Smith.	William B. Pickett.
Mrs. Margaret O'Neil.	Mrs. Mary A. Pickett.
Charles E. Keith.	Rev. Moses Winch.
Josiah Davenport.	George L. Newton.
Mrs. Sarah Davenport.	Miss Pamela Smith.
Mrs. Peady R. Mills.	Susanna Harris.
Mrs. Rebecca Bullen.	Mrs. Susan Hardy.
John Mills.	Rev. Lucius R. Eastman.
Mrs. Abigail C. Mills.	Mrs. Sarah A. Eastman.
Mrs. Lucinda Kingsbury.	Lucius R. Eastman, Jr.

Ten of the original members are now (Feb. 27, 1884) living.

The Rev. Mr. Eastman continued with the church until Jan. 1, 1859.

The Rev. William B. Greene became acting pastor Sept. 1, 1859. He was ordained in Waterville, Me., in 1855, and came from that place to Needham. His relation to the church extended over fourteen years, a period which witnessed considerable growth and prosperity. The society at the close of his term of service was more prosperous than at any previous time.

On the 6th of July, 1859, a Sunday-school was formed in connection with the church. For nearly three years the people assembled in Village Hall, when it was felt that the desire for a house of worship might be gratified. On the 23d of May, 1859, the society voted to build a chapel. The site for the new building was given to the society by Mr. Charles E. Keith. Measures were at once taken to forward this project, and so vigorously was it pushed that before the close of the year the chapel was completed. It was originally intended that this chapel should in a few years give way to a church building, but although able to build, not many years later, financial troubles coming in the midst of preparations to that end, the plan has never been carried out. The chapel was dedicated, free from debt, Dec. 28, 1859. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. N. Kirk, of Mount Vernon Church, Boston. Jan. 1, 1860, the first Sunday services were held, Mr. Greene preaching the first sermon. The congregation at this time did not fill the house, but it increased steadily for many years. Mr. Greene's connection with the church ceased April 1, 1873.

The first settled pastor was the Rev. Augustus C. Swain, who was ordained and installed June 25, 1873. He remained with the church less than a year, being dismissed by council April 22, 1874.

The Rev. J. L. Wheeler commenced preaching here in April, 1874, as stated supply, till April 1, 1875. He was ordained in 1869, and came here from Gardiner, Mass.

The Rev. J. E. M. Wright became acting pastor July 7, 1875. He was ordained in 1852. He came

from the church in Upton, Mass. The five years of his labors with this church saw the membership of the society reach its largest number, and afterwards suffer from removals. Nearly thirty families in a short period removed from the town, among the number some of the most helpful members and officers of the church. A revival during the latter part of Mr. Wright's ministry here resulted in considerable gain in the membership of the church. Mr. Wright closed his relation April 1, 1880.

For nearly two years the pulpit was supplied by different ministers. In the spring of 1882 it was determined to secure a pastor for the church. In the mean time the chapel was frescoed, the expense being borne by the Ladies' Friendly Society, which from the first has been abundant in labors for the good of the church.

The Rev. Lewis W. Morey was ordained and installed pastor of the church Sept. 6, 1882.

The First Parish of Needham¹ has an existence coeval with that of the town. Early in the eighteenth century a few houses with outlying farms dotted the section now embraced in the towns of Needham and Wellesley. These settlers, prompted by that inborn instinct for local civil organization which is a marked feature of the Anglo-Saxon, and feeling the need of religious ministrations so characteristic of the New England Puritans, soon began to take measures for the organization of a separate town and worship. In 1710, they petitioned the General Court for an act to set apart their precinct and make it a town. In consequence of an energetic opposition on the part of Dedham the petition was refused, but the General Court advised the inhabitants of Dedham to exempt the petitioners from paying taxes for the support of the Dedham minister, provided they would have preaching in their own precinct. The next year, at the March meeting, Dedham voted a grant to these settlers of two lots of land containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, for the support of the ministry among them. This was the germ out of which grew the First Parish Church and society. A portion of this land, including the cemetery, is still owned by the parish.

For the sake of definiteness and precision, we will divide the sketch of this ancient parish into separate heads.

I. The Meeting-House.—The town of Needham, on Dec. 25, 1711, voted to build a house for public worship and granted eighty pounds for this purpose, one-half to be paid in money, the other half in labor.

¹ By Rev. S. W. Bush.

When we consider all the circumstances, this enterprise evidenced both courage and faith. It was a costly undertaking. The inhabitants were scattered and lived by dint of the utmost frugality and economy. The real difficulties were increased by a sharp division in respect to the site of the edifice. The contest became so hot that an appeal was made to the General Court, and this august body appointed a committee to fix the location. The various parties acquiesced in the decision, even if they were not fully satisfied. The work of building went on very slowly. The frame was raised in the summer of 1712, but it was not until the next year that money was voted by the town for glazing. Meanwhile services were held in the unfinished meeting-house. There is no record of its being either finished or dedicated. These earnest worshipers were not dependent on cushioned seats, frescoed walls, and heated furnaces. They went in and out of this meeting-house until Sunday, Oct. 17, 1773. On this day a child was christened, and the pastor, the Rev. Mr. West, preached a sermon from Psalm iv. 5: "Offer the sacrifice of righteousness, and put your trust in the Lord." During the night following the neighbors were startled as they saw the meeting-house in flames. As the town voted a reward for the discovery of the person who set it on fire, we infer it was the act of an incendiary, but the culprit was never found. These frugal and hardy pioneers met their loss with stout hearts and voted in town meeting two hundred pounds towards rebuilding, and chose a committee of five to proceed at once with the work. The old feud about location again broke out, and the disagreement led to a division of the town into two precincts. The frame of the new house was raised either on the 3d or 4th of August, 1774, and in three weeks the services in the unfinished building were resumed. Gradually, though slowly, the house was finished and remained until 1811, when it was repaired with the addition of a "handsome tower," and on Nov. 15, 1811, a bell was hung and for the first time rung in the town. The same bell is used in the edifice of the First Parish now on "the plains."

As an illustration of the reputation of this bell, the story is told that the meeting-house at Newton Upper Falls having had the bells, both proving unsatisfactory, the bell-makers maintained that the defect in tone was caused either by the location of the building or the construction of the tower. To test this the First Parish bell was loaned, and, as it rang out its clear, rich tones in Newton Upper Falls, the judgment was that the two bells were at fault.

The old meeting-house was taken down in 1835, and out of its timbers a new frame was made, and

the building was finished. Gradually there came a change over the town. Two villages grew up around the railroad stations,—one at Needham Plains and the other at Grantville. The worshipers of the latter place organized another parish and dedicated a church. Thus the old meeting-house was away from the larger part of the congregation. It was, therefore, necessary to move it to the centre of population. So it was taken bodily on wheels in 1879 and rolled along the outskirts of the village and placed on its present location near the railroad station. It was entirely refitted, and is now an ornament and a thing of use and beauty in the centre of the village on "the plain."

II. *The Ministers.*—The First Parish has had a succession of faithful and devout ministers. As soon as the parish was organized, the people began to look out for a pastor. A large number of candidates were heard and five received calls to settle, but declined. But, nothing daunted, the people continued their quest. They held special days of fasting and prayer for guidance, and sought advice from the leading ministers of Boston and their neighborhood. After more than eight years of effort, on Dec. 29, 1719, they gave a unanimous call to Mr. Jonathan Townsend, whose acceptance, dated Jan. 25, 1720, was read in town-meeting, "to the great satisfaction of the people." Mr. Townsend was ordained March 23, 1720, and continued his ministry till Sept. 30, 1762, covering a period of forty-two years. The Rev. Stephen Palmer, in his "Century Sermon," thus draws his portrait: "Possessing strong powers of mind, cultivated and improved by education and study, he was enabled to think deeply and correctly." His accurate knowledge of dates, candor, and judgment were so marked that his advice was often sought both by his own parishioners and for the settlement of controversies and difficulties in the neighboring churches. His ministry as a whole was peaceful till, about 1746, the church was plunged into controversy about the employment of "illiterate teachers" and the right to have *separate* meetings among themselves. Mr. Townsend, like most of his ministerial brethren, regarded the ministry as an "appointed order of men who are separated unto the gospel of God." He also placed special stress on the importance and value of an educated ministry, so he set his face with firmness against the teaching and practice of the New Lights upon these matters. This led to a split, and some of the disaffected withdrew from the parish. "In the main," says Mr. Palmer, "he was happy with his people, sharing much in their affection and esteem."

After an interval of two years and seven months, during which period the people in a day of fasting and prayer sought for divine direction, Mr. Samuel West received a call on Nov. 7, 1763, from the church, and on December 5th, following, "the congregation concurred." He was ordained April 25, 1764, and continued his ministrations until Nov. 2, 1788, at which time he preached his last sermon. The separation really took place Jan. 12, 1789, when he was dismissed by a vote of the parish. Mr. West gave as a reason for his leaving "a difference of opinion with respect to ministerial support." The differences between the minister and parish so far as indebtedness was concerned was settled by a mutual agreement between the parties. The Rev. Thomas Thacher, as quoted by Dr. Palmer, describes him as "a man of talents, of extensive erudition, and of very amiable and polished manners. This is acknowledged by all who were acquainted with him. While he continued in the ministry here, he was esteemed a faithful and affectionate pastor; and was highly acceptable to the people of his charge."

The Rev. Stephen Palmer, after a lapse of four years, received a call June 11, 1792. The interval between this call and the resignation of Mr. West was a period of discouragement. But the few and faithful stood firm in their support of the parish. Mr. Hendrius Dow was invited to settle Aug. 2, 1790, but declined, and on June 11, Mr. Stephen Palmer received a call, and was ordained the 7th of November, 1792. Mr. Palmer was the son of a minister, and inherited from his father a love of knowledge. He graduated from Cambridge with academic honors, and entered upon the ministry with interest and devotion. It was during his life that what the historian, Hildreth, calls the spirit of latitudinarianism began to prevail. Mr. Palmer, though *orthodox* in his theological opinions, was liberal in his methods of study and conviction. The Rev. John White, of West Dedham, in his funeral discourse on the death of Mr. Palmer, quotes him as saying, "Every man will have a creed of his own. I have mine,—but have no right to impose it upon others, nor have others any right to impose theirs upon me. I have never viewed my opinions to be such mountains, as a different faith cannot remove, nor have I ever yet believed myself to be infallible. He who thinks he has no more light to receive, has seen but little, and he who is not open to convictions is in bondage to himself."

The ministry of Mr. Palmer was marked by fidelity both as a preacher and pastor. As an evidence of the acceptance of his ministrations there are no less than twenty of his publications, most of them either

sermons or addresses on special occasions. The memory of him still remains among the oldest surviving members of the parish as a pleasant tradition. He died Oct. 31, 1821.

At the death of Mr. Palmer, the parish at once proceeded to settle a new minister, and the Rev. William Ritchie received a call Dec. 12, 1821. The period of his ministry was at the time the doctrinal controversy arose, which led to the separation of the New England Congregational Churches into two distinct bodies known as the Orthodox and Unitarian. Mr. Ritchie sympathized with the Unitarians, and as the ministers of most of the old parishes in the neighborhood were of this drift, he was in fellowship with them. This was a source of disagreement on the part of some of his hearers who were inclined to the more orthodox belief. Still, his ministry was, as a whole, a very useful and harmonious one. Towards its close his health failed, and on Dec. 17, 1841, he resigned his active charge with the request that he might retain his relation as pastor. The correspondence between him and the parish abounds in the expressions of mutual kindness and esteem. He alludes to the great changes which had taken place in the parish during his ministry, and expresses his deep interest in the future religious welfare of his beloved parishioners. The letter of the society in reply is both sympathetic and appreciative. His death, which took place Feb. 22, 1842, awakened a deeper feeling of tenderness, and the parish voted to pay his funeral expenses, and his people with loving care placed his remains in the grave, and carried with them the memory of his useful and devoted life.

The Rev. Lyman Maynard, a minister in fellowship with the Universalist Church, was installed as the successor of Mr. Ritchie, Sept. 8, 1842. According to the arrangement with the parish the settlement was for an indefinite term, the parties being at liberty to dissolve the connection on giving each other six months' notice. When the call was given it was also voted that the parish committee call upon Mr. Maynard, and request that he should exchange with clergymen in the vicinity of different denominations within convenient distance. The committee, it would seem, did not inform Mr. Maynard of this arrangement, for in a communication next year he said he would consent to exchange with the Rev. Mr. Partridge, of Newton, and the Rev. Mr. Spear, of Weymouth, both of whom were of the Universalist persuasion; that had he been informed of the vote of the parish on this subject, he should have hesitated before accepting the call. He had known much disunion to grow out of such a course, and had

fears of the result. He hoped, however, for the best, and should use his utmost efforts to promote a spirit of harmony in the society. Mr. Maynard's connection closed in 1846, and then followed a series of short settlements. The Rev. C. H. A. Dall's ministry was from Feb. 7, 1847, to Dec. 1, 1849; the Rev. James F. Hicks, from July 14, 1852, to December, 1853. The Rev. George Channing supplied the pulpit for the next two years. He was succeeded by Mr. Andrew N. Adams, who was ordained at Needham Nov. 21, 1855. After a brief ministry the Rev. William Barry was next settled, and his ministry was both devoted and fruitful in good works. He was followed by the Rev. George H. Emerson, D.D., who supplied the pulpit with acceptance. In 1870, after his engagement ended, the society called the Rev. A. B. Voise, who also supplied, in addition, the pulpit of the Unitarian Church at Grantville. The service in the First Parish Church was held in the forenoon—that at Grantville in the afternoon. The next year the society at the latter place gave Mr. Voise a call to be their minister, and the Rev. S. W. Bush succeeded him, and still is minister of the First Parish.

III. *The Parish and Church.*—Like all the old Puritan Congregational Churches, the First Parish had a twofold organization known as the Parish and the Church. The parish organization was devoted chiefly to the care of the financial affairs, and the records abound in illustrations of the difficulties of the voluntary system for the support of religious institutions. For a long time the First Parish was the only religious society in East Needham, and as diversities of religious opinions prevailed, added to the extreme individualism which is inbred in New England Puritanism, it was not always easy to raise the minister's salary. Still with these inherent difficulties the members of this old historic society maintained for successive generations the ministrations of the pulpit. The parish records, which have been kept with unusual accuracy and care, contain full evidence of the earnest fidelity with which the cause of religion was maintained.

The church organization concerned itself with the spiritual affairs of the parish. It was embodied March 23, 1720, and on July 3d following the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was first administered, when about fifty communicants were present. Two deacons, Thomas Metcalf and Josiah Newell, were chosen, and a covenant was signed March 18, 1720. This covenant was very mildly orthodox in its statement of belief, and in no way bound its subscribers to a rigid creed. It was silent on those doctrines

which are called Calvinistic, and its definition of the Trinity would be accepted by those who are Sabelians. In 1764, October 19th, this covenant was renewed by the members of the church with an addition practical in its character. No mention is made of a belief in any specific doctrines which have since been emphasized by a large body of the New England Orthodox Congregational Churches. This covenant continued until about 1850, when a new one was adopted. In this, after an acknowledgment and confession of sin, the candidate is thus addressed by the minister: "You sincerely and solemnly give up yourselves to God the Father, whom you receive as your God. . . . to the Lord Jesus Christ, and receive him as made of God unto you, wisdom and righteousness, and sanctification and redemption." This covenant with verbal alterations, but the same in substance of doctrine, is still used.

In the idea of church-fellowship we can trace a gradual growth. At first the church refused to give members a dismission, and to recommend them to the Baptist, Methodist, and other communions, but in the course of time their ideas broadened, and July 19, 1840, it was voted "as there is but one Christian Church in the world, they consider it improper to dismiss from the church." But as there are branches of the Christian Church, the record adds, which require a certificate of dismission as well as recommendation, this church will comply with request of those members who wish to join another branch of the one Christian Church.

The early records of the church also abound in details of proceedings growing out of some unchristian conduct. If a member had a grievance against a brother or sister, it was brought before the church. One incident which illustrates the early period is worthy of mention. In 1736 several of the brethren fell into hot disputes about certain personal matters so that they became angry. The affair was submitted to the church, and after a full hearing the disaffected brethren were exhorted to bury their differences in one common grave of forgetfulness, and for the time to come to live and act towards each other as Christians. They agreed to do this. So, after singing a psalm, the Rev. Mr. Townsend called for a tankard of drink and drank to "the heretofore contending, but now reconciled brethren, praying that all might live and act together in love and favor, to which Capt. Cook said, Amen. Then the minister gave the tankard into Capt. Cook's hand; he drank himself and drank to Capt. Fisher. We all drank *ut sic finitur*. So the matter ended."

The general trend of both church and parish was

towards what is called liberal Christianity. So the First Parish, like many other old ones in the country, became either Universalist or Unitarian. At present the First Parish holds ecclesiastical relations with the Unitarians, and its members have a reasonable hope in a more prosperous future.

The First Baptist Church.¹—"During the year 1853 the people of Needham Plains began to feel the importance of having stated evangelical worship in this new and rapidly increasing village."

In 1854, Deacon George Howland, of the Second Baptist Church at Newton, employed at his own expense Rev. Amos Webster to canvass the town and preach a few Sundays.

The first service was held September 24th, in the old school-house corner of Great Plain Avenue and Webster Street, and was attended by fifty-six persons in the morning and seventy-four in the afternoon. In connection a Sunday-school was established, with Deacon George Howland as superintendent.

A subscription paper was put in circulation about this time and nearly two thousand dollars pledged. A society was formed and a house of worship soon commenced, large enough to seat about four hundred in the audience-room and two hundred in the vestry, at a cost of four thousand two hundred dollars. The vestry only was finished and was opened to public worship early in June, 1855.

The building is situated on the corner of Great Plain and Highland Avenues.

Rev. Amos Webster continued to preach till the following October, when he resigned, and the desk was supplied by different preachers for some time.

May 26, 1856, the church was organized with twenty-five members, George Howland, deacon, and C. M. Dinsmore, clerk. A council, composed of pastors and delegates from ten Baptist Churches, was held June 11th, and the church was recognized as "an independent and regular Baptist Church." Rev. Banson Stow, D.D., preached the sermon on that occasion. A beautiful communion service was presented by Mrs. Nancy Kingsbury.

June 22d the first baptism took place, at which four candidates were immersed and received into the church.

December 7th, Rev. A. F. Willard accepted a call to become its pastor. He remained with the church nine years, although, on account of ill health, he was absent about a year. All this time the church was in debt and the people poor. But he labored faithfully for the love of the cause, part of the time with-

out any stated salary. On account of ill health he was obliged to resign, Nov. 12, 1865. During his term of office twenty-eight were received from other churches and eighteen baptized.

At this time, by reason of the recent death of Rev. A. Harvey and the removal from the town of Deacon George Howland, the church was in a very weak state. They engaged the services of Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., of Newton. The first five years he was with the church hardly money enough could be raised to meet the running expenses, and in the autumn of 1869, when Deacon John Burnham and the clerk, Brother G. F. de Leesdenier, died, it seemed as though the enterprise must be given up. It was at this time that the male members were so few that one man, Deacon William Moseley, held every office in the church, and was also superintendent of the Sunday-school. But the faithful efforts and self-denial of the few left were not in vain, and soon the church was strengthened by the addition of new members. In the year 1871 sixteen were baptized and five added by letter, the church debt was paid, principal and interest, amounting to seven hundred and thirty-four dollars, and early in the next year preparations for finishing the audience-room were commenced, and by June all was completed and handsomely furnished, at an expense of four thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars, about one thousand of which was raised by the exertions of the pastor in other places.

The house was dedicated, free from debt, June 5, 1872, and a vote passed that the pews should be free. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. William Lamson, D.D., of Brookline.

Aug. 1, 1873, the pastor resigned, having labored with marked success for seven years, twenty-six having been received by baptism and fourteen by letter.

Dec. 23, 1873, Rev. S. G. Abbott became pastor. During his stay quite a number of improvements were made in the church property, fifteen persons added by baptism, and fourteen by letter. Owing to the removal of several men of means from our town and the general depression of business, the church was unable to continue its relation with the pastor, and he resigned July 1, 1876.

Rev. A. T. Spaulding was settled March, 1877, and labored with good success for eight months, when he died instantly with heart-disease. He was much loved and respected by the church and community.

Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., again supplied the pulpit until Aug. 29, 1880, when he left for a two-years' trip among the mission-fields in Europe and Asia.

Rev. E. A. Read was called to be pastor June,

¹ By Thomas Sutton, Esq.

1881, and continued two years, during which time various plans to aid the benevolent organizations of the denomination were formed, which have been quite successful. Since then the old friend of the church, Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., has supplied the pulpit.

Within a few years a new furnace, organ, and chandelier have been purchased, and the buildings put in good repair and painted, all debts paid, and some money is now in the treasury. The future prosperity seems assured, and the church has extended a call to the Rev. W. H. Clark, of South Norridgewock, Me., to become its pastor. He will commence his labors in February, 1884.

The number baptized since its organization is seventy; admitted by letter, one hundred and one. Total, one hundred and seventy-one. The present membership is seventy-one, and the officers are, Deacons William Moseley and R. W. Ames, trustees; John Moseley, treasurer; Thomas Sutton, clerk; Thomas J. Crossman, superintendent of Sunday-school.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Highlandville.¹—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Highlandville, a village of Needham, was organized in April, 1867, and the Rev. John W. Coolidge, of the New England Conference, was appointed its pastor. Previous to this time many influential families of the vicinity had been connected with the Methodist Church in Newton Upper Falls; its pastors had held frequent religious services among them, resulting, especially in 1865-66, in a large addition from Highlandville to the Upper Falls Church, so that on the organization of the former thirty-four members were united with it by letter from the latter. The society, from the spring of 1867 to the summer of 1876, worshiped in a hall in the centre of the village. Its business, a fine woolen and silk hosiery, was prosperous, and its population, mostly English immigrants, increased rapidly, and the question of building a house of worship became one of deeply interesting discussion. In 1875 it took a business form, and in the summer of 1876 a beautifully-situated and convenient church edifice was completed. The enterprise, from its initiation to its consummation, was inspired by the pastor, Rev. G. R. Bent. The cost of the site, edifice, and furnishing was ten thousand dollars. Soon after its dedication the business of the village became greatly depressed, in common with that of the country at the time, and greatly embarrassed the financiers of the society. An effort has just been made for the

canceling of its debt, and large success has been attained. The pastors of this society, in conformity with the itinerant usage of Methodism, have been as follows: J. W. Coolidge, 1867-68; Stephen Cushing, 1869-70; S. H. Noon, 1871-73; G. R. Bent, 1874-76; W. Silverthorn, 1877; Stephen Cushing, 1878-79; R. W. Harlow, 1880-81; Z. A. Mudge, 1882-83.

CHAPTER XLIII.

NEEDHAM—(Continued).

THE PRESS—CIVIL HISTORY—MILITARY RECORD.

The Needham Chronicle—Changes in Boundary-Line—Valuation—Population—Documentary—Representatives—Selectmen—Town Clerks—Treasurers—Military Record.

The Needham Chronicle.—The publication of the *Needham Chronicle and Wellesley Advertiser*, the first paper printed in this town, was founded in 1874 by George W. Southworth, a native of Stoughton, this county, who had had previous journalistic experience at Stoughton and Marlborough, in response to the express desire for a local paper by the most prominent citizens. The *Chronicle* enjoys a circulation in neighboring towns. At the incorporation of Wellesley the words "and Wellesley Advertiser" were dropped from the heading, and an edition called the *Wellesley Advertiser* issued since that time for Wellesley. The *Chronicle* is still under the able management of Mr. Southworth.

Changes in Boundary-Line.²—By an act of the General Court, passed in the year 1797, an alteration was made in the line between Needham and Natick. By virtue of this act sixteen hundred and fifty-six acres of land were set off from Needham to Natick, and in exchange four hundred and four and one-half acres, exclusive of pond, were set off from Natick and annexed to Needham, leaving a balance in favor of Natick of twelve hundred and fifty-one and one-half acres.

An island in Charles River, at the Upper Falls, set off from Needham and annexed to Newton, June 21, 1803.

The westerly part of the town, comprising about six thousand acres of land, with a population of about two thousand seven hundred, set off and incorporated as the town of Wellesley April 6, 1881.

¹ By Rev. Z. A. Mudge.

² From Rev. Stephen Palmer's "Century Sermon," page 9.

VALUATION 1883.

Value of real estate.....	\$1,625,198
Value of personal estate.....	185,792
Total valuation.....	\$1,810,990
Acres of land assessed.....	7715

POPULATION.

1765.....	945	1850.....	1944
1776.....	912	1860.....	2658
1790.....	1130	1865.....	2793
1800.....	1072	1870.....	3607
1810.....	1097	1875.....	4548
1820.....	1227	1880.....	5252 ¹
1830.....	1418	1883 about.....	2600
1840.....	1488		

DOCUMENTARY.

"NEEDHAM, July 17, 1737.

"This day died here Mrs. Lydia Chickering in the eighty-sixth year of her age. She was born at Dedham in New England, on July 14, 1652, and about the year 1671 went up from thence to Hadley, where, for the space of about a year, she waited upon Col. Whalley and Col. Goffe (two of King Charles' first judges), who had fled thither from the men that sought their life. She was the daughter of Capt. Daniel Fisher, of Dedham, one of the magistrates of this Colony under the old charter. Having lived a virtuous life, she died universally respected and came to her grave in a full age, as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Capt. Robert Cook, 1712, '26, '39.
 John Smith, 1714.
 Timothy Kingsbury, 1723.
 Josiah Kingsbury, 1728, '29, '31.
 John Fisher, Esq., 1735-38, '40, '41, '51.
 William Bowdoin, 1752-55.
 Lieut. Amos Fuller, 1756, '59, '60, '61, '66.
 Capt. Eleazer Kingsbury, 1768, '69-70, '71, '74, '79.
 Col. William McIntosh, 1776, '80, '81, '83, 1804.
 Deacon John Fisher, 1777, '78.²
 Nathaniel Fisher, 1782, '85.
 Robert Fuller, Jr., 1787.
 William Fuller, Esq., 1789, '90.
 Col. Jonathan Kingsbury, 1793, '98, '99, 1801, '03.
 Col. Silas Alden, 1796.
 Daniel Ware, Esq., 1805-07, '10-13.
 James Smith, 1808, '09.
 Jonathan Gay, Jr., 1814.
 Elisha Lyon, Esq., 1816, '39, '40.
 Seth Colburn, 1824.
 Aaron Smith, Esq., 1827.
 Gen. Charles Rice, 1829, '31.
 George Fisher, 1830.
 Rufus Mills, Esq., 1832, '33.
 Thomas Kingsbury, Esq., 1834-36, '48, '49.
 Solomon Flagg, 1834; the District, 1861.
 William Flagg, 1836, '37.
 Asa Kingsbury, 1837, '38, '42.
 Emery Fisk, 1840, '41.
 Capt. George Smith, 1843, '44.
 Daniel Kimball, 1846.
 Edgar K. Whitaker, 1847.
 Henry Robinson, 1850, '51.
 Lauren Kingsbury, 1855; the District, 1858.

Jonathan Fuller, 1856.

George K. Daniell, 1857; the District, 1866, '68, '70.

Charles C. Greenwood, the District, 1863.

Galen Orr, the District, 1864.

John M. Harris, the District, 1872.

Joseph E. Fiske, the District, 1874.

James Mackintosh, the District, 1876, '77, '81.

Lyman K. Putney, the District, 1880.

For the years not mentioned above, prior to 1858, the town was not represented.

From 1857 to 1877, Needham, Dover, and Medfield comprised the Fourteenth Norfolk District.

At the present time, Needham, Dover, Medfield, Norfolk, and Wellesley constitute the Ninth Norfolk District.

Joseph E. Fiske was a member of the State Senate in 1876 and in 1877.

Galen Orr was chosen special commissioner in 1868, and served three years. Chosen commissioner in 1871, and served eight years.

Edgar K. Whitaker was a member of the Executive Council in 1851.

The following served as delegates to the several conventions held in Massachusetts:

Capt. Eleazer Kingsbury, delegate to the First Provincial Congress held at Concord, October, 1774, and also to the Second, at Cambridge, February, 1775.

Col. William McIntosh, delegate to the Third Provincial Congress, convened at Watertown, May 31, 1775, and also to the Convention which met at Cambridge, Sept. 1, 1779, to frame a new "Constitution or Form of Government." He was also delegate to the Convention held in Boston in January, 1788, which ratified the Constitution of the United States.

Col. William McIntosh and Robert Fuller, Jr., were chosen to attend a Convention held at Concord in October, 1779, "to take into consideration the prices of merchandize and country produce, &c."

Col. Jonathan Kingsbury, delegate to a Convention of Delegates from the towns in Norfolk County, on May 15, 1794, at Henry Vose's, Milton, "to consult on matters respecting said County."

Aaron Smith, delegate to the Convention held at Boston to revise the Constitution, 1820.

Emery Fisk, delegate to the Convention to revise the Constitution, 1853.

SELECTMEN.

Deacon Timothy Kingsbury, 1711-18, '20, '21, '23, '24, '32, '33, '36, '39, '47.
 Capt. John Fisher, 1711-14, '22-26.
 John Smith, 1711-16, '18-20.
 Benjamin Mills, 1711, '19.
 Capt. Robert Cook, 1711-15, '18-20, '21-24, '27-31, '34-35, '37, '39-47.

¹ Wellesley set off, 1881.

² Son of the first named John Fisher.

- Joseph Daniels, 1712.
 Deacon Jeremiah Woodcock, 1712-14, '19, '22, '32.
 Richard Moore, 1712-14.
 Lieut. Thomas Metcalf, 1714-15, '18, '23, '27, 30-31.
 John Rice, 1715, '16, '18, '20.
 Josiah Kingsbury, 1716-17, '20-23, '25-26, '28, '38.
 Deacon Eleazer Kingsbury, 1716, '17, '21, '27, '29-31, '33, '36, '39, '41, '46-48.
 Benjamin Mills, Jr., 1717.
 John Smith, Jr., 1717, '19, '22, '24, '26, '28.
 Josiah Newell, 1719, '22, '24, '25.
 Joseph Hawes, 1719.
 Joseph Boyden, 1721.
 Joseph Mills, 1723.
 Henry Pratt, 1725, '26, '28-31, '34, '35.
 Andrew Dewing, 1725, '27.
 Capt. Robert Fuller, 1726, '28-32, '34, '35, '37, '39, '42, '43, '46-49.
 Ensign Thomas Fuller, 1727, '29, '39.
 James Kingsbury, 1732, '41, '43.
 William Mills, 1732.
 John Fisher, Esq., 1732, '36, '38, '45, '47, '50.
 Zechariah Mills, 1734, '35, '43, '46, '47, '49.
 Jonathan Hunting, 1734, '35.
 John Underwood, 1736.
 Jonathan Smith, 1736, '38, '49.
 Lieut. Amos Fuller, 1737, '42, '43, '52, '54-58, '60, '61, '64, '65, '69.
 Benoni Woodward, 1737, '40.
 Ensign Aaron Smith, 1737, '40, '42, '44, '47-51.
 Nathaniel Bullard, 1740, '46.
 John Goodnow, 1740.
 Jeremiah Fisher, 1742, '44, '45, '47, '48, '50.
 Samuel Parker, 1744, '45.
 Josiah Newell, Esq., 1744, '45, '47-51, '53, '61, '62, '64-66, '69, '74, '77.
 Eliakim Cook, 1750, '51, 59, '66.
 Joseph Daniel, 1751.
 Nathaniel Mann, 1751.
 John Alden, 1752.
 Capt. Caleb Kingsbury, 1752, '54, '59, '62, '70, '73.
 Thomas Metcalf, 1752-58, '60.
 Ephraim Ware, Jr., 1752.
 Lieut. Robert Fuller, 1753-62, '67, '68, '70, '72, '74, '76-78, '80, '84.
 Capt. Eleazer Kingsbury, 1753, '56-58, '60, '62, '64, '65, '67, '68, '70, '73.
 John Mills, 1753.
 Samuel Mackintyre, 1755-57, '60.
 Ebenezer Skinner, 1754.
 Samuel Daniel, 1755.
 Jonathan Smith, 1758.
 Nathaniel Fisher, 1759, '62, '73, '74, '77, '78, '82, '85.
 Lemuel Pratt, 1759-63, '73.
 Ephraim Bullard, 1761.
 Michael Metcalf, 1763-65, '67, '68, '71, '72.
 Deacon John Fisher, 1763-65, '68, '75, '81.
 Jonathan Denning, 1763.
 Timothy Newell, 1763, '69, '72, '76.
 Josiah Eaton, 1766, '74.
 John Kingsbury, 1776.
 Capt. Ephraim Jackson, 1766.
 Col. William McIntosh, 1767, '68, '70, '75, '78, '80, '81, '83-85, '91, '92.
 Seth Wilson, 1767, '69.
 Lieut. Ebenezer Fisher, 1769.
 Capt. William Smith, 1770, '75, '79.
 Jonathan Day, 1771.
 Amos Fuller, 1771, '72, '76.
 Benjamin Mills, 1771, '84.
 Lieut. John Bacon, 1771.
 Isaac Underwood, 1772.
 Josiah Ware, 1773.
 Ebenezer Fuller, 1774, '75.
 William Fuller, Esq., 1775-81, '84-86, '88-92, 94-96, '98, 1800, '01.
 Col. Silas Alden, 1776, '80, '87, '88, '91, '93, '97-1802.
 John Slack, 1777, '78.
 Lieut. Oliver Mills, 1779, '86, '87, '89, '92, '94, '95.
 Sergt. Thomas Fuller, 1779, '80.
 Samuel Daggett, 1779.
 Capt. Aaron Smith, 1783, '89.
 Aaron Smith, 1781, '90-99, 1801-04, '08-12.
 Stephen Bacon, 1781.
 Robert Fuller, Jr., 1782, '83, '87, '88, '92.
 Enoch Parker, 1782.
 Eleazer Fuller, 1782-83, '99, 1800-02.
 Col. Jonathan Kingsbury, 1782, '90, '93-96, '98, '99, 1800-02.
 Jeremiah Daniel, 1783.
 Jonathan Smith, 1784.
 Deacon Isaac Shepard, 1784.
 Lieut. Samuel Townsend, 1785.
 Samuel Brown, 1785-86, '88.
 Nathaniel Ware, 1786.
 Ebenezer Day, 1786.
 Enoch Fisk, 1787-88.
 Lieut. Ephraim Bullard, 1787.
 Amos Fuller, 1789-90.
 Moses Fisk, 1789.
 Capt. Josiah Newell, 1790, '91, '93.
 Capt. Robert Smith, 1793-95.
 Dr. Timothy Fuller, 1797.
 Lieut. Jonathan Gay, 1796-98.
 William Farris, 1796-97.
 Col. Moses Mann, 1799, 1800, '04.
 Samuel Pratt, 1802.
 George Fisher, 1803, '04, '16, '18, '19.
 Lieut. Moses Garfield, 1803, '04, '06, '08, '12-19.
 Maj. Ebenezer McIntosh, 1803-07, '18, '19, '21, '23.
 Daniel Ware, Esq., 1805-16.
 Royal McIntosh, 1805, '07.
 Amos Fuller, Jr., 1805.
 David Smith, Jr., 1805-11.
 Benjamin Slack, Esq., 1806, '19-22, '24-26, '31.
 James Smith, 1807-11.
 Dr. Samuel Gould, 1809-12.
 Jonathan Gay, Jr., 1812-15.
 Daniel Hunting, 1813-15.
 Capt. Jonathan Fuller, 1813-16, '22-44, '28, '29.
 Capt. Elisha Lyon, 1816, '19-21, '23, '25, '27, '37-41, '45-47.
 Aaron Smith, 1817-18, '20, '22, '28, '29.
 Capt. George Smith, 1817, '20, '22, '23, '26.
 Seth Colburn, 1817, '19.
 Peter Lyon, Esq., 1817, '20-23, '25, '26, '34.
 Artemas Newell, Esq., 1820-23, '26-28, '30.
 Israel Whitney, 1824, '34.
 Capt. Reuben Ware, 1824-26, '43.
 Gen. Charles Rice, 1825, '27-28, '30, '32, '33.
 Capt. Ebenezer Fuller, 1827.
 Capt. Curtis McIntosh, 1827, '28.
 Thomas Kingsbury, 1829, '30, '32, '33, '35.
 Ameaphel Smith, 1829, '31.

Deacon Benjamin Fuller, 1829, '31.
 Joseph Newell, 1831, '32, '33.
 William Flagg, 1831, '32, '33, '35, '36, '44, '45, '52, '59, '60.
 Davis C. Mills, 1832, '33, '43, '44.
 Solomon Flagg, 1833, '42, '43, '46-49.
 Dexter Ware, 1834, '35.
 William A. Kingsbury, 1834.
 Tyler Pettee, 1834.
 John S. Bird, 1835.
 Col. Warren Dewing, 1835, '36, '45-48.
 Otis Sawyer, 1836, '52-55.
 Michael McIntosh, 1836.
 Reuel Ware, 1836-38.
 Spencer Fuller, 1837, '38.
 Deacon Lauren Kingsbury, 1837, '38, '56, '57.
 Jonathan Fuller, Jr., 1837, '53-57.
 Emery Fisk, 1838-40.
 William Eaton, 1839, '42-44.
 William Pierce, 1839, '40-44, '48-51.
 Moses Garfield (2d), 1839-41.
 James Smith, 1840, '41.
 John Mills, 1841, '42.
 Joshua B. Lyon, 1842.
 Daniel Grant, 1844.
 Timothy N. Smith, 1849-51.
 George K. Daniell, 1850, '51.
 Josiah H. Carter, 1852-54.
 Galen Orr, 1855, '58-65, '72.
 Charles C. Greenwood, 1856, '57.
 Nathaniel Wales, Jr., 1858-60.
 George Howland, 1858.
 Silas G. Williams, 1861-68.
 Augustus Stevens, 1861-68.
 Charles H. Dewing, 1866-69, '71.
 Dexter Kingsbury, 1869, '70, '72.
 Freeman Phillips, 1869, '70.
 James Mackintosh, 1870, '75-77, '81, '84.
 George Spring, 1871, '72.
 Edmund M. Wood, 1871.
 Hezekiah Fuller, 1872.
 Joseph E. Fiske, 1873-76.
 William R. Mills, 1873, '74.
 Everett J. Eaton, 1873, '74.
 Mark Lee,¹ 1875-82.
 Lyman K. Putney, 1877-80.
 Joseph H. Dewing, 1878-80.
 Enos H. Tucker, 1881-83.
 Henry Blackman, 1882, '83.
 William H. McIntosh, 1882, '83.
 F. P. Glover, 1884.
 William Carter, 1884.

TOWN CLERKS.

Timothy Kingsbury, 1712-18, '20-24.
 Richard More, 1714 (four months).
 Josiah Newell, 1719.
 John Fisher, 1722, '25-27.
 Capt. Robert Fuller, 1728-35, '37, 41-43, '46-59.
 Thomas Fuller, 1736, '38.
 Jeremiah Fisher, 1739, '40, '44.
 Eliakim Cook, 1745, '50, '51.
 Thomas Metcalf, 1752-60.²

¹ Resigned May 5, 1882, and Henry Blackman elected to fill the vacancy.

² Died Oct. 8, 1760, and Lieut. Robert Fuller chosen to serve the rest of the year.

Lieut. Robert Fuller,³ 1761-88.
 Moses Fuller, 1788-96.
 Dr. Timothy Fuller, 1796-98.
 Daniel Kingsbury, 1799.
 James Smith, 1800.
 Daniel Ware, 1801.
 Col. Jonathan Kingsbury, 1802-04.
 Jonathan Gay, Jr., 1805-15, '23.
 Solomon Flagg, 1816, '17, '22.
 Dr. Samuel Gould, 1818-21.
 Asa Kingsbury,⁴ 1824-50.
 Solomon Flagg, 1850-81.
 Charles C. Greenwood, 1881-84.

TREASURERS.

Capt. Robert Cook, 1712, '16, '18, '33-35, '39-45.
 Thomas Metcalf, 1713.
 Josiah Kingsbury, 1714, '19-22, '28-30, '36-38.
 Eleazer Kingsbury, 1715.
 Benjamin Mills, Jr., 1717.
 Thomas Fuller, 1723, '24.
 Timothy Kingsbury, 1725.
 Benoni Woodward, 1726.
 John Fisher, 1727, '31, '32.
 Capt. Robert Fuller, 1746-49.
 Jonathan Parker, 1750-55.
 Capt. Eleazer Kingsbury, 1756-63.
 Timothy Newell, 1761 (two months).
 Nathaniel Fisher, 1764, '65.
 Capt. Caleb Kingsbury, 1766-68.
 Amos Fuller, 1769-90.
 Moses Fuller, 1790-92.
 Col. Jonathan Kingsbury, 1793-1806.
 Daniel Ware, Esq., 1807-17.
 Capt. Jonathan Gay, 1818-21, '25-29.
 Aaron Smith, 1822-24.
 Israel Whitney, Esq., 1830, '35-37.
 Rufus Mills, Esq., 1831-34.
 William Flagg, 1838.
 Elisha Lyon, Esq., 1839-52.
 Thomas Kingsbury,⁵ 1853-59.
 Solomon Flagg, 1860-81.
 Levi Ladd, 1881, '82, '84.
 John M. Harris, 1883.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDGAR KIMBALL WHITAKER.

The ancestors of this gentleman were of Saxon origin. The ancient family-seat was in Warwickshire, upon a tract called Whiteacre or Whitacre in Domesday Book (A.D. 1086). Part of this tract is still so designated. It was "enfeoffed" to the ancestors of Simon de Whitacre, knight, of the reign of Henry I.

³ Died May 12, 1788.

⁴ Died Aug. 17, 1850, and Solomon Flagg appointed by the selectmen, Aug. 19, 1850, to serve the rest of the year.

⁵ Died May 14, 1859, and Solomon Flagg appointed by the selectmen to serve the remainder of the year.

(A.D. 1100–1135). The chiefs of the family, knights and barons, were many times called to be of the "king's council," under the first three Edwards and Richard II., a period of near one hundred years. Their coats-of-arms bore invariably three lozenges, or three mascles. Since feudal times, when their men of mark were soldiers, the Whitakers have achieved distinction as scholars, historians, divines, jurists, and physicians. The limits of this paper will not permit a recapitulation of their names and record. Suffice it that the family history is honorable.

Branches of the family settled, first, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and afterwards in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and other counties. Later on, representatives emigrated to Ireland, Germany, and America. In 1611, Rev. Alexander Whitaker, known as the "apostle of Virginia," and son of Rev. William Whitaker, LL.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, came to Virginia with Sir John Dale, and was established at Henrico.

Of the immediate ancestors of Edgar Kimball Whitaker, Jonathan, born about 1690, is said to have "left England on account of religious persecution, settled first in Connecticut, then on Long Island, and afterwards in New Jersey." He resided at Huntington, Island of Nassau (now Long Island), in 1724. He removed to Mine Brook Farm (purchased in 1734), near Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., where he died in 1763. A lineal descendant occupies the old homestead. He was a Puritan of the Puritans. He left a portion of his estate in trust for the Christian education of the Indians.

Of his eight known children, Nathaniel was seventh, and the third son. Nathaniel was born in 1730; was educated at Princeton, N. J., where he was graduated in 1752. He became a Presbyterian clergyman, and was first settled at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1755. In 1759, he was "called" by the Chelsea Society "to settle in the work of the gospel ministry" at Norwich, Conn., and, having accepted, "arrived with his family and goods, by water, April 12, 1760. A room for preaching had been prepared in the tavern kept by Samuel Trapp, and a bell, to take the place of the Sabbath drum, was suspended in the rear of the house, from a scaffolding erected upon a rock." Early in 1766 he was selected by the Board of Commissioners of the London and Edinburgh Societies for Propagating the Gospel in New England to visit England and Scotland in behalf of Rev. Eleazer Wheelock's Indian school at Lebanon, Conn., and during an absence of eighteen months, procured donations to the amount of eleven thousand pounds for the school, the final result being the founding of the in-

stitution at Hanover, N. H., which takes its name from Lord Dartmouth, one of the principal donors, and a warm friend of Mr. Whitaker. In one of his letters to Mr. Wheelock (March 19, 1766), he says, "Yesterday the good King went to the house, in the midst of the shouts and acclamations of a joyful people, in order to sign the Bill for Repealing the accursed Stamp Act; of this I was a spectator. A joyful day it was." St. Andrew's University gave Mr. Whitaker the degree of D.D. while he was in Scotland. In 1768 he resumed his pastorate at Norwich. In 1769 he was installed as pastor of the Old Tabernacle Church, in Salem, Mass., where he remained until 1784, when he organized a Presbyterian Church at Norridgewock, Me., retaining his charge there for six years. In 1790 he removed to Hampton, Va., where he died in 1795. His portrait—presented to him in London, by Lord Dartmouth, according to family tradition—is in the library at Dartmouth College, where it was deposited by its owner, Judge J. S. Whitaker, of New Orleans, his grandson. He was learned, a powerful writer and preacher, prone to controversy and skilled in it, an ardent patriot, and a man of indomitable will. His appearance was prepossessing, and his manners winning.

Jonathan was the seventh of Nathaniel's eight children, and was the fourth son. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1771; was graduated at Harvard College in 1797, and became a Unitarian minister. His first pastorate was at Sharon, Mass., where he was ordained and installed in 1799, Rev. Abiel Holmes, the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, preaching the ordination sermon. In 1817 he removed to New Bedford, Mass., where, in addition to his pastoral duties, he assumed the charge of an academy, with decided advantage to the then growing town. In 1823 he went to Summerville, S. C., where he remained some years. His next residence was in Ogdensburg, N. Y., whence he removed to Henrietta, in that State, where he preached and conducted the Monroe Academy, and where he died in 1835. He married Mary Kimball, of Bradford, Mass., sister of Rev. Daniel Kimball, long an honored resident of Needham, and of Rev. David Tenny Kimball, for fifty years Unitarian clergyman at Ipswich, Mass. Jonathan Whitaker was a thorough scholar, gifted as a public speaker, devoted to his sacred calling, and eminently successful as a teacher. During the second war with Great Britain, although an ardent Federalist, he went at the head of a company of one hundred of his parishioners to assist in throwing up the earthworks upon Dorchester Heights, near Boston, when invasion was expected.



C. H. Whitaker



Edgar Kimball was his fourth son, and the sixth of his ten children. He was born in Sharon, Norfolk Co., Aug. 27, 1806, and died in Boston, Nov. 10, 1883. He received his early instruction in the school of Rev. Dr. Richmond, pastor of the Unitarian Society at Stoughton, in whose family he lived until after his father's removal to New Bedford. At New Bedford he continued his studies at the academy established by his father, in preparation for matriculation at Harvard College, but, preferring a mercantile life, he entered the house of W. & G. Allen, of that place, in his fifteenth year. In 1823 he went to Boston, and was employed in the old dry-goods house of Lane & Lamson, and on a change of the firm, remained with his valued friend, David Lane. In 1827, his health failing, he was advised to choose a country residence, and found employment in the charge of the books of the manufacturing firm of Crocker, Richmond & Co., of Taunton, Mass. After a pleasant year in that then delightful town, with health restored, he returned to Boston, and to his old employers,—Lane & Lamson. In 1829 he went into business on his own account as a dry-goods merchant, succeeding David Lane, on Cornhill. Subsequently he established himself at the corner of Water and Washington Streets. The business of his firm was large, but its capital was mainly in the energy and business qualifications of its managers. It went down in the dark days that ended with the grand financial crash of 1837. After winding up its affairs, Mr. Whitaker went to New York, where he found occupation, first, as a clerk, and afterwards in the office of Gen. James Lorimer Graham, in conveyancing. In the summer of 1839 he left New York for East Needham, where he purchased a farm, and soon became identified with the interests of the town. Here he had two honored relatives,—Rev. Daniel Kimball, a college friend of his father, and his maternal uncle, and Mrs. Clarissa Ritchie, his mother's sister, and wife of Rev. William Ritchie, the Unitarian clergyman of the East Parish.

He had married, Oct. 28, 1830, Catharine Cravath Holland, daughter of John Holland, of Boston.

During the rebuilding of the house upon his farm, in the winter of 1839–40, Mr. Whitaker taught the Upper Falls district school, and many of the substantial, older residents of that part of Needham were among his pupils. His experience as a teacher was one of his pleasantest recollections, and it was of essential service to him in the making of friendships which made Needham always dear to him. Interested in the cause of popular education, and an earnest promoter of the common-school system in Massachusetts, his practical acquaintance with the require-

ments of the teacher's calling, and the defects of our old district schools made him an efficient coadjutor of his cherished friends, Horace Mann and Barnas Sears, in their great work.

In all matters affecting the prosperity and the moral progress of Needham Mr. Whitaker took a lively interest, and was indefatigable and judicious in his efforts. He devoted himself with unremitting zeal to the temperance reform. He connected himself with the Sunday-school of the Unitarian Church, and for many years was its faithful superintendent. The village Lyceum, an organization for lectures and debates (founded by Rev. Daniel Kimball, who was its presiding officer until advancing age compelled him to relinquish the charge), owed a great share of its prosperity to his constant support. He served for a long series of terms upon the town school committee, and gave much of his time to the supervision and improvement of the schools. The forlorn condition of the parish cemetery attracted his attention at an early day, and the task of its extension and embellishment was accomplished mainly in consequence of his efforts and appeals. He was foremost in the organization of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society, of which he was the first corresponding secretary, Marshall P. Wilder being its first president. At his own cost he laid out public streets. He planted shade-trees by the highways. He labored assiduously, in the face of constant opposition and discouragement, to bring the railroad through East Needham, sustaining the project almost unaided when other men grew disheartened.

Mr. Whitaker received the unsolicited appointments of justice of the peace and trial justice from Governor Briggs, a political opponent. In 1843, and several times afterwards, he was Democratic candidate for the State Senate. In 1846 he represented the town in the lower house. In 1848 he was nominated by the Democrats to succeed John Quincy Adams in Congress, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. In 1849 he was elected one of the Governor's council. For three years he was agent of the commonwealth for the inspection of charitable institutions. In 1853 he received a position in the Boston custom-house, and remained in that service until after the inauguration of President Lincoln. In 1862, Secretary Chase gave him an appointment in the Treasury Department, and during the remainder of his active life he was in government employment, at Washington generally, but with intervals at New York and New Orleans. At the latter place he was auditor of customs from 1866 until relieved at his own request, in 1869. Finally,

his health failing, and after a prolonged leave of absence, in 1876 he resigned his official duties, and returned to Massachusetts, where he died, as stated.

His first wife died at Needham, April 22, 1850. Nov. 28, 1850, he married Clementina Augusta Dimick, daughter of Jacob Dimick, of Quechee, Vt. She died in Washington in February, 1865. Sept. 19, 1866, he married, at New Orleans, Sarah Beaumont Millard, daughter of Alfred Millard. By his first wife he had eleven children, nine of whom have survived him.

Mr. Whitaker was a man of pure life, was fond of books, and his mind was well stored and cultured. He wrote with force and elegance, and his advantages of voice, person, and manner rendered him an extremely effective public speaker. Misfortunes never affected his amiability, or diminished his faith in human kind. He has left to his descendants an honored name, and earned the lasting regard of his townsmen.

GALEN ORR.

Hugh Orr, the first American ancestor of Galen Orr, was born in Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland, Jan. 2, 1715. He was "educated a gunsmith and house-lock filer." He came to America June 17, 1740, and, after a temporary stop at Easton, settled in East Bridgewater, where he lived until the time of his death, Dec. 6, 1798. He married Mary Bass, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Bass, of Bridgewater, Aug. 4, 1742. "Hon. Hugh Orr, Esq.," as he is styled in certain resolutions passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, May 2, 1787, very soon after he came to East Bridgewater, established iron-works there and commenced the manufacture of scythes and axes. He was engaged just before the Revolution in the manufacture of fire-arms, and at the commencement of that war produced the first cannon made in this country by boring from the solid casting. Shortly after the Revolutionary war he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate. He was also instrumental in the introduction of cotton machinery into this country, and the first machines for carding, roving, and spinning cotton made in the United States were constructed at his works in East Bridgewater. He had ten children, two sons and eight daughters.

Hugh Orr, Jr., who was the tenth child and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., July 26, 1766, and lived there until his death, June 2, 1851. He married Sylvia

Mitchell, and there were born to them twelve children, eight sons and four daughters.

Thomas Orr, the eldest son of Hugh Orr, Jr., was born in Bridgewater, Mass., July 18, 1785. When quite a young man he obtained employment in Needham, and there met Rachel Bullen, of that town, whom he afterwards married. About the year 1812 he removed with his family to Shirley, Mass., where he died March 14, 1819, leaving a widow and six children, the eldest twelve years and the youngest ten months old, without adequate means of support. Necessity compelled the mother to place the older children under the care of relatives and friends, and returning with her two younger children to Needham, she endeavored to provide for her own and their support.

Galen Orr, whose portrait is here given, was the fifth child of Thomas and Rachel (Bullen) Orr. He was born in Shirley, Mass., Dec. 9, 1815. His early life was spent on a farm, with only such advantages for education as the public schools of that day afforded. Being obliged to rely upon his own resources to gain a livelihood, he learned the trade of nail-cutting, and worked at it in the towns of Braintree and Dover, Mass., and also in Boston, at the large works then located on the "Mill Dam." At Newton Lower Falls he worked as a blacksmith and machinist, gaining knowledge and experience which were of great value to him in the business which he afterwards established. In the year 1837 he married Mary Ann Smith, daughter of Luther Smith, of Needham, and settled in that town. The children by this marriage were Galen, Jr., born July 3, 1838, and died Feb. 8, 1883; Mary E., born Feb. 11, 1840; Lydia A., born April 25, 1842; and Isabella A., born Nov. 8, 1844. Galen, Jr., married Henrietta Childs. The husband of Mary E. is Edgar H. Bowers, a manufacturer of Needham, and the husband of Lydia A. is Emery Grover, a lawyer in active practice at the Suffolk bar. In 1839, Mr. Orr commenced the manufacture of blind hinges and fastenings, which he continued until his death, taking into partnership, in 1872, his son-in-law, Edgar H. Bowers. About 1850 he purchased the mill privilege on Rosemary Street, in Needham, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton batting, which business he continued for some six years, when he sold the machinery to be removed from the mill. In 1857 he formed a copartnership with his cousin, Thaddeus Bullen, of Haverhill, Mass., and fitted up the mill for the manufacture of tacks and finishing nails; but this business proving unremunerative, at the end of a year and a half the partnership was dissolved and its affairs closed. In 1860 he



Galen Orr





Charles Lyell

established a grist-mill, and for about six years dealt quite largely in flour and grain. Mr. Orr's early political affiliations were with the Democratic party, but upon the organization of the Free-Soil party he was among the first to join its numbers, and he continued in it until the formation of the Republican party, with which he acted up to the time of his death. Although not a member of any church, he was always interested in the institutions of religion and contributed liberally for their support. When the Congregational society of Needham was formed he assisted in its organization and attended that church, with his family, as long as his health permitted. He was especially fond of church music, and gave liberally of his time and means to develop an interest in and to support that part of public worship. He was a member of the board of selectmen and overseers of the poor of the town of Needham for the year 1855, and afterwards for eight consecutive years from 1858 to 1865, and was re-elected in 1866, but declined to serve longer. During the war of the Rebellion he was chairman of the board, performing the arduous duties which at that trying time devolved upon such officers with untiring energy and in a manner which left no room to doubt his entire devotion to the cause of his country and the interests of those who went to defend and preserve its institutions. In 1872 he was again elected selectman and overseer of the poor, and served as chairman; he was re-elected in 1873, but declined to accept. In 1864 he was a member of the State Legislature, representing the Fourteenth Norfolk District, then composed of the towns of Needham, Medfield, and Dover. He was elected special commissioner for the county of Norfolk for the term of three years from Jan. 1, 1869, and served in that capacity. In 1871 he was elected county commissioner, and continued in that office by re-election until the close of the year 1879. In 1874 he was elected president of the Needham Savings-Bank, which position he occupied until the closing of the bank in 1879, when he and the treasurer, Emery Grover, Esq., were appointed receivers. Under the receivership the depositors have been paid in full. The beginning of the year 1880 found him in failing health, and he withdrew from active life and spent the remainder of his days quietly at his home in Needham, where he died March 4, 1881.

Mr. Orr was a man of much strength of character, active and energetic, of great firmness and keen foresight, and although lacking the advantages of early education which many of his associates enjoyed, was able to raise himself to a position of influence and honor in the community which he held to the last. His counsel and advice were frequently sought by neigh-

bors and townsmen in matters touching both public and private interests, and his judgment was always trusted. His kindness of heart and sympathy with the unfortunate were remarkable, and no deserving person ever appealed to him in vain if it was in his power to assist.

ELISHA LYON.

Elisha Lyon, for more than sixty years one of the honored citizens of Needham, was born in Milton, Sept. 29, 1778; son of Jacob and Jerusha (Tucker) Lyon. He remained in his native town until sixteen years of age, when he went to Roxbury and commenced working at the hatter's trade. In consequence of the death of his employer soon after, he left Roxbury and, going to Dedham, entered the employ of Reuben Guild, with whom he completed his apprenticeship as a hatter. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Needham and commenced the manufacture of hats, which he carried on successfully for nearly forty years. His factory was destroyed by fire in 1834, and being then fifty-six years of age, Mr. Lyon concluded not to rebuild, but to pass the balance of his life in comparative retirement from active business.

Dec. 18, 1800, he united in marriage with Sally Brown, who died June 6, 1807; their children were Sally B., born May 28, 1801; Louisa, born April 11, 1803; and Lemuel, Feb. 2, 1806.

Oct. 31, 1809, Mr. Lyon married Polly Brown, sister of his former wife, and their family were as follows: Joshua B., born Oct. 25, 1810; Mary Ann, born Nov. 7, 1814; Elisha Hiram, born Feb. 11, 1818; and Hannah, born Feb. 19, 1820; all living except Joshua B. Mrs. Lyon died Sept. 6, 1867. Mr. Elisha H. Lyon [who incorporates the accompanying portrait as a tribute to the memory of his father] and his sister, Hannah, reside on the old homestead where they were born.

Politically, Mr. Lyon was originally a Jeffersonian Democrat, later a member of the Free-Soil party, and was a staunch member of the Republican party from its organization to the day of his death.

Possessed of a taste and an ability for the discharge of public duties, a judgment well balanced and almost uniformly correct in its results, and an integrity of character that was never touched by whisper or reflection; it is not strange that he was selected by his fellow-citizens as one fitted to assume and administer public trusts in a variety of town relations. He never shrank from the duties of citizenship, and served his town faithfully and well, and discharged the duties

of the various positions to which he was called to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was a representative to the General Court in 1816, 1839, and 1840; selectman fifteen years, and for seven of those years chairman of the board; town treasurer from 1839 to 1852 inclusive. He was one of the superintending school committee four years; he was also a member of the local or district committee for several years; assessor three years; and being frequently chosen moderator of town meetings. For a period of nearly thirty years he rendered valuable services on various committees, appointed from time to time to consider town matters. He was commissioned justice of the peace in 1824. In 1814 he was the commander of East Militia Company of the town, and although not called into service, the company was ready to march for the defense of the country at a minute's warning, the alarm to be given by the ringing of the bell.

Personally, Elisha Lyon represented the best type of that pure, firm, straightforward, stalwart, Saxon virtue, which has proven New England's best inheritance from the mother-country. In religious faith he was a Unitarian, and a firm believer in both the justice and goodness of the Deity. And so by holiness in life, and godliness in walk, he sought to be judged rather than by any show of the mere ceremonials of profession. He was a member of the First Church of Needham, and from Sept. 1, 1826, to May 19, 1849, a deacon. He was also on standing committee many years. Later in life he attended the Orthodox Church at the "Plains," and was chosen a deacon, but declined the office.

Elisha Lyon was essentially a self-made man. Early in life he learned that the way to success was by no royal road, but was open to stout hearts and willing hands. He gained nothing by mere luck, but everything by perseverance and well-digested plans, and the intelligent application of his energies to the end in view. He was a kind neighbor, and one of Needham's most honored citizens. He died May 14, 1862, aged eighty-three years, seven months, and fifteen days.

REV. DANIEL KIMBALL.

Rev. Daniel Kimball was the oldest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Tenney) Kimball, and was born in Bradford, Mass., July 3, 1778. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that town, and his father was one of the largest and most successful farmers of the place, highly esteemed by his townsmen, filling various offices of trust and honor, and taking a deep

interest in his country's cause in her struggle for independence. His mother was of a devout, religious temperament, endowed with a large share of native intelligence improved by reading, and with her husband devoted to the education and moral improvement of her children. In common with his brothers and sisters (ten in number) Daniel inherited a robust physical frame, a cheerfulness of temperament, and a love of labor which made his services of great value to his father, whom he assisted on the farm, attending the district school in winter to the age of sixteen. Early showing a taste for study, he then, with his father's permission, went to the academy in the neighboring town of Atkinson, N. H., and there fitted for college, entering Harvard at the age of eighteen. He graduated with distinction in the class of 1800, numbering among his classmates Washington Allston, Dr. Charles Lowell, Chief Justice Shaw, Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, and other noted men with whom he maintained intimate and pleasant relations during life.

After leaving college Mr. Kimball taught school for a year or two, and then returned to Cambridge as a theological student under the direction of Dr. Tappan Hollis, professor of Divinity, and was approbated and commenced preaching in 1803. The same year he delivered the Latin valedictory on taking the degree of Master of Arts, and was appointed tutor in Latin at Harvard, which office he held two years; and after spending two or three years more in theological study and preaching, and declining several offers to settle over a parish, he accepted a call from the trustees of Derby Academy in Hingham to take the office of preceptor, and entered upon its duties in 1808. On March 22d, of the same year, he was married to Miss Betsey Gage, of Bradford, daughter of Peter and Mary (Webster) Gage, and granddaughter of Major Benjamin Gage, an officer in the French war and in the American army of the Revolution.

Mr. Kimball remained in Hingham for eighteen years, discharging his duties as preceptor with exemplary fidelity, taking private pupils into his family, and often called to officiate in vacant pulpits and in ministerial duties. Strictly conscientious in all that he did, he was not one to neglect any duty or to esteem it irksome. His heart was in his work. His pupils felt the influence of his faithfulness, and went from his hands thoroughly prepared for college and other pursuits, and strengthened in their moral character by the example and precepts of their instructor. So exact was he in the preparation of his pupils for college that not one offered by him during his whole course of teaching (over forty years) ever failed of admission. Many lads afterwards eminent in various walks of life

were his pupils, and it may be mentioned as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held in Hingham and vicinity that John Quincy Adams, who was his steadfast friend, on going abroad as minister to Russia, placed his two sons, George Washington and John, under his care.

In order to qualify himself more fully for ministerial work, Mr. Kimball was ordained as an evangelist, while at Hingham, by the Plymouth Association, Dec. 17, 1817.

In the spring of 1826, Mr. Kimball purchased a farm in Needham, then a very retired country town, and opened a boarding- and day-school for youth of both sexes. His oldest son, Daniel, fitted for college, but died before entering. Both the others entered and graduated at Harvard, having been fitted for college by their father. His daughters assisted both in the school and the cares of the household.

Upon taking up his residence in Needham, Mr. Kimball at once identified himself with the interests of the town, and labored in every way for its temporal and spiritual advancement. He was a member of the school committee for twenty-three years and chairman of the board most of that time, and wrote valuable and suggestive reports. He also assisted in the formation of the American Institute of Instruction, and had been at the time of his death for twenty-seven years one of its vice-presidents. He was often appointed on committees in town-matters, and in 1846 represented the town in the State Legislature.

After a life of temperance and activity old age found him with a still vigorous intellect, and with a sufficient degree of physical energy to enjoy that period which by many is anticipated with dread, and he retained his calmness and cheerfulness to the last. He died at Needham Jan. 17, 1862, aged eighty-three years and six months.

Mrs. Kimball survived her husband several years, and died at Needham Nov. 11, 1873, aged eighty-nine years and ten months. Their children were nine in number, and were all born in Hingham:

Elizabeth Tenney, born March 23, 1810; died in Boston April 2, 1833.

Harriet Webster, born Dec. 1, 1812; married John M. Washburn, Esq.; resides in Lancaster, Mass.

Daniel, born Oct. 1, 1814; died in Needham Dec. 17, 1827.

Benjamin Gage, born May 5, 1816; married Miss Emeline F. Smith, and resides in Edgartown, Mass.

Mary Jane, born Oct. 19, 1817; married Hon. James Ritchie; resides in Hyde Park.

Henry Colman, born Feb. 25, 1820; married Miss Harriet C. Fisher, and resides in Stoughton, Mass.

Charles David Tenney, born Sept. 6, 1821; died in Hingham, July 24, 1822.

Charlotte Sophia, born July 31, 1823; married J. C. Hoadley, Esq.; died at Lancaster, June 12, 1848.

Clara Anna, born Jan. 7, 1825; died in Needham, Dec. 25, 1847.

CHAPTER XLIV.

MEDWAY.

BY E. O. JAMESON.

MEDWAY is not one of the very ancient towns of the commonwealth. Its municipal history reaches back only one hundred and seventy years. It was constituted of that part of Medfield which was located west and north of the river Charles.

The early Indian history, the laying out of farms, the building of roads, and the first settlement of the territory now embraced in the town of Medway are identified with the history of Medfield. The larger part of Medway, along the west bank of the river Charles, is country which the Indians called Boggastow, the western section lying southward of Winnekenning (the smile of the Great Spirit) Lake, now Winthrop Pond, the Indians named Mucksquirtt. The eastern and southern boundaries of Medway are the river which Capt. John Smith in 1614 named the Massachusetts, but soon after called the Charles, in honor of Charles I. of England.

All the region west of the Charles River was once under the dominion of the Nipmuck Indians, but some years prior to King Philip's war the Nipmucks became divided into several smaller independent tribes, and Boggastow fell to the possession of a small tribe known as the Naticks, whose chief was John Awashamog.

The patent granted to John Endicott in 1628, who, with his company of immigrants, settled Salem, embraced within its extreme southern boundary the larger part of the territory included in the present town of Medway. This appears in the description given in the grant, as follows: "That part of New England lying between three miles to the north of the Merrimack and three miles to the south of the Charles River, and every part thereof in the Massachusetts Bay and in length between the described breadth from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea."

For some years after this Patent was issued all the

region west of the Charles was held by the Massachusetts Colony as "country land," unincorporated and ungranted to settlers.

The earliest intimation that the white man's civilization was about to lay her hand upon the vast wilderness on the west side of the river Charles was given in 1643, when the General Court of Massachusetts Bay granted to the Rev. John Allyne, the first minister of Dedham, in consideration of some public service rendered, two hundred acres of wild land lying in the forest beyond the west bounds of that town.

In 1649 Capt. Robert Kayne received a Grant of one thousand and seventy-four acres, bounded south by Rev. Mr. Allyne's grant, and in 1652 other grants were made to Nicholas Wood, Thomas Holbrook, Hlopestill Layland, and his son, Henry Layland, all of Dorchester, Mass. Their lands lying adjacent and near to that granted to Rev. Mr. Allyne.

These several grants constituted "The Farms," so called, largely embraced in the present town of Sherborn. The single grant made to Rev. Mr. Allyne is easily identified as located in the extreme northeast part of the present town of Medway, land lying between Boggastow Brook and the southern boundary of the town of Sherborn. It was on this tract of land that the earliest settlement within the limits of Medway was made. Here the first white man appeared on the scene, and became an actual settler in 1657. Meanwhile the town of Medfield had been established by an act of the General Court, and a considerable settlement made on the wide plain to the eastward from the river Charles.

The incorporation of Medfield came about in this wise: certain citizens of Dedham conceived the idea of having a new township established which should embrace the western portion of Dedham, and an additional section of meadow and wild lands on the west side of Charles River.

Accordingly, on the request of petitioners the town of Dedham made a grant of "so much land within the west end of the bounds of Dedham, next Boggastow, as is or may be contained within the extent of three miles east and west, and four miles north and south." This territory constitutes the present town of Medfield.

A petition was then sent to the General Court for a grant of land west of the river. The answer to this petition is recorded as follows:

"In answer to a petition of the inhabitants of Dedham for a parcell of upland and meadow adjoining to their line, to make a village of, in quantity four miles south and north, and three miles east and west, because they are straightened at their doores by other towns and rocky lands, &c. Their request is granted, so as they erect a distinct village thereupon within one year

from this day, Octob. 23, 1649, and Capt. Keaine, Mr. Edward Jackson, and the Surveyor Gennerall are appointed to lay it out at any time, Dedham giving them a weekes warning."

Under date of May 22, 1650, the following record appears:

"Whereas, there was a graunt made by the Generall Court at a session of the 8th month of 1649 unto the inhabitants of Dedham in answer to petition of theires for enlargement of the village theire, as by the said graunt may more fully appeare, this graunt so made was laid out by Captaine Robert Keaine and Mr. Edward Jackson, who have subscribed it with their hands in manner and forme followinge, vizt: beginninge at a small hill or iland in the meddow on the west side of Charles river, and runninge from thence about full west three miles, and then turninge a South line, ended at Charles river at three miles and a quarter. This line beinge then shorter than by the graunt it was allowed to be, but accepted by the grauntees. The said river is appointed to be the bounds from that place to the place where the first lyne began. This Court doth approve of this returne of the psons above mentioned concerninge the bound of the said village, & in answer to the request of the inhabitants of Dedham, doe order that it shall be called Meadfield."

It appears from these records that the survey was made to the satisfaction of all parties, and that under date of May 22, 1650, the General Court established the new township and ordered it to be called "Meadfield."

The grant thus made on the west side of the river Charles, when Medfield became incorporated afterwards, constituted a considerable part of Medway, and was known as the "Old Grant." This territory is embraced in East Medway, Rockville, and Medway Village. The first thirteen house-lots in Medfield were laid out June 19, 1650, on the plain east of the river, and the following year the grantees erected houses and removed from Dedham, making the date of the actual settlement of Medfield the year 1651. Dedham surrendered its jurisdiction Jan. 11, 1651, and the May following the town of Medfield was recognized by the General Court in the following act:

"There beinge a Town lately erected beyond Dedham in the County of Suffolke upon Charles river called by the name of Meadfield, upon their request made to this General Court, this General Court hath graunted them all the power and privileges which other towns doe enjoy according to law."

There followed a somewhat rapid settlement of the new town, and the setting up of religious institutions. Before the year closed, December, 1651, Rev. John Wilson, Jr., was on the ground, and settled as pastor over a people to whom he ministered for the next forty years.

The first survey of lands west of the river Charles was that of the "broad meadows," in 1652-53, consisting of twenty-two grants or about ninety acres in all. In 1653 grants were made to Abraham Harding and Peter Adams in "grape meadow," by the town of Medfield.

The first actual settler within the territory, now Medway, was George Fairbanks, from Dedham, in 1657. Mr. Fairbanks was not connected with the settlement of Medfield Plain, but purchased the tract of land which had been granted in 1643 to Rev. Mr. Allyne, by the General Court. While Mr. Fairbanks lived within the limits of Medfield, and enjoyed religious and municipal privileges in that town, he held his land by purchase and not by town grant. He was one of the inhabitants at "The Farms," so called. His immediate neighbors, as recorded in 1660, were "nicholas woods, Daniel Morse, Henry Lealand, thomas Holbrooke, and thomas Bas."

There were also John Hill, Benjamin Bullard, and perhaps others who settled in the vicinity about this time.

Late in 1658 the town of Medfield voted to lay out certain uplands on the "West Side," which the records thus describe:

"On the Longe plain to begin next to Boggastow River on that end." "At the furdur Corner of our bounds By charles river to Begine next the town." "In pine valley to begin at north end and go throf it." "At the end of pine valley on a persell of land that the path goeth throfe." There had, perhaps, been a few grants made to individuals prior to this,—to John Fussell, eight acres, to Benjamin Abby, and probably to others. But, in 1659, there were laid out fifteen lots, in all one hundred and seventy-three acres, on land owned and taken by the following persons, viz.: Benjamin Abby, heirs of Joseph Morse, Thomas Wight, Sr., John Thurston, Samuel Bullen, Peter Adams, Nicholas Rockwood, Thomas Wight, Jr., John Frairy, Sr., Robert Hinsdell, Joshua Fisher, Thomas Thurston, Thomas Ellis, Mr. Wilson, James Allen.

It is said to be "quite certain that none of the men who drew these lots settled on the west side of the river," although the sons of some of them did years afterwards.

Various highways were projected by which these grants of land were made accessible to the owners living in Medfield. It was in the year 1659, that was sought and obtained from the General Court another grant of land to the westward, known as

The New Grant.—The following entry is found in the town records of Medfield: "The Eleventh of May one Thousand six hundred fifty-nine, in Answer to petition of the town of Medfield presented to the General Court was granted by the court to the town of Meadfield an addition of land at the west end of their former grant, as the Record of the Courte will make Appeare."

In the Colonial Record for May, 1659, appears the following: "In answer to petition of inhabitants of Medfield, the court judgeth it meete to graunt unto them as an addition to their former bounds and at the west end thereof two miles east and west and four miles north and south, provideth it entrench not upon any former graunts, and that Capt. Lusher and Left. Fisher are hereby appointed to lay it out." This accession of territory westward is embraced in the present West Parish of Medway. At the next annual town-meeting of Medfield, held Feb. 6, 1660, the following vote was passed:

"It is ordered that the new graunt mad to the town this year by the Courte shall Be Divided By way of Devidend to all the inhabitance of the town that are proprietors in the town and that it shal be Divided by the common rules of Division by number of persons and estates."

Each member of the family was reckoned the same as ten pounds of estate in the division of land. At another meeting, April 20, 1660, two highways were ordered through this new grant, one at a distance of half a mile north of the Charles River from east to west, the other through "the midst of the tract of land from the way that runs west to a line to the north end of the same."

These highways divided the new grant into three sections, known as the River, East, and West Sections. The River Section was divided into twelve lots, embracing ten hundred and seventy-nine acres. The West Section was divided into nineteen lots, embracing ten hundred and ninety-six acres, and the East Section into sixteen lots, embracing sixteen hundred and fifty-eight acres, leaving some two hundred acres undivided at the northeast corner of the grant, near Winthrop Pond.

The names of those who received dividends of these lands are given in the order in which the lots were drawn.

The River Section (twelve lots): Ralph Wheelock, John Metcalf, Robert Mason, John Pratt, Widow Sheppard, Thomas Wight, Jr., Timothy Dwight, John Turner, Alexander Lovell, John Ellis, James Allen, Joseph Thurston.

The West Section (nineteen lots): Heirs of Joseph Morse, Henry Smith, John Bullard, Sampson Frairy, Edward Adams, John Fussell, William Partidge, Jonathan Adams, Daniel Morse, John Plympton, Isaac Chenery, Joseph Clark, Robert Hinsdell, John Fisher, Nicholas Rockwood, Samuel Bullen, Abiel Wight, John Frairy, Jr., Mr. Wilson.

The East Section (sixteen lots): Gershom Wheelock, Joshua Fisher, Benjamin Abby, John Frairy, Sr., Henry Adams, Thomas Wight, Sr., Thomas

Mason, Francis Hamant, John Partridge, John Warfield, Thomas Ellis, John Bowers, Thomas Thurston, John Thurston, Peter Adams, George Barber.

The first white child born within the territory of the present town of Medway was Jonathan Fairbanks, son and sixth child of George Fairbanks, the first settler. He was born May 1, 1662. Jonathan Fairbanks became a physician. He was drowned in crossing Boggastow Pond on the ice as he was returning from a visit to a patient in Medfield, on the night of Dec. 18, 1719.

The establishment of a new town on the west side of the river Charles must have been agitated forty years before it became a fact, for we find that at a session of the General Court held in Boston, in May, 1662, it was voted: "in answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Boggastow, it is ordered that Mr. Edward Jackson, Mr. Ephraim Child, Mr. William Parks, and Ensign Fisher, or any three of them, shall and are hereby impowered as a committee to view the place and return their applications to the next sessions of this Court for settling a Township there as is desired."

In 1662 lands were laid out on the west side within the "Old Grant," and Joseph Daniell, an accepted townsman of Medfield, in October of that year, drew lands in this new survey, and became soon after the second actual settler of Medway. His house, built prior to 1665, stood west of "Island Woods," and the farm he owned is still owned and tilled by his descendants. Mr. Daniell married, Nov. 16, 1665, Mary Fairbanks, the eldest daughter of George Fairbanks, the first settler. This was the first marriage ceremony within the territory, now Medway. Soon after, in the same year, Jonathan Adams and Elizabeth Fussell were married. Jonathan Adams became a settler on the west side in October, 1665. In 1668 William Allen settled where Dr. Richardson afterward lived, and Peter Colley was an inhabitant west of the Charles in 1669. In 1672 the settlement of Indian claims came up, and a committee was chosen "to treat and conclud with John of Boggastow, we mene John a Wasameg of natick, for the interest and right in claim in the lands within our Towne Bownes on the west sid of Charles River. Thomas Wight, Sr., John Frairy, Sr., John Elice, John Medcallfe, and George Barber were chose a Commity to treat and conelude with John Awashanog as above said."

Shortly after Indian troubles arose, and, Feb. 21, 1676, about half the houses in the village of Medfield were burned and seventeen persons massacred. At this date, so far as is ascertained, there were resident on the west side of the river, within the present bounds

of Medway, the following householders: "George Fairbanks, Sr., George Fairbanks, Jr., Joseph Daniell, Jonathan Adams, William Allen, and Peter Collyr," perhaps John Fussell: in all thirty persons. Of these, Joseph Daniell, Jonathan Adams, William Allen, and probably Peter Collyr had their houses burned. As a protection against the attacks of the Indians, there had been built by the residents of "The Farms," some years before, a "stone house" near Boggastow Pond, a place of refuge and defense. To this Rev. Mr. Wilson refers in his letter written to the Governor of the Colony on the evening of that disastrous day, Feb. 21, 1676. He says, "We hope George Fairbanks's pallisade is safe."

On the 6th of the following May this garrison house was savagely attacked by the Indians, but they met with a "notorious repulse." The 2d of the next July, the men of Medfield in turn attacked the Indians, in the woods near the "stone house," and drove them to such a distance from the town that they never again appeared in those parts. From this time the settlements on the west side increased. In 1677, Josiah Rockwood settled on the farm which soon came into the possession of the Lovell family, and was owned by them for the next one hundred years. This, with the Wheeler place, is now known as the Oak Grove Farm.

In 1682, George Fairbanks was drowned. In 1693 there were sixteen householders on the west side, as appears by the tax-list, viz.: John Adams, John Ellis, Abraham Harding, John Clark, Jonathan Adams, Sr., Jonathan Adams, Jr., Peter Adams, Josiah Rockett, John Partridge, Jr., John Richardson, John Rockett, Samuel Hill, George Fairbanks, Jonathan Fisher, Joseph Daniell, Joseph Daniell, Jr.

Stretching out over a large area, and almost dividing from north to south the present town of Medway, was the Black Swamp, so called from the dark shading its thick, heavy pines gave to the landscape. The laying out of Black Swamp was ordered under date of March, 1702.

"Voted, that the Black Swamp shall be laid out with such necks of upland and Ilands as shall make it formable by our former Rules of laying out lands." The list of proprietors contains one hundred and twenty-three names. Of these, twenty-seven were residents of the west side of the river, viz.:

Jasper Adams, John Adams, Jonathan Adams, Jonathan Adams, Jr., Peter Adams, Benjamin Allen, William Allen, John Clarke, Theophilus Clark, Timothy Clark, Ebenezer Daniell, Joseph Daniell, Joseph Daniell, Jr., John Ellis, Sr., George Fairbanks, Jona-

than Fisher, Henry Guernsey, Abraham Harding, Samuel Hill, John Partridge, Samuel Partridge, Widow Rebecca Richardson, John Richardson, John Rockwood, Josiah Rockwood, Vincent Shuttleworth, Ebenezer Thompson.

The next succeeding ten years there was considerable growth to the population on the west side of the river, and there prevailed a general desire to have religious privileges nearer at hand, which found expression in a petition to the town, May 7, 1712, for building a meeting-house on the west side of the river. This matter was pressed upon the town unsuccessfully, but at length it was made the subject of a petition to the General Court, which, although opposed, met with colonial favor, and the General Court "recommended to the town of Medfield to raise money towards the building another meeting-house on the west side of Charles River." This was opposed by a vote of the town, and March 9, 1713, "voted that the town shall petition the General Court, declaring their inability to build another meeting-house in the town, and to bare the charge attending it." The town voted money to pay "necessary charges that may arise for the printing of said petition, and the town paid to "Mr. Paul Dudley to manage the town case three pounds."

The General Court at length sent a committee to look over the ground with reference to the establishment of a new town west of the river Charles. This committee reported favorably. And Judge Sewall states that on Oct. 24, 1713, he "helped the selectmen prepare the bill for Medway, the new town on the west of Charles River." The act was passed the next day, Oct. 25, 1713. This Act of Incorporation, a yellow and time-stained document, still preserved in the archives of the town of Medway, is as follows:

"ANNO REGNI ANNE REGINE DUODECIM.

"*An Act for Dividing of the Township of Medfield and erecting a new Town there by the name of Medway.*

"Whereas the Lands of the Township of Medfield within the County of Suffolk lye situate on Charles River, to wit on both sides of the said River being divided by the same: and the town plat and principal settlement, as also the meeting-house for the Public Worship of God, being seated on the East side for accommodation of the first and Ancient Inhabitants, who are now much increased, many Issued forth and settled on the West side of the River to a Competent number for a distinct Town of themselves, and labor under many hardships and Difficulties by reason of Separation by the River to Enjoy Equal benefit and town privileges with others of their fellow Townsmen and neighbors, and have therefore made application to the town as also addressed this Court to be made a distinct Town. Committees appointed by this Court having been upon the Ground, viewed the land and Reported in their favor for proper bounds to be set them.

"*Be it Enacted by his Excellency the Governour, Council, and Representatives in General Court assembled and by the Authority of the Same:*

"That all those Lands Lying on the West side of Charles River, now part of the Township of Medfield, be Erected and made into a Distinct and Separate Town by the name of Medway, the River to be the Bound betwixt the Two Towns. And that the Inhabitants of Medway have, use and Exercise and Enjoy all such power and privileges which other Towns have, So by Law use, exercise & enjoy. So that they procure and Settle a Learned, Orthodox Minister of good Conversation among 'em and make provision for an Hon^{able} support & maintainance for him, and that in Order thereto, they be Discharged from further payment to the Ministry in Medfield from and after the last day of February next.

"Provided also that all Province and Town Taxes that are already Levied, or Granted, be Collected and paid, and all town Rights and Common undivided Lands remain to be divided among the interested as if no separation had been made.

"And Mr. George Fairbanks, a principal Inhabitant of the said Town of Medway, is hereby Directed and Impowered to Notify and Summon the Inhabitants duly Qualified for Voters to Assemble and meet together for the Choosing of Town Officers to stand until the next Annual Election according to Law.

"A true Copy—examined.

"JSA. ADDINGTON, Sec^yry.

In the order of incorporations Medway was the sixty-ninth town in the Massachusetts Colony. Tradition says it derived its name from the locality, being situated meadway or midway, *i.e.*, by the way of or between the meadows. Or midway, it being the half-way stopping-place on the old Post road from Dedham to Mendon. Some have derived the name from Medway River, in England.

The following are the names of the forty-eight original founders of the town of Medway, Mass., Oct. 25, 1713:

Daniel Adams.	John Ellis.
Jasper Adams.	Joseph Ellis.
John Adams.	George Fairbanks.
Jonathan Adams.	Henry Guernsey.
Jonathan Adams, Jr.	Abraham Harding.
Joseph Adams.	Abraham Harding, Jr.
Obadiah Adams.	John Harding.
Peter Adams.	Thomas Harding.
James Allen.	Samuel Hill.
William Allen.	Samuel Hill, Jr.
John Barber.	Ephraim Hill.
Joseph Barber.	Michael Metcalf.
John Bullard.	Samuel Metcalf.
Malachi Bullard.	Benoni Partridge.
William Burgess.	John Partridge.
Theophilus Clark.	Jonathan Partridge.
Timothy Clark.	Samuel Partridge.
Edward Clark.	Daniel Richardson.
Joseph Curtis.	John Richardson.
Ebenezer Daniel.	John Rockwood.
Jeremiah Daniel.	Josiah Rockwood.
Joseph Daniel.	Ebenezer Thompson.
Joseph Danel, Jr.	Nathaniel Whiting.
Samuel Daniel.	Nathaniel Wight.

Topographical.—Medway is bounded on the north by Holliston and Sherborn, on the east by Medfield and Norfolk, on the south by Franklin and Bellingham, and on the west by Milford and Holliston. The Charles River separates it from Medfield, Norfolk, and Franklin, almost entirely on its eastern and southern boundaries. It embraces only about fifteen square miles, although its extreme length south and west is six miles and its extreme breadth northwest and southwest is four miles. There are nearly ten thousand acres, about one-half being unimproved or pasture land, one-quarter under cultivation, and one-quarter wood and sprout land. The valuation of land being about three hundred thousand dollars. The town is traversed by nearly a hundred miles of highways, and by railway from east to west in direct connection with Boston. Its topography is peculiar by reason of the meadow-lands, which extend for miles along its eastern border, and traverse midway almost its entire breadth from north to south. These meadows along the river Charles are productive of grass. Those lying along the western border of the Old Grant are known as Black Swamp, and considerably covered with forest trees.

The water system of the town is limited; consisting of the Charles River which flows along the eastern boundary in a very irregular and serpentine course; Boggastow Brook crossing the northern and easterly corner of the town, flows into Boggastow Pond, which has its outlet into the Charles River; Chicken Brook, which enters the extreme western part of the town from Holliston, flows through that entire section from the north to the south, and empties into the Charles River; and Winthrop Pond, which is partly in Medway and partly in Holliston. These waters furnish but limited mill power and at but a few points. The surface of the uplands of the town is level with few hills in the easterly section. While to the south, west, and north the country is uneven and hilly. The most elevated land is a range of hills west of Black Swamp. The soil in many parts of the town is excellent for agriculture. The broad meadows furnish large quantities of hay for the cutting, and an abundant crop of cranberries for the picking. Medway is well furnished with highways. From east to west the "Old Mendon Road," laid out in 1670, called the "County road," along which Washington rode on his way to Cambridge to take command of the American army in 1775. It is said that Washington, in making this passage through the town, dined at Richardson's Hotel in the East Parish, at the house now standing and the residence of Mrs. Cyrus Ballard.

By an act of incorporation, passed March 9, 1804, the Hartford and Dedham Turnpike Corporation came into existence. And there was constructed a turnpike through the town from east to west, called the Hartford Turnpike. This road was opened to travel in 1807, and a toll-gate established near the "Hammond Place." This point is now marked by the railroad-crossing in East Medway.

Tolls were collected for nearly twenty years. The Medford Turnpike was laid out and established as a public highway June 4, 1838, and received the name of Main Street. It is the longest highway in the town, extending from Medfield to Bellingham. The old county road, which is the oldest highway in town, and nearly as long as Main Street, running in the same direction nearer the river, is called Village Street.

A movement to secure railroad communication to Boston from Medway took form in a meeting of prominent men in the region, held Nov. 30, 1836, in Medway. In this meeting were Artemas Brown, M.D., Luther Metcalf, Esq., Hon. Warren Lovering, Lyman Adams, and others of Medway. This movement for a long period was a contest and a struggle. It had a history of almost twenty years, for not until January, 1853, was the puff of an engine and the rumble of a railroad train heard within the precinct of Medway. The first railroad opened to the public was the Medway Branch of the Norfolk County Railroad, January, 1853, having its terminus in Medway Village. This was discontinued in 1864, and the rails removed in the night. The New York and Boston Railroad, which was an extension of the Charles River Railroad, from Dedham to Woonsocket, was completed and opened to Medway in 1861, and to Woonsocket in 1863, and merged into the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. Financially this railroad has been a failure; it is now the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad.

There are four principal villages in Medway, viz., East, West, Rockville, and Medway Villages. The New York and New England Railroad passes immediately through three of these so as to furnish easy transportation to Boston, to Providence, and Worcester. Rockville has coach connection with the Southern Division of the New York and New England Railroad at Norfolk Station, so that all parts of the town are well accommodated.

The amount of freight and passenger business to and from the three stations in Medway on the New York and New England Railroad for the year ending Jan. 31, 1883, was \$41,843.23.

Population.—The exact population resident within the territory embraced by the town of Medway at the

date of its incorporation is not stated. The number of householders and voters was 48, which would indicate a population of some 250 or 300 people. By the first census taken and published in 1765 there were 123 houses, 138 families,—males 380, females 388; and 17 negroes; making a total of 785 inhabitants. In 1776 there were 912, in 1790 there were 1035, and in 1800 there were 1050. As reported in the State census of 1875 there were 4242 inhabitants,—males 2066, females 2176; natives of the town 1567; natives of Massachusetts 2931; natives of United States 3421; foreign-born 742; and unknown nationality 79. The number of polls were 1038. The population of the town has hardly increased during the last ten years. The business of the town is largely manufacturing. There are some 500 boot-makers, 150 straw-bonnet makers, 200 farmers, 50 merchants and traders, 12 blacksmiths, 54 carpenters, 5 physicians, 2 lawyers, and 10 clergymen.

In the population of Medway by census of 1875 there were 204 persons who were illiterates; 31 of these were natives, and 173 foreign-born. 80 of the number could read, but 124 could neither read nor write. About five per cent. of the population is illiterate.

Municipal.—The first town-meeting of Medway was held "November ye 23d, 1713 . . . to choose town officers to stand untill the next annuall election are chosen, which will be in March 17¹⁴/₁₃."

After making choice of town clerk, selectmen, and constable, the town

"Voted, That John Rockett and Jonathan Adams, Sen., Sergt Samuel Partridge, and Sergt Jonathan Adams and Edward Clark to be a Committee to take care to procure the Meeting-house built."

"Voted, That Abraham Harding, Senr, John Partridge, and Theophilus Clark to procure and carry in a petition to the town clerk of Medfield in order to the procuring of accommodations for the setting of the metting hous upon the place commonly called bare hills, and some conven't acomodations for the ministry near ther abouts."

The business of the town for the first forty years of its municipal history was largely in relation to ecclesiastical matters. This feature, however, disappears from the town records, with the following entry:

"March ye 22 Anno Dom. 1748-9, Received of Dea. John Barber, town treasurer, the sum of four hundred pounds old Term Bills in full satisfaction of my salary the past year, and I do hereby acquit and discharge the said Town of Medway for all debts, dues or demands whatsoever on the account of my yearly salary from the time of my first settling with them in the work of the ministry to the first day of this instant, March, as witness my hand

"NATHAN BUCKNAN."

The first road laid out after the incorporation of the town is thus recorded:

"June 4, 1715. The select men met at the house of Nathaniel Wight to lay out high wais for the benefit of this Town, and for the Conveniency of travelers to pass from town to town as followeth: begun in the country Rhode that leads to mendon near twenty rods east from Nat Wight's upon a straight line across part of the plain known by the name of Stony Plain, and cross a swamp place comonly called paradise island, and by the south east side of Ebenezer Thompson's field on to bare hill along at the south west end of the meeting house to the laid out highway through the plain comonly known by the name of hills."

For the first thirteen years of their municipal history the town was *not* represented in the Provincial Court. They adhered to their vote taken Dec. 3, 1713, "To send none, accounting ourselves not obliged to send any," until 1726, when they chose as their first representative to the General Court Jonathan Adams.

The names of representatives to the Colonial State Legislature from Medway, in the order of their election, are as follows:

Jonathan Adams.	Luther Metcalf.
Edward Clark.	Asa Cole.
Samuel Metcalf.	Willard Daniels.
Jeremiah Adams.	Joel Hunt.
Jonathan Adams.	Horace Richardson.
Elisha Adams.	Horatio Mason.
Moses Adams.	Clark Partridge.
Elijah Clark.	Alpheus C. Grant.
Joseph Lovell.	Albert Irving.
Moses Richardson.	Tisdale S. White.
Eliakim Adams.	William B. Boyd.
Abner Morse.	William H. Temple.
John Ellis.	William H. Cary.
Jeremiah Daniels.	William Daniels.
William Felt.	Anson Daniels.
Nathaniel Lovell.	Leander S. Daniels.
George Barber, Jr.	George P. Metcalf.
Seneca Barber.	James H. Ellis.
Warren Lovering.	Rev. Alexis W. Ide.
Joseph L. Richardson.	Edward Eaton.
Paul Daniell.	David A. Partridge.
George W. Holbrook.	Elijah B. Daniels.
Nathan Jones.	Joseph W. Thompson.
Eleazer Daniels.	Edward I. Clark.

In all forty-eight persons, many of whom were re-elected, and several serving a number of years. Warren Lovering, Esq., served seven, Jonathan Adams eleven, and Moses Richardson thirteen years. Still others from two to five years.

The names of the town clerks of Medway, from 1713 to 1883, in order of election, are as follows:

John Rockett.	Samuel Harding.
Edward Clark.	Jeremiah Adams.
Jeremiah Daniell.	Samuel Ellis.
Ebenezer Daniell.	Elisha Adams.
John Barber.	Elijah Clark.

Elisha Ellis.
Timothy Clark.
Henry Ellis.
Simon Fisher.
Theodore Clark.
Joseph Lovell.
Joseph L. Richardson.
Luther Metcalf, Jr.

Daniel Wiley.
Anson Daniels.
Luther Bailey.
Daniel C. Fisher.
A. N. B. Fuller.
George P. Metcalf.
Orion A. Mason.

The present town clerk, O. A. Mason, has served twelve; S. N. B. Fuller, served fourteen; Edward Clark, eighteen; Joseph L. Richardson, nineteen; Joseph Lovell, twenty; and Elijah Clark, twenty-four years. Still others served from two to ten years. The number of different persons who have filled this office in the one hundred and seventy years is twenty-five.

The names of persons who have served as selectmen of the town of Medway, from 1713 to 1883, in the order of their election, are as follows:

John Rockett.
Samuel Partridge.
Jonathan Adams.
Jonathan Adams, Jr.
Edward Clark.
Theophilus Clark.
Ebenezer Thompson.
Nathaniel Wight.
Malachi Bullard.
John Richardson.
Abraham Harding.
John Bullard.
John Clark.
Jasper Adams.
Henry Guernsey.
John Partridge.
Timothy Clark.
Michael Metcalf.
Jeremiah Daniell.
Daniel Adams.
Nathaniel Whiting.
Ebenezer Daniell.
Jeremiah Adams.
Samuel Metcalf.
Peter Balch.
Thomas Harding.
Eleazer Adams.
Joseph Adams.
Samuel Daniell.
John Adams.
Samuel Harding.
Joseph Barber.
Daniel Richardson.
Benjamin Rockwood.
John Barber.
Jonathan Partridge.
George Deming.
John Harding.
Hugh Brown.
Samuel Ellis.
Nathaniel Cutler.
Michael Bullen.
Henry Morse.

Nathaniel Clark.
Jonathan Adams.
Ephraim Partridge.
Samuel Fisher.
Elisha Adams.
Malachi Bullard.
Henry Daniels.
Job Plympton.
George Barber.
Uriah Morse.
Eleazer Adams.
Moses Richardson.
Elijah Clark.
Samuel Hayward.
Asa Richardson.
Joshua Partridge.
Daniel Ide.
Amos Turner.
Jeremiah Daniels.
Elisha Ellis.
Nathan Daniels.
Thomas Adams.
Thomas Metcalf.
Ichabod Hawes.
Nathan Whiting.
Henry Bullard.
James Penniman.
Timothy Clark.
Asa Daniels.
Josiah Fuller.
Daniel Bullen.
Moses Adams.
Elisha Cutler.
Joseph Partridge.
Joseph Lovell.
Asa Clark.
Nathaniel Partridge.
Henry Ellis.
Simon Fisher.
Simon Cutler.
Joseph Curtis.
John Harding.
Moses Thompson.

James Morse.
Oliver Adams.
Isaac Bullard.
Moses Richardson.
Asa P. Richardson.
Simeon Clark.
Daniel Pond.
Nathaniel Lovell.
Eliakim Adams.
Abner Morse.
Thomas Adams.
Simeon Richardson.
Abijah Richardson, M.D.
Joel Partridge.
Oliver Adams.
Abner Mason.
Jabez Shumway.
Theodore Clark.
Nathan Jones.
Micah Adams.
John Ellis.
Amos Turner.
Luther Metcalf.
Jonathan Adams.
Abner Ellis.
Jeremiah Daniell.
Thaddeus Lovering.
Elijah Partridge.
Sylvanus Adams.
Jasper Adams.
Ralph Bullard.
Moses Richardson.
William Felt.
Seneca Barber.
Calvin Cutler.
Asa Daniels.
Nathaniel Cutler.
Lewis Wheeler.
Simon H. Mason.
Moses Rockwood.
Simeon Partridge.
Aaron Adams.
Paul Daniell.
Joseph L. Richardson.
Joel Hunt.
Moses Felt.
Lemuel Clark.
Thomas Harding.
Elisha A. Jones.
Amos Bullard.
Christopher Slocum.

Jotham Clark.
Sylvanus Adams.
Luther Metcalf, Jr.
Cephas Thayer.
Eleazer Daniels.
James Lovering.
William Adams.
Daniel Wiley.
Asa Cole.
Joseph Adams.
Orion Mason.
George Harding.
Newell Lovering.
Nathan Jones.
William H. Cary.
Elisha Cutler.
Horatio Mason.
Milton M. Fisher.
Albert Twing.
James Mann.
Nathan C. Pond.
Artemas Brown, M.D.
Clark Partridge.
Joseph C. Lovering.
Elias Metcalf.
Arnold Smith.
Edward Eaton.
James P. Clark.
Simeon Fisher.
William Adams.
Alvin Wight.
A. L. Shaw.
Joel P. Adams.
William Daniels.
George W. Ray.
James H. Ellis.
Wales Kimball.
William H. Temple.
A. N. B. Fuller.
A. S. Harding.
Joseph Bullard.
Willard P. Clark.
David A. Partridge.
Henry S. Partridge.
Moses C. Adams.
Charles F. Daniels.
James M. Daniels.
William Everett.
Edward Fennessy.
George B. Thrasher.
Elihu S. Fuller.

The whole number who have served in the office of selectman is one hundred and eighty-eight persons. Some have served by re-election from two to twenty years.

There appears in the record of town expenses for 1734-35, the following:

"Paid Mr. Salter, of Borston, for half barrel of powder, £10; for one hundred weight of bullets & one hund. flints, £5 15s. To Edward Clark, for bringing ammunition, £5. To Timothy Clark, for bringing powder and bullets, 3s. 6d." Making a total of £16 3s. 6d. Whereas all other expenditures of the town for

that year, exclusive of the minister's salary, but including £2 which was paid for schools and £7 for the building of a pound, were £12 2s. 13d.

In 1730 bears were troublesome in the vicinity of Winthrop Pond. In 1737, Seth Harding was paid one pound for "killing a wild catt." In 1742, nineteen pounds, eleven shillings, and six pence were ordered by the town to be paid for killing eight hundred and seventeen squirrels and six hundred and eighty-four blackbirds. The last deer killed in the region was in 1747, and the last panther made his appearance in 1790.

"The incorporation of the West Precinct by the General Court, Dec. 29, 1748," prepared the way for the organization of the Second Church of Christ in Medway. The first town-meeting held in the West Precinct was in March, 1753.

In March, 1770, the town voted that the inhabitants "will forbear the purchasing of tea and wholly restrain themselves from the use of it, upon which there is a duty laid by the Parliament of Great Britain, and also that they will forbear the purchasing of any goods knowingly, directly or indirectly of any importer . . . until the revenue acts shall be repealed." And a committee was chosen, who recommended to the town "to frown upon all who may endeavor to frustrate the good designs of the above vote, and to deem all who may at any time counteract it no better than enemies to our constitution and banes to the Commonwealth." This recommendation was "unanimously" adopted.

In December of 1773 the selectmen were instructed to withhold their approbation from "inn-holders and retailers of strong liquors in this town from all such persons that shall buy, use, and consume any tea in their homes while subject to duties." In 1774 there were added to the town stock of ammunition "100 pounds of powder, 200 pounds of bullets, and 200 flints." In September of 1774 the town voted to purchase "two iron field-pieces, for better security and defence." Medway was thoroughly patriotic, as seen in various votes adopted at this period.

In the warrant for March meeting in 1776 "His Majesty's name" was omitted for the first time.

The town warrant calling a meeting May, 1776, was issued "in the name of the government of the People of Massachusetts."

Elijah Clark was representative to the General Court of 1776, and instructed as follows: "If the Honorable Continental Congress shall for the safety of the colonies declare them independent of Great Britain, then we will support them in the measure with our lives and fortunes."

In 1780 the expenditures of the town were £92,909 10s. 3d. in the currency of that period, and in 1781 the town voted to pay those "who marched and served in the late alarm in Rhode Island" the sum of twenty-five pounds per day for service.

The tax-list of 1783 fills fourteen manuscript pages on paper eight inches square, contains two hundred and sixteen residents and ninety-eight non-residents; poll-tax, 2s. 6d. The largest real estate tax-payers were Asa P. Richardson, £1 2s. 9d.; Capt. Joseph Lovell, £1 3s. 8d.; and Nathaniel Lovell, £1 8d.

The warrant for 1794 defines the qualifications for voting for State officers to be, a residence within the State one year, age twenty-one years, and an estate of sixty pounds, or an estate yielding an annual income of three pounds; and for town officers the payment of a tax, besides a poll-tax, equal to two-thirds of the poll-tax.

In 1795 Federal money came into use, and the town expenditures recorded in dollars, cents, and mills for the first time. This year the town ordered guide-posts to be set up. The Hartford Turnpike was built and opened for public travel in 1807, but became a public way June 4, 1838, after a corporate existence of thirty years. In 1805, Ezekiel Plympton petitioned the town to grant liberty to owners of land to set out and cultivate various kinds of trees along the highways against their premises, which petition the town voted to dismiss. Mr. Plympton was a hundred years ahead of his generation.

In 1814 the town voted not to send a representative to the Legislature "by reason of the town being at great expense for building Meeting-houses, and also an additional number of poor thrown upon the town."

In 1815 two additional tithingmen were chosen, making the number four for that year, and the following vote was passed:

"Whereas, The profanation of the Lord's Day by many inconsiderate persons has become notorious, and is incompatible with a due regard to the Christian Sabbath, . . . it being the ardent wish of this town that the tithingmen should use their vigilant exertions in order to put a stop to all unnecessary traveling on the Sabbath, and in all things cause the laws for the due observance of the Lord's Day to be duly executed according to the tenor and intent of their solemn oath."

Tithingmen ceased to be chosen in 1845, Samuel Force and Anson F. White being the last incumbents of that office. In 1818 voted to hold town-meetings two out of every three years in East Parish, and one year in West Parish. In 1823 voted to alternate

town-meetings between East and West Parishes. In 1843 voted to hold town-meetings every third year in the Village, which plan is still followed. In 1831 the day of State election was changed to November. In 1867 the town gave names to its public streets.

Ecclesiastical.—The early inhabitants of the territory within the present town of Medway were furnished religious as well as municipal privileges in Medfield of which they were a part. For a period of fifty years their ecclesiastical connections were with the old First Church of Christ in Medfield, of which Rev. John Wilson, Jr., was pastor from 1651 to 1691. As the population increased on the west side of the river Charles, in consideration of the long distance to public worship, there was awakened a strong and general desire to have a meeting-house, and Christian privileges among themselves. This found frequent expression, and the refusal of the town of Medfield to subject themselves to the expense of building a second meeting-house, and of the support of the Gospel on the west side of the Charles River led the inhabitants of that part of the town to determine on and ask the General Court for the establishment of a new town. It was, as they expressed it, "that they and their posterity might more conveniently enjoy Gospel privileges" that the new town of Medway was incorporated, Oct. 25, 1713. For a period of the first forty years much of the business transacted in town-meetings had to do with the matters of the church and the ministry.

The First Church of Christ in Medway was organized Oct. 7, 1714, by the establishment of public worship on the west side of the river Charles. This first service was held "at the house of Peter Adams." The first meeting-house was erected on Bare Hill, and probably dedicated Nov. 20, 1715, the day that Rev. David Deming was ordained the first pastor.

The First Church of Christ.—For the larger part of the period of one hundred and seventy years this has been the only church in the East Parish of the town. It now occupies its fourth meeting-house, and has its ninth pastor. Its pastors have been Rev. David Deming, 1715–22; Nathan Bucknam, 1724–95; Rev. Benjamin Green (colleague), 1788–93; Rev. Luther Wright, 1798–1815; Rev. Luther Bailey, 1816–35; Rev. Sewall Harding, 1837–51; Rev. John O. Means, D.D., 1851–55; Rev. Jacob Roberts, 1856–71; Rev. E. O. Jameson, 1871, the present pastor.

The Second Church of Christ was organized in the West Precinct or New Grant Oct. 4, 1750. The pastors have been Rev. David Thurston, 1752–69; Rev. David Sanford, 1773–1810; Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D., 1814–65; Rev. Stephen Knowlton, 1865–72; Rev.

S. W. Segur, 1873–75; Rev. James M. Bell, 1876, the present pastor.

The First Baptist Church was constituted Nov. 15, 1832, in West Parish or New Grant. The pastors have been Rev. William Bowen, 1833–35; Rev. Aaron Haynes, 1836–40; Rev. David Curtis, 1843–45; Rev. Abner Mason, 1845–47; Rev. E. C. Messenger, 1849–66; Rev. Samuel Brooks, 1866–69; Rev. S. J. Axtell, 1870–78; Rev. John E. Burr, 1878–83; Rev. Benjamin R. Dow, 1884, the present pastor.

The Third Congregational Church was organized Dec. 7, 1836. The pastor was Rev. Luther Bailey, who, after several years of ministration, retired, and the organization became at length entirely extinct.

The Evangelical Congregational Church, of Medway Village, was organized Sept. 7, 1838. The pastors have been Rev. David Sanford, 1838–71; Rev. R. K. Harlow, 1872, the present pastor.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized July 19, 1857, in West Parish, or New Grant. The pastors have been Rev. William Jackson, 1857–58; Rev. M. Tilton, 1859; Rev. Joseph Higgins, 1860–61; Rev. George Whitaker, 1861–63; Rev. T. C. Potter, 1863–65; Rev. C. W. Wilder, 1866; Rev. M. Thayer, 1866; Rev. W. A. Nottage, 1867–68; Rev. W. P. Ray, 1868–71; Rev. William Merrill, 1871–73; Rev. J. R. Cushing, 1873–74; Rev. L. Crowell, 1874–77; Rev. D. N. Richardson, 1877–79; Rev. J. C. Smith, 1879–82; Rev. W. M. Hubbard, 1882, the present pastor.

St. Clair's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1864 at Medway Village. Rev. J. P. Quinlan, pastor.

The Saint Clement's Church was established June, 1865, in the East Parish. The rectors have been Rev. Benjamin F. Cooley, 1865–69; Rev. Charles Kelly, 1870–71. Their church building was burned Feb. 5, 1871, and was not rebuilt. A new church edifice of stone was erected in 1874–80 in Medway Village, called Christ's Church. It was opened for divine service on Christmas evening, 1881, by Rev. John S. Beers, Missionary-at-large in the Diocese of Massachusetts. Jan. 8, 1882, Rev. Samuel Edwards became officiating missionary under the Diocesan Board of Missions, which position he still filled in 1884.

Rockville Chapel was erected in 1876. For many years the First Church of Medway had maintained a Sabbath-school in the village of Rockville, and in 1876 a convenient chapel was erected at the expense of sixteen hundred dollars. In this chapel a Sunday-school meets weekly, and public worship is

held regularly by the pastor of the First Church once a month, and occasionally by other clergymen.

The town of Medway is abundantly provided with churches and religious institutions, which are well supported and prosperous.

Educational.—In 1678 George Fairbanks, Jr., gave one shilling and one bushel of Indian corn and Joseph Daniell gave two shillings sixpence and two bushels of corn as a contribution towards the "new college in Cambridge." This was the first expression of interest in "higher education" made in the town of Medway.

The first appropriation of money on record for educating the children within the territory of the present town of Medway was that made when the town of Medfield voted Oct. 28, 1697, "fifty shillings for schooling children on the west side of Charles River."

The first school-teacher contracted with appears in the following entry upon the record of Medfield, May 4, 1699: "The selectmen agreed with Sergt. Joseph Daniell to take care for the schooling children on the west side of Charles River."

The first school-room was ordered Sept. 13, 1704, when the town of Medfield voted, "The inhabitants of the west side to provide a convenient room for a school this year for such time as shall be needfull."

The first payments made to teachers as recorded were: Feb. 21, 1700, "payd unto peter adams for his wive's Keeping school on that side of the River, it being the full of his Du, 2-9-11." Mrs. Adams was at this time the mother of seven children. March 19, 1700, "payd to Sergt. Joseph Daniel for Keeping a school the year 99 he Dischargin the Town 3 want. 6d." March 29, 1710, "Paid to John Partridge, Sen., for Keeping School on the west side of Charles River one month 1-12-0."

Upon the records of Medway under date of May 13, 1717, it is found that the town "granted four pounds of money to be raised as and put into the minister's rate for to build a pound and keep a scool." The next year two pounds were voted, thirty shillings for a writing school, and ten shillings for a school at "y^e bent of y^e river." Ruth Harding received nine shillings and eight pence, and widow Partridge six shillings and four pence for teaching. In 1726 the town appropriated ten pounds to be divided for the support of the schools in different parts of the town.

In March, 1737, the town of Medway voted to build three school-houses, one in East Parish, one at the Bent, and one in the New Grant.

In 1745 the town granted forty-five pounds to be distributed in different sums to support six schools.

The wages of teachers at this period may be inferred from the record that Samuel Harding was paid three pounds for keeping school seven weeks. In 1760 five schools were maintained, viz., East Parish, Bent, Neck, New Grant, North New Grant: and in 1769 a school on the county line, No. 6, was added.

Until 1805 the selectmen had the supervision of the schools, but that year the limits of the different districts were fixed, and the first school committee chosen, who were Abijah Richardson, M.D., John Ellis, Ezekiel Plympton, Philo Sanford, and Calvin Cutler.

The names of persons who have served on the school committee in order of their election, from 1805 to 1884, are as follows:

Abijah Richardson, M.D.	James Lovering.
John Ellis.	Jasper Daniels.
Ezekiel Plympton.	Nathan Grant.
Philo Sanford.	Joel Partridge.
Calvin Cutler.	Silas Richardson.
Nathan Jones.	Moses Harding.
Amos Turner.	John Bullard.
Aaron Adams.	Amos Bullard.
Rev. David Sanford.	Ralph Mann.
Rev. Luther Wright.	Amos Cutler.
William Green.	Aaron W. Wright.
Eliakim Adams.	Lowell Bullen.
Joseph Lovell.	Warren Lovering, Esq.
Lemuel Daniels.	Royal Southwick.
Abner Morse.	A. L. B. Monroe, M.D.
Theodore Clark.	Abijah R. Wheeler.
Timothy Whiting.	Charles S. Cheever.
Jeremiah Daniels.	Artemas Brown, M.D.
Seneca Barber.	Timothy Walker.
Asa Daniels.	Rev. A. Haynes.
Lyman Tiffany.	A. G. Cheever.
Thaddeus Lovering.	Wales Kimball.
Sylvanus Adams.	Rev. Sewall Harding.
Luther Metcalf.	Daniel Wiley.
Aaron Rockwood.	Rev. David Sanford.
Joseph L. Richardson.	Anson Daniels.
Elihu Partridge.	Milton M. Fisher.
John Harding.	Rev. John O. Means.
Rev. Jacob Ide.	Rev. C. C. Messenger.
Ralph Bullard.	George L. Cary.
Timothy Hammond.	Andrew Washburn.
Reuben Hill.	Rev. Alexis W. Ide.
Joel Hunt.	Asa Hixon.
Rev. Luther Bailey.	Willard P. Clark.
Sabin Daniels.	Rev. Jacob Roberts.
Aaron Adams.	Charles H. Deans, Esq.
Dr. Oliver Dean.	Rev. Samuel Brooks.
Christopher Slocum.	H. D. Brown, M.D.
Moses Felt.	John S. Walker.
Eleazer Daniels.	O. A. Mason.
Elisha A. Jones.	Elias T. Fisher.
Calvin Cutler.	Lyman Adams, Jr.
William Felt.	William A. Jenkes.
Isaac Kibbe.	Elbridge Smith.
Sewall Sanford.	Rev. Seth J. Axtell.
Ezra Richardson.	Marcellus A. Woodward.
Luther Metcalf, Jr.	Henry W. Daniels.
Lemuel Clark.	Rev. E. O. Jameson.

Aaron Brigham.
J. Warren Clark.
Waldo B. Hixon.
Charles F. Daniels.
Charles A. Bigelow.
Edmund A. Clark.
E. A. Daniels, M.D.
Rev. E. N. Hidden.
Frederic Swarman.
George E. Sanderson.

Elijah B. Daniels.
Charles A. Bemis, M.D.
George B. Towle, A.M.
Dr. John S. Falsom.
George E. Pond.
Charles C. Lawrence.
George W. Follansbee.
Charles S. Philbrick.
Henry S. Partridge.

The whole number being one hundred and sixteen persons. Among these who have served a long series of years were Rev. David Sanford, twenty-two years; Rev. Luther Bailey, twenty-four years; Deacon Anson Daniels, twenty-eight years (and still in office); Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D., thirty years.

The earliest record of a district-school meeting is that of No. 1 District, Feb. 11, 1801. The appropriation of money by the town for schools that year was four hundred dollars. At this district-school meeting it was voted "to have one month's man school" and "to have four months' woman school."

The text-books used in school at the beginning of the century were Pike's Arithmetic, Morse's Geography (with maps), and the American Preceptor. Penmanship received much attention, and the art of making and mending a quill pen was a great accomplishment and a necessary qualification for teaching. In 1816 the village District, No. 7, was formed and a school-house built. In 1873 school-house No. 9 was erected.

In 1830 the first High School was set up in Medway. It was taught at the village first by Abijah R. Baker, from Franklin, Mass., a graduate of that year from Amherst College.

This school was successful and popular for several terms, but was superseded by select and private schools taught at intervals and in different parts of the town. Among the teachers were George P. Smith, afterwards a clergyman in Worcester, and Samuel J. Spaulding, afterwards Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of Newburyport, Mass. In 1831-32, Mr. Daniel Forbes, of Dedham, taught a similar school in the West Parish, and Mr. Daniel J. Poor in 1838. The higher academic studies were pursued in these schools.

In 1851 the town conformed to the law of the State and established a high school, which has been maintained ever since at the expense of the town. In 1869 the district system was abolished and the school committee increased to nine members. The high school, from 1851 to 1855, was rotary: one term yearly at each of the three villages; then from 1855 to 1879 it was distributed into three high and grammar schools, one in each village, but

in 1879 the Medway High School became permanently located in Medway Village, pupils being transported at the expense of the town. This school for two years has been under the charge of George H. Rockwood, A.M., as principal, with a lady assistant, Miss Sarah E. Haskell. There is a large attendance, and the school takes high rank for the facilities it affords for pursuing Higher English and Classical studies. In 1883 a class of thirteen graduated, some of whom entered the best New England colleges without condition.

St. Clement's school was established, in 1868, in connection with the St. Clement's Church in the East Parish. This school was for the education of boys. It had a history of a few terms of marked prosperity, but in 1870, the buildings being burned, it was discontinued.

The town of Medway has advanced in its appropriations for schools from four pounds, "for building a pound and teaching a school," or two pounds for schooling the children in 1717, to some nine thousand dollars for schools and school incidentals in 1883. Instead of one school and one teacher, there are eighteen schools, with twenty teachers, including a High School not surpassed in this region, and graded schools of a high order. The town provides liberally: books, supplies, and everything to equip and run her public schools with success. In 1883 the town adopted the plan of providing school-books free of expense to all the pupils except those in the High School. The school board consists of nine members, the superintendence, employment of teachers, and general management of the schools being in charge of a sub-committee.

The educational facilities of the town are supplemented by two public libraries: the East Medway Circulating Library and the Dean Public Library. The Dean Library Association was incorporated March 3, 1860. By the munificence of the late Dr. Dean they have a capital of about five thousand dollars, the income of which goes to support the Dean Public Library, which has some twenty-five hundred volumes. This library is accommodated with a convenient room in Sanford Hall.

Sanford Hall was erected, 1872, at a cost of about sixteen thousand dollars, in Medway Village. It was dedicated Dec. 31, 1872, by appropriate services, and named for the largest donor to its building fund, Milton A. Sanford, Esq., of New York, but a native of Medway.

Theodore W. Fisher, M.D., of Boston, son of Hon. M. M. Fisher, of Medway, gave an historical address on the occasion, and Rev. R. K. Harlow made the

address of dedication. The lower story of the building is occupied by stores and the Dean Public Library. The second story is devoted to a public hall, with convenient anterooms. The third story is devoted to several smaller halls used for various purposes.

Partridge Hall was erected in 1876, in East Medway, by the enterprise of one of the active citizens of the place, whose name it bears.

Numerous organizations in the town, such as fire-companies, Lodges of Masons and Odd-Fellows, East Medway Improvement Society, and Patrons of Industry, co-operate to render the population intelligent, social, and thriving.

Industrial.—Medway has always been somewhat largely an agricultural town, farming being the occupation of the people outside of the village centres.

The small water-power within the limits of the town has been utilized, and in later years supplemented with steam. A variety of manufactures have been produced. Hardly had a settlement on the west side of the river Charles been commenced, when we find the town of Medfield making a grant in 1659 to Robert Hinsdell of "forty-six acres lying on the other side of Boggastow Brook," in payment for "the bell" with which he had provided the town for their church. And very soon, 1663, Boggastow mill-dam is mentioned, and in 1665, Robert Hinsdell's mill was a fact. This first mill was doubtless for grinding corn. Mr. Hinsdell sold it in 1669 to Peter Woodward, and it was burned by the Indians sometime prior to 1676, but probably rebuilt, as Hinsdell's mill is mentioned in 1677. In 1680, Medfield voted to grant fifty acres of land to encourage the building of a mill on Charles River, and to exempt the mill from taxes for seven years. This proposal was accepted, and the first mill at the Bent, now Rockville, was built by the following owners:

John Metcalf, Sr., John Partridge, Sr., Samuel Morse, Edward Adams, Joseph Allen, John Metcalf, Jr., Nathaniel Allen, George Barber, Ephraim Wight, Samuel Barber, John Plympton, and Benjamin Wheelock. This mill was burned prior to 1685, and "Gamaliel Hinsdell was appointed by the selectmen to prosecute John Sunchamaug, an Indian, upon suspicion of firing the new mill." How soon this mill was rebuilt is not known. But Feb. 7, 1687, the town granted to Joseph Daniell "the stream of Boggastow Brook, so far as it shall be needful to the advantage of his mill, and not damage the proprietors on said brook, provided he maintains a good mill on said stream, for the supply of the town." The following year they gave him leave "to land a dam on

the common land on the brook," and "to flow the common land so far as shall be convenient for a mill at all times forever." Joseph Daniell had become the proprietor of the old mill site, "the place where Peter Woodward's stood," for he gave it to his son in 1693. This mill site is thus described: "The land where the old mill stood being two acres more or less, a highway to pass through the same." This was the site of the Hinsdell mill which was burned by the Indians. In later times it was known as Bullard's mill, afterwards as Fisher's mill, then as Partridge's mill, and was at last purchased by M. H. Collins, Esq., and removed to make way for straightening the highway, so that the road now passes over the spot first selected for the erection of a mill by Robert Hinsdell, on the west side of the Charles. At just what date the mill further up the Boggastow Brook, known as Daniell's mill, was built is not known. But Joseph Daniell, Jr., built a saw-mill there, and the property was held in the Daniel's name until recent date, although no mill has been there for some years, the last Daniels proprietor being Cyrus Daniels, whose grandfather, Moses Daniels, was drowned in 1800 in the flume while shutting the gate. The mills on the Charles River were as follows: one near where the mill of George Barber and others was built, known as the Richardson and Ellis' mill, not far from the site of the present factories in Rockville; Whiting's mill, near Medway Village not far from the New Sanford Mill. There were Cutler's mill on Chicken Brook, on the road to Holliston, and another mill on the same stream near its junction with the Charles River, a site occupied in later times by Campbell's paper-factory. Among the earliest cotton-mills in the State was the "Medway Cotton Manufactory," located upon the site of the old saw- and grist-mill, erected by Nathaniel Whiting on the Charles River, at a point near Medway Village.

It appears that Luther Metcalf, Sr., Philo Sanford, Abijah Richardson, William Felt, Comfort Walker, Nathaniel Miller, and John Blackburn entered into a formal agreement, May 14, 1805, as associates "for the purpose of carding and spinning and manufacturing cotton in all its various branches." John Blackburn was a practical manufacturer, having been in the employ of Samuel Slater, who was the founder of cotton-mills in this country. The first mill erected was sixty by thirty feet, two stories high. It was completed and went into operation in March, 1807, with machinery to operate eight hundred and twenty spindles. The exact date of the introduction of looms for weaving in this mill is unknown. These associated manufacturers of cotton added Lyman

Tiffany to their number, and were incorporated by the General Court as the Medway Cotton Manufactory, by a special charter approved March 4, 1809. On Sunday, Oct. 20, 1811, this mill was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and running by the close of that year. The new mill erected stood for seventy years. The corporation had for its agent and treasurer Lyman Tiffany from 1809 to 1819, when Dr. Oliver Dean was elected, and served seven years, until 1826. Dr. Dean was succeeded by Luther Metcalf, Jr., who held the position thirty-eight years, until the corporation dissolved, which occurred after the sale of the property in 1864. Soon after it was purchased by William A. Jenckes, of Woonsocket, and for fifteen years operated in the manufacture of flax, under the name of Medway Flax Company. Aug. 10, 1881, the property was conveyed by Mr. Jenckes to the Sanford Mill Corporation for fifteen thousand dollars. The old mill was sold at auction Aug. 17, 1881, for one dollar and fifty cents, to be removed in ten days. The site is now occupied by a substantial brick building for the manufacture of fine woolen fabrics. It is called the Sanford New Mill.

In 1837 there were running two thousand four hundred spindles, and the production of cotton goods was nearly a half-million of yards, valued at about fifty thousand dollars. The production of woolen goods was some seventy-six thousand yards, valued at seventy-two thousand dollars. There were at that date also manufactured cotton wadding and cotton batting to some extent.

From the cotton-mill of Medway, it is said, "graduated many of the men who were to lay the foundations of Lowell, Manchester, and other manufacturing places, and build for themselves colossal fortunes."

The manufacture of boots and shoes has been for more than fifty years the prominent business of the town. In 1837 this industry employed about three hundred persons, the production that year being forty thousand pairs of boots and about a hundred thousand pairs of shoes, valued at nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The manufacture of boots has largely superseded that of shoes, and the business now gives employment to four hundred persons, and the annual production exceeds a million of dollars.

The straw braid and bonnet industry commenced in Medway about the year 1800. The braiding of straw was carried on in families and exchanged at the stores for goods. About 1810, Capt. William Felt commenced to manufacture it into bonnets. In 1830 the weaving of imported straw was introduced. In 1840, Hon. M. M. Fisher established straw goods manufacturing, which has continued in operation and

has been an important industry of the town. In 1837 there were manufactured more than thirty thousand straw bonnets, valued at forty thousand dollars. The value of straw goods manufactured in 1874 was nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

There have been and are various other industrial interests in the town. One of the oldest church-bell foundries in the country was established in East Medway in 1815, by Maj. George Holbrook, and for many years Holbrook's bells from thousands of church steeples from Maine to Texas have summoned the people to worship. In the same part of Medway, clocks, church organs, and organ pipes have been manufactured for some years. Messrs. Ware, organ-pipe manufacturers, made the pipes for the great organ in the Colliseum building, Boston, at the time of the Jubilee. E. L. Holbrook, Esq., still carries on the manufacture of church organs of a very superior quality, being himself a practical musician of rare gifts. There are several corn-canning establishments; one of the largest is that of the late James La Croix, Esq.

There are manufactured awls, boxes, mallets, monuments, paper wrapping, bricks, and other products to a considerable extent.

Military.—*The Revolutionary Period.*—The town of Medway as early as 1765 expressed anxiety and the spirit of patriotic resistance of British oppression by giving instructions to her representative, Elisha Adams, of that year, and by various acts in the next ten ensuing years declarative of her full sympathy with the colonists in their opposition to the encroachments on the liberties of the people. In January, 1775, the town voted thirty pounds "to encourage the enlisting of a number of able-bodied men to the number of one-quarter of the military soldiers to complete and hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice." These were called "minute-men."

The following names appear as those who had endured sufferings and hardships in the Continental service of 1776-77:

Lieut. Joshua Gould.	John Barber.
Joshua Bullard.	Seth Mann.
Joseph Clark.	Jesse Richardson.
Jonas Brick.	Paul Holbrook.
Jedediah Phillips.	Joshua Morse.
David Hagur.	Abial Pratt.
Simpson Jones.	Ichabod Hawes, Jr.
Joel Morse.	Samuel Partridge.
Jonathan Graves.	James Barber.
John Hill.	John Allen.
Jotham Ellis.	

A full list of those who served in the army of the Revolution from the town of Medway cannot be given,

but she did her full share in creating a patriotic sentiment, in fighting the battles, and in enduring the hardships of the Revolutionary period.

The War of 1812.—Medway furnished soldiers to vindicate the national rights and resist British encroachments.

The War of the Union.—In the late war the record of Medway will compare favorably with that of any town in the old Bay State, both in furnishing men, money, and in works of beneficence to relieve the sufferings of sick and disabled soldiers. The town took action as early as 1862 to have prepared a careful record of her soldiers. This action antedated by nearly a year that of the Commonwealth, and it may have been the first action of the kind taken within the State. As a result, the town of Medway has a brief biographical sketch of all her Union soldiers. The whole number of soldiers sent into the field under the various calls of the President was three hundred and eighty-four. The whole number of different men sent was three hundred and sixty-nine.

The following are the names of two hundred and fifty-eight Union soldiers, residents of Medway, who served in the war of the Union, 1861–65:

Milton S. Adams.
Sidney W. Allen.
Daniel Ackley.
Stephen P. Adams.
George W. Adams.
William Adams.
Erastus Adams.
Charles A. Adams.
Calvin Adams.
Eliakim A. J. Adams.
George H. Allen.
William O. Andrews.
George H. Andrews.
Alfred Ashton.
Albert A. Ballou.
George W. Bancroft.
Newell Barber.
George W. Ballou.
Adin P. Blake.
George F. Browne.
Henry W. Brown, M.D.
Aaron Browne.
Robert W. Brown.
Edmund M. Bullen.
Albert E. Bullard.
Lewis Buffum.
George W. Bullard.
Joel P. Bullard.
Charles E. Burr.
John W. Cass.
Charles E. Carey.
Alfred A. Carey.
Samuel B. Carey.
John Carr.
Timothy Coughlin.

Charles H. Cole.
D. Frank Covell.
John Coad.
Albert H. Clark.
David A. Clark.
Edmund Clark.
Lieut. Charles Clark.
James Warren Clark.
Sewall J. Clark.
Albert L. Clark.
Warren A. Clark.
Asa Clark.
Charles S. Clark.
Joseph C. Clifford.
William Hiram Chace.
Alex. Metcalf Cushing.
Charles E. Cummings.
Frederick F. Clark.
William B. Clark.
Alfred Clifford.
William D. Daniels.
William A. Daniels.
Charles H. Daniels.
Henry J. Daniels.
Henry R. Dain.
Alonzo M. Dain.
Davis S. Darling.
Jesse Darling.
Edwin S. Davis.
Francis T. Dodge.
Charles M. Disper.
Alonzo Dunton.
Shubael E. Dunbar.
William H. Dunbar.
Amos A. Dugan.

Charles H. Everett.
George B. Everett.
John M. Fales.
Albert F. Fales.
James E. Fales.
Frank L. Fisher.
George H. Fisher.
Lewis L. Fisher.
Willard P. Fisher.
Theodore W. Fisher, M.D.
Emmons Force.
Silas Force.
Julius A. Fitts.
Thomas Flaherty.
James Blake Flaherty.
Charles F. Fuller.
Amos L. Fuller.
George A. Fuller.
Michael Fitzgerald.
James Fitzgerald.
George Edmund Fuller.
James A. Gale, M.D.
James M. Grant.
Frank S. Grant.
Edwin A. Grant.
Harrison G. O. Grant.
George O. Grant.
John Gormly.
Charles A. Grant.
Isaac C. Greenwood.
John T. Greenwood.
George E. Greenwood.
George H. Greenwood.
Joseph A. Greenwood.
John Glancy.
John P. Green.
Patrick Gallagher.
Charles Grant.
Peter Harrington.
Thomas J. Harrington.
Edward P. Hart.
William Hawes.
William C. Hawes.
John Harney.
Addison T. Hastings.
George B. Hardy.
Michael Hart.
Daniel Hammond.
John Henry.
James H. Heaton.
Edmund W. Hill.
Alonzo Hixon.
Moses Hill.
John Higgins.
George H. Hixon.
Egbert Oswell Hixon.
Edward Hogan.
Albert C. Houghton.
Alvin W. Houghton.
Dennis Hosmer.
Edwin H. Hosmer.
John G. Hosmer.
Edwin H. Holbrook.
George H. Ide.
Edmund A. Jones.
Charles C. Kimball.
Frank W. Kimball.
George H. Kingsbury.
Charles G. Kingsbury.
Frank Kaney.
Horatio T. Leonard.
James E. Lawrence.
William Lilley.
Albert W. Mann.
Frank V. Mann.
James B. May.
Edward A. May.
George W. Mahr.
William M. Martin.
Peter Mann.
Charles Magorty.
Thomas H. Matthews.
William F. Merritt.
Lewis L. Miller.
James Mitchell.
James S. Mitchell.
Milton H. Morse.
Amos B. Morse.
Robert T. Morse.
Frederic D. Morse.
Eleazer Morse.
Alex. L. B. Monroe, M.D.
F. L. B. Monroe, M.D.
Daniel Mondon.
James McCowen.
Gilbert McCullom.
Daniel McAlwey.
James McLaughlin.
Richard B. McElroy.
George L. Meyer.
William D. Newland.
George G. Nourse.
John Nolan.
William A. Nolan.
John Nolan, Jr.
Michael O'Donnell.
John O'Hara.
William R. Parsons.
David A. Partridge.
Warren J. Partridge.
William S. Partridge.
George V. Partridge.
George E. Pettis.
William H. Pettis.
George Otis Pond.
Edwin C. Pond.
Edwin D. Pond.
George E. Pond.
Oscar A. Pond.
Elmer H. Pond.
Jonathan Pitcher.
Ezra Pierson.
John A. Pierce.
Asa D. Prescott.
Franklin Proctor.
Stephen F. Purdy.
Martin W. Phipps.
George H. Read.
Benjamin F. Remick.
Timothy Reardon.
Patrick Regan.
Addison W. Richardson.

Henry S. Richardson.
 Henry H. Rich.
 Emory Richardson.
 George S. Rice.
 James G. Richards.
 Thomas Rollins.
 Henry M. Rockwood.
 Brougham Roberts.
 Michael Slaven.
 Chandler W. Sanders.
 George S. Sandford.
 John Scott.
 Michael Schofield.
 George F. Simpson.
 William Smith.
 Edmond J. Smith.
 John F. Stratton.
 George Herbert Stratton.
 Henry L. Snell.
 Herman S. Sparrow.
 Phillip O. Sparrow.
 Frederic Swarman.
 John H. Swarman.
 Lewis A. Treen.
 John S. Treen.
 William H. Turner.
 Lucius M. Turner.
 William H. Thomas.

Benjamin C. Tinkham.
 Charles H. Torrey.
 John Tevlin.
 Jeremiah Vose.
 Albert Vallet.
 Albert L. Vallet.
 John H. Vallet.
 George C. Webber.
 J. Welch, *alias* J. Blake.
 George H. Williams.
 Allen T. Williams.
 Horace J. Wilmarth.
 John Willey.
 Charles E. Williams.
 Albert H. Wiley.
 Charles Whitney.
 Henry Wheat.
 Alfred C. Wheat.
 James Whitcomb.
 Charles E. Whitney.
 George W. Whitney.
 Lewis Wheeler.
 Henry A. Wood.
 Daniel S. Woodman.
 Emory Wood.
 Samuel P. White.
 Robert O. Young.
 Orson D. Young.

Miscellaneous.—There are four Post-offices in Medway. The first Post-office was established in Medway village in the spring of 1803. Capt. William Felt was appointed the first Postmaster. His first quarterly return was made July 1, 1803, Gideon Granger being Postmaster-General. The office was kept in Capt. Felt's store, which stood near the present residence of Mrs. Hathon. The mail was carried by a post-rider, who went over the route once a week. The postage was from six to twenty-five cents per letter, according to the distance carried. At this date there were less than thirteen hundred post-offices in the whole country. The successors of Capt. William Felt, as postmasters in this office, have been Warren Lovering, Esq., Sewall Sanford, James B. Wilson, Clark Partridge, Samuel W. Metcalf, Collins Hathon, O. A. Mason, and, since 1864, H. E. Mason, the present incumbent. The office has been kept in Sanford Hall since 1873.

The second post-office was established in East Medway March 17, 1819. Timothy Hammond, Esq., was appointed the first Postmaster, and the office was kept in the house of Adam Bullard, late residence of James La Croix, Esq. The successors of Timothy Hammond, Esq., have been Nathan Jones, George Holbrook, Deacon Milton Daniels, Mrs. Mariam Daniels, and George B. Fisher, who was appointed in 1877, and is the present incumbent. The office has been in Partridge Hall since 1876.

The third post-office was established Sept. 19, 1834,

in West Medway. The first Postmaster in this office was Olney Foristall, and the office was kept in the house, then a hotel, but now the residence of James Coombs, Esq. Mr. Foristall has been succeeded by Simeon Fuller, Deacon Daniel Wiley, Levi P. Colburn, Stephen Partridge, Jason Smith, Gilbert Nourse, John Cushing, Lewis Clark, J. N. Tourtellotte, Mrs. Mary A. Tourtellotte, and Vincent Moses, the present incumbent.

The fourth post-office in Medway was established Feb. 23, 1838, in Rockville. Deacon Timothy Walker was appointed the first Postmaster. His successors have been Eliab B. Blake, John S. Walker, Erastus H. Tyler, and Frederic Swarman, the present incumbent.

The following persons have received appointment to the office of Justice of the Peace by the Governor and Council, in the order in which their names occur. The first received appointment in 1736:

Edward Clark.	Clark Partridge.
Elijah Clark.	Charles H. Fitts.
Jonathan Adams.	William B. Boyd.
Abijah Richardson, M.D.	William H. Cary.
Joseph Lovell.	Asa M. B. Fuller.
Eliakim Adams.	Alpheus C. Grant.
Aaron Adams.	Austin S. Cushman.
John Ellis, Jr.	John S. Smith.
Abner Morse.	James P. Clark.
John Richardson.	Charles H. Deans.
Timothy Hammond.	Wales Kimball.
Amos Turner.	Abram S. Harding.
Joseph L. Richardson.	Charles B. Whitney.
William Felt.	W. H. Temple.
Thaddeus Lovering.	William Daniels.
Luther Metcalf.	Amos H. Boyd.
Warren Lovering.	Willard P. Clark.
Levi Adams.	Addison P. Thayer.
Luther Metcalf, Jr.	Edward Eaton.
Christopher Slocum.	Marcellus A. Woodward.
James Lovering.	George P. Metcalf.
Joseph Adams.	Alexander Fairbanks.
Nathan Jones.	Joel E. Hunt.
Joel Hunt.	Orion A. Mason.
Artemas Brown.	Erastus H. Tyler.
Elisha Cutler.	Israel P. Quimby.
John P. Jones.	David A. Partridge.
Horatio Mason.	James H. Ellis.
Milton M. Fisher.	Frederick L. Fisher.
Seneca Barber.	

Of the above, John Ellis, Jr., was Associate Justice of the County Court of Sessions.

Joseph L. Richardson and Luther Metcalf, Jr., were Justices of the Quorum; Warren Lovering and Milton M. Fisher were Justices of the Peace and Quorum for the whole State; Asa M. B. Fuller and Charles H. Deans were Trial Justices; and Milton M. Fisher was Notary Public.

Joseph Ware was appointed Coroner in 1794. His



Mr. H. Sanford.

successors have been Ralph Bullard, Zachariah Lovell, and Valentine Coombs.

In 1877 Charles A. Bemis, M.D., was appointed Medical Examiner.

Cemeteries, 1700-1884.—The town of Medfield, March 4, 1700, "voted that the inhabitants on the west side of Charles River shall have two acres of land for a burying-place where they and a committee chosen by the selectmen for that end shall order it in any of the Town commons there." It does not appear that this ground was laid out until Medway was incorporated, but burials were made in the Medfield burying-ground and in that of the south part of Sherborn. We find, however, that at a meeting of the legal voters of the town of Medway, held Oct. 29, 1714, at the house of Peter Adams, of which Theophilus Clark was the moderator, it was "voted, that the burying place should be upon Bare Hill, sum where within forty Rods of the meeting-house," and a "commity was chosen by the vote of the Town to joynt with the commity y^t Medfield have chose to lay out a burying place, who are, Cpt. George Fairbanks and Zackri Partridge and John Richardson."

This cemetery was the first and only one in the town for some years. It has been enlarged and beautified, and is still used by the people of the East Parish as the burial-place of the dead.

The second cemetery laid out was in the West Precinct, probably about the time of the erection of the first church in 1750. It was located near the church, as was customary in those days, and has been greatly enlarged and improved.

Oakland Cemetery is a third place of burial located near Medway Village. This is a beautiful spot, and was appropriately consecrated to its sacred purposes by a service held June 20, 1865. The Scriptures were read by Rev. David Sanford, the prayer was offered by Rev. Jacob Lee, D.D., and an address made by Rev. Jacob Roberts.

The first burial in these newly-consecrated grounds was that of Mrs. Mary Darling, who died Oct. 26, 1865, at the age of one hundred and two years, five months, and ten days. At a little distance from Oakland Cemetery in 1876 was laid out the Catholic Cemetery.

Many quaint inscriptions are to be found on the older gravestones in the East and West Parish cemeteries. On the gravestone of one, Phineas Allen, is found the following inscription :

*"Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I ;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare to die and follow me."*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MILTON HOLBROOK SANFORD.

Milton Holbrook Sanford, the oldest child of Sewall and Edena (Holbrook) Sanford, was born in Medway, Mass., Aug. 29, 1813.

He inherited eminent ancestral respectability from both parents, his father being a grandson of the eloquent and well-known divine, the Rev. David Sanford, for thirty-seven years pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Medway, and his mother a descendant of the sixth generation from Thomas Holbrooke, of Broudway, England, who sailed from Weymouth, England, March 20, 1635, with his family and one hundred other emigrants, bound for New England. He settled in Weymouth, Mass., from whence his worthy posterity have gone out into all the land.

The boy Milton early exhibited traits that were prophetic of his future. He was self-reliant, courageous, generous, and frank, a champion in all athletic sports and contests. His education, beyond that afforded by the schools of his native village, was obtained at a military school (taught by Capt. Alden Partridge) in Middletown, Conn., and subsequently at the academies in Bradford and Andover, Mass.

When seventeen years of age his school-life was terminated by the death of his father, the management of whose extensive and varied business was intrusted to him, a trust that he very successfully discharged, as the agent of the estate, until experience made him competent to assume the business as principal.

After a successful career in Medway, he disposed of his business there and removed to Boston, where he opened an office for the sale of Southern products. This enterprise gave him acquaintance at the South, and prepared the way for the extensive business operations which he subsequently carried on in that section. Leasing a mill in Canton, Mass., he commenced the manufacture of a strong cotton fabric, much in use on the plantations of the South. After working this mill for ten years, his need of better facilities induced him to buy a mill property in Southborough, Mass., where he erected a substantial and adequate factory. His success in this enterprise was exceptional. By a process of which he held the monopoly he utilized the fibre of jute for the manufacture of plantation cloth, which sold readily, and at a handsome profit.

His business at Cordaville was very profitable, and during the ten years preceding the civil war the bulk of his large wealth was accumulated.

As a business man, Mr. Sanford possessed those qualities that compel success. Coupled with a sagacity that discovered, as by intuition, the right thing to do, and the right method of doing it, was an energy and determination that obstacles only intensified. In practical common sense, self-reliance, and will-power he was always conspicuous.

When he built his mill at Southborough he changed the location of the dam, against the protests of many advisers, but the result, in the increase of the head and fall of water, fully justified his action.

After the destruction of this mill by fire, two or three years later, he pushed the work of rebuilding with such energy that in one hundred and twenty-one working days the second mill was weaving cloth.

On the election of Mr. Lincoln as President, the defiant attitude of the South convinced Mr. Sanford that war was inevitable, and in spite of the incredulity of his contemporaries, he protected himself by turning the paper of his Southern customers, of which he held a large amount, into cotton. He thus escaped heavy losses, and was enabled to continue running his mill long after similar factories had suspended.

Subsequently his mill lay idle for two years, during which period, with characteristic generosity, he supported the families of his operatives. He then changed his machinery, and commenced the manufacture of blankets for the United States army.

At the close of the war Mr. Sanford sold out his mill property, and, having an independent fortune, decided to gratify a taste that he always had for blooded horses. It was his ambition to produce an American horse that would compete, in endurance and speed, with foreign blooded racers. He accordingly purchased a tract of land near Paterson, N. J., and established there the Preakness stud, which has become famous for its breeding record.

To secure a soil and climate better adapted to his purposes, he disposed of his property in Paterson and purchased a valuable tract of land in Lexington, Ky., where he established the North Elkhorn stud, now Elmendorf. Mr. Sanford won many important races on the American turf, and bred some horses that have made a creditable record.

In 1881 he sold out his stock-farm, owing to increasing infirmity, and limited his business cares to the management of his large property.

Mr. Sanford was twice married; in 1836 to Miss Anna T. Davenport, daughter of Benjamin Davenport, of Mendon, Mass., by whom he had one child,—a daughter. In 1838 mother and child both died within a few days of each other, the latter being less than a year old, a bereavement whose shadow lingered

long over Mr. Sanford's heart. In 1846 he married Miss Cordelia Riddle, of Boston, who still (1884) survives him.

The welfare of his native village was always a matter of interest to him, and he has given many substantial evidences of his loyalty. As a young man, he was active in the formation of the parish associated with the Third Evangelical Congregational Church, and in the erection of its house of worship. This church and parish, over which his uncle, the Rev. David Sanford (2d), was for thirty-five years pastor, received frequent tokens of his continued interest. Its organ was his gift. He was the largest contributor to the expense of remodeling its house of worship in 1874. Six years later he paid the entire cost of inclosing its grounds with a granite curb, surmounted by a substantial wrought-iron fence.

By his generous aid the capacious building that bears the family name (Sanford Hall), was erected in 1872.

Water-pipes, connecting with pumps at the mills, were laid at his expense through the most exposed portion of the village street, as a protection from fire, and for the irrigation of the church grounds. He also paid for inclosing the lawn fronting the Catholic Church with a substantial granite curbing.

Two years previous to his death he responded to a memorial from leading citizens, who were desirous of increasing the business of the town, by subscribing forty thousand dollars for the incorporation of a stock company for the manufacture of cassimeres, a project which he had the pleasure of seeing realized in a substantial and thoroughly equipped brick mill, in successful operation. Thus he has set up his memorial, not only in the adornment of his native village, but in its increased business activity and well-being.

It was not by reason of his eminent business capacity and energy, his skill and success in conducting the various enterprises he originated, or his large wealth that Mr. Sanford impressed his personality with most emphasis and permanence upon his kindred and friends, but rather by the nobility of his nature, the quick response of his sympathies, the hearty liberality of his ministrations, the steadfast loyalty of his friendships. These are the characteristics most conspicuous to the thought of those who knew him best. To his family he was the ideal of chivalric kindness, always the safe and interested adviser, the able and generous helper.

His liberality was not confined within the limits of his friendships, but reached and blessed the needs of the comparative stranger. Those for whom he has smoothed the rough ways of life are a multitude, and



W. H. Fisher

embrace beneficiaries of numerous and diverse needs. Among them are the aged servants of God, whose years of waiting were blessed with many comforts through his thoughtfulness; the homeless unfortunate, for whom he provided a home; the widow and the fatherless, to whom he was as a defense; the earnest student, anxious and troubled by the question how his school expenses are to be met, for whom he solved the problem by a signature,—his helpful aid all the more grateful for the modesty and secrecy with which it was tendered.

Even on his dying bed this "law of kindness that was in his heart" laid on him still its sweet constraint, so that to strangers, who were fellow-sufferers on beds of pain, he sent delicacies that he had enjoyed, in token of his sympathy and desire to help.

The poet's declaration seems to have furnished his life its motto and inspiration,—

"'Tis worth a wise man's best of life,
'Tis worth a thousand years of strife,
If thou canst lessen but by one
The countless ills beneath the sun."

During the last years of his life he suffered from physical infirmities, which increased until they conquered even his resolute will, and after weeks of much pain and weakness he quietly passed away, in his summer home at Newport, R. I., Aug. 3, 1883. His body was brought to his boyhood home, and after a simple service in the village church, was laid to rest in the family burial lot, beneath the shadow of the stately monument which he had erected in honor of his ancestors, whose dust shares the same resting-place.

MILTON M. FISHER.

Milton M. Fisher, son of Willis and Caroline (Fairbanks) Fisher, was born in Franklin, Mass., Jan. 30, 1811. He is descended on his father's side from two old English families probably having a common ancestor. His grandfather, Joseph Fisher, of Franklin, traced his lineage to Anthony Fisher, of Syleham, Suffolk County, near the borders of Norfolk, England. The line descends from him to his son Anthony, born 1591, who, with his wife and five children, came to America in the Great Puritan Immigration, and settled in Dedham in 1637; and, removing just over the line, was known as Anthony Fisher, Sr., of Dorchester. His second son, Cornelius, born in England, is next in line of descent, who, with Samuel Fisher and eight others, projected a colony in Wollomonopouge, now Wrentham, previous to 1661, and removed from Dedham hither in 1662; thence comes the line to his son

Cornelius, Jr., born February, 1660; thence to Benjamin, born March 6, 1701; thence to Joseph, born Oct. 6, 1741, and to Willis, born July 20, 1783.

His grandfather, Joseph, married Susa Fisher, daughter of Hon. Jabez Fisher, who traced his lineage to Thomas Fisher, who immigrated from Winston, in England, a town near Syleham, with his wife and three children, and settled first in Cambridge in 1634, but removed to Dedham on the arrival of Anthony and others, in 1637, and died in 1638, having contracted to build the first meeting-house in Dedham. This line comes next to Samuel, born in England, who was one of the original colony at Wrentham, and deacon of the first church, and a member of the General Court; thence to his son Ebenezer, born Dec. 20, 1670; thence to Hon. Jabez, born Nov. 19, 1717, who settled on territory now Franklin; thence to Susa, who married Joseph, thus uniting the line of Thomas to that of Anthony,—coming to Willis, father of Milton. On the side of his mother, Caroline Fairbanks, his descent is traced from Jonathan Fairbanks, of Somerby, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, who with his wife and six children came to America and settled in Dedham previous to 1664; thence the line is through John, first, second, and third, to Asa first, and second, to Caroline, who married Willis Fisher, and inherited and lived upon a part of the large landed estate acquired by the third John, and now comprising several farms in South Franklin. The ancestors of Mr. Fisher both in this country and in England have for centuries held a good position in the great middle class of society.

The Fisher coat of arms used in this country by Joshua Fisher, Sr., of Medfield, and Capt. Ebenezer Fisher, of Dedham, is the same as described in the history of Norfolk County in England, with notices of Richard and Edward Fisher, "Gentlemen;" Richard Fisher, chaplain, 1442; John Fyshere, 1449, burgess of Thetford; Rev. William Fisher, "a Public Benefactor;" and of Mrs. Maiy Fisher, "who died and went to Heaven in a hurricane." The arms are a common shield bearing upon its face a fish (in English, a dolphin; in French, dauphin "embossed") with the crest of an eagle, and without any known motto. A "crown" rested on the face of the shield over and above the dolphin, and an eagle on top of the shield as the "crest." These arms are known to be identical with those of the Dauphine of France, heir apparent to the throne. These arms originally were those of the Count of Dauphiny, a French province, who bestowed his title and estates upon the heir apparent. They probably came to England previously through one Osborne la Pêcheur, in English Os-

borne Fisher, one of the Norman French generals of William the Conqueror in 1066, who, after the conquest, received from William, for distinguished services, lands in Bedfordshire, where is now a hamlet called "Fisher," visited some years since by Col. Horace N. Fisher, of Brookline.

It is evident that the Fisher arms are of French origin. The name being derived from a common occupation and found in several languages, may have been a family name in England before the Norman conquest.

Among the many bearing the name in Norfolk County, descendants of the original seventeen and honored by their fellow-citizens, none attained a greater distinction or more justly than the Hon. Jabez Fisher, of Franklin, who, between 1766 and 1799, was in public life, was member of the General Court seven years, senator five, councilor eleven, and one of a committee to exercise executive power in place of the Tory Governor Gage; member of the Provincial Congress during its whole existence, and elected to the Committee of Safety with Gen. Joseph Warren and others for colonial defense in 1775. He was also a delegate to convention to adopt the Constitution of the United States. (See Emmons' Sermons, vol. ii., and Judge Theron Metcalf's article in the *Boston Monthly Magazine*, June, 1826.)

The subject of this notice was educated at a classical school in Medway, taught by Rev. Abijah Baker, D.D., and at Day's Academy, Wrentham, Isaac Perkins preceptor. He entered Amherst College in 1832, in class with Governor Bullock and the Hon. and Rev. Edmund Down, but health failing, he left the next year, devoting some time to travel in the States and Canada. He commenced teaching school at the age of sixteen years, and, teaching a classical school in Randolph in 1832, he prepared in part twenty youths for college, some of whom have been and still are prominent in public life. He began business as a trader upon a small borrowed capital in Franklin in 1835, removed to Westboro' next year, and married Eleanor, the eldest daughter of Hon. Luther Metcalf, of Medway, Aug. 22, 1836. In 1838 he was appointed postmaster in that town, after much opposition, because he was an "Abolitionist." Being indorsed by the local Democratic Committee and others as "honest and capable," and not a fanatic, Amos Kendall, the postmaster-general, for once disappointed the pro-slavery party.

In 1840, removing to Medway, he established there the manufacture of straw goods, and continued the business in partnership with others till 1863. He was deputed by the trade to go to Washington

and readjust the revenue tax with Governor Boutwell upon straw goods.

Retiring from this business in 1863, he established the Medway Insurance Agency, representing a large insurance capital in some thirty companies, his son, Frederick L., being associated with him since 1878.

In 1840 he was elected a deacon of the village church in Medway, giving him a title by which he has been more familiarly known to the public ever since. Being an original pupil in the Franklin Sabbath-school, in 1819, he has been either pupil, teacher, or superintendent in some Sunday-school to the present time. Upon his motion in the Massachusetts Senate in 1859, the first State aid of three thousand dollars was given to the Washingtonian Home in Boston, of which institution he has been a director for many years, and is officially connected with several State and national benevolent organizations.

He has held various municipal offices and public trusts by judicial and executive appointments, such as justice of the peace, quorum and for all the counties notary public, commissioner in railroad matters, and for the division of towns of Danvers and Peabody.

In 1848 was delegate from Norfolk County with Hon. Charles Francis Adams to the Free-Soil National Convention, and in 1850 candidate with him and Judge Wilkinson for senator of the county.

After a protracted and expensive illness of four years he was elected senator (Republican) for Norfolk, West District, in 1859 and 1860, with two sessions in each year. In both terms he resisted successfully by vote and voice the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, and the measure was delayed eight years, much to the benefit of the treasury of Norfolk County. In 1863, perhaps as some recognition for services rendered, he was elected county commissioner, and served till 1872, and for three years as chairman of the board. Two of his returns upon important highways were sharply contested in the Supreme Court, and although a layman they were sustained as legal in every point, and notably in the case from Brookline, in which the returns provided a reservation to Norfolk County of ten thousand dollars, if Brookline were annexed to the county of Suffolk before the highway improvement was completed. A "wise provision," said Judge Gray. He was contemporary with the earliest modern efforts in the temperance and anti-slavery cause, and met with much opposition. While in college, in 1833, he was the first to break silence in the chapel upon the tabooed question of slavery. Reproved by the professor, he was sustained by the faculty, and the dis-

cussion went on until freedom of speech and the views of his essay were fully sustained.

Though failing to graduate from ill health, the trustees in due time conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a delegate to the first anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833; was chairman of committee which perfected the organization of the old Liberty party in the county, visiting all the towns till the ballot-box in all spoke for the party. He addressed many meetings, and wrote many articles for the press upon temperance, slavery, and other topics, and has continued so to do till the present time.

In 1845 he prepared a petition, quite numerously signed, to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the matter of slavery in the churches under the patronage of the board among the Choctaw Indians. Upon this petition Rev. Dr. Wood made a characteristic report, unsatisfactory to anti-slavery Christians, which led, soon after, to the formation of the American Missionary Association, now doing a great work among the freedmen. About this time he assumed and paid a liberal share of the debt of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, and in the late war paid more than enough to procure a substitute. As to local enterprises, in 1846, he settled a difficulty, and so obtained land for a church park, and inclosed it; introduced the question of a high school, consummated in 1851; was first chief engineer of fire department in 1854; one of a committee to appear before the Legislature for railroad, secured after a great struggle and delay, and opened in 1862; obtained charter for the Dean Library in 1860, and is now president of the association. He laid out the Oakland Cemetery, of which he is sole proprietor.

In 1871 he projected the Medway Savings Bank, and has always been its president, and in the same year co-operated in the erection of Sanford Hall building. In 1881 he initiated, at his own cost, measures which secured the successful co-operation and liberal aid of Mr. M. H. Sanford and others in building the Sanford Mills. In the same year he suggested and obtained an appropriation from the town for the publication of a town history, to which he has contributed much material, and is chairman of the committee of publication.

His seventieth anniversary was observed by his fellow-citizens Jan. 31, 1881, in Sanford Hall, and conducted by a committee consisting of William H. Cary, Clark Partridge, A. S. Harding, O. A. Mason, and Rev. R. K. Harlow. The tables were beautifully furnished, and letters received from personal friends, including Governor Claflin, Hon. F. W. Bird, N. F.

Safford, J. White Belcher, Sheriff Thomas, Charles Endicott, Dr. Mortimer Blake, and others. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Spaulding, E. O. Jameson, R. K. Harlow, and others, all complimentary to the personal character and services of the guest of the occasion.

Mr. Safford says, "My acquaintance with him dates back to more than half these 'threescore years and ten,' and during a protracted term of official service I have witnessed his unswerving devotion to the conscientious discharge of his duty as a citizen, his earnest and vigorous thought, his firm yet cautious mind, and as one whose intelligence, fidelity, activities, and examples assuredly merit this public appreciation." Mr. Belcher, one of his old pupils, says, "Some of his pupils now living can recall his faithful teachings and wise counsels which helped to qualify them to fill honorable positions in life. I have long known him as one of the faithful *guardians* in many departments of the interests of Norfolk County." Rev. Mr. Harlow said, "He has made his mark upon more useful enterprises in this community than any other man among us," and Rev. Dr. Spaulding said, "To know him well he must be known in his home-life, as it has been his privilege to know him."

The last lines of the poem for the occasion by Deacon Anson Daniels, entitled "The Garden Beyond the Iron Gate," voiced the common feeling:

"May he who yesterday stepped through the gate
Find the joys that abound in this Garden of fate,
And be cheered by the music that floats from the Shore,
Beyond the dark waters, where life is evermore."

Mr. Fisher has had nine children, four of whom are living. His eldest son, Dr. Theodore W. Fisher, born May 29, 1837, was educated at Andover, East Hampton, and Harvard Medical College; was surgeon of the Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; has officially served the city of Boston for nearly twenty years as physician, and is now superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital. He first married Miss Maria C. Brown, of Medway, who died early, and next married Miss Ella G. Richardson, of Boston. They have two sons, Willis and Edward.

His eldest daughter, Mary Eleanor, born Dec. 5, 1844, educated at Wheaton Seminary and Gannett's Institute, is a teacher of French and German. His next son, Frederick Luther, born Jan. 12, 1853, is a graduate of the Institute of Technology, Boston; began business as a trader; married Miss Caroline P. Lyons, of Boston; has a daughter, Hattie Lyons, and now manages an insurance agency in Boston and Medway. His youngest daughter, Helen Frances, born May

12, 1854, is a graduate of Framingham Normal School, became a teacher, married Walter V. Hawkes, late of Amherst, now of Saugus. They have two children, Milton and Louisa. T. W. F.

JAMES HOVEY SARGENT.

James Hovey Sargent, the son of Nathaniel and Abial H. Sargent, was born in York, Me., in June, 1782. His early life was spent in his native village, where he availed himself of such opportunities for education as the schools of the town afforded.

In his nineteenth year he entered Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at the conclusion of his academic course commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Gilman, a practicing physician in that town.

On the 19th of June, 1806, he was appointed by President Thomas Jefferson, surgeon's mate in the United States army, to take rank from the 6th day of the previous March. He was enrolled on the medical staff of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, in April, 1806, where he remained for the succeeding ten years. Dr. Sargent was married, in 1812, to Miss Fanny Ruggles, of Roxbury, Mass., who died Sept. 13, 1854. They had one child, a daughter,—Frances J. R.,—who married Mr. Anson Bullard, of Medway, and who survives both parents (1884). Dr. Sargent was subsequently stationed at Fort Pickering, Salem, Mass.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.; Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Fort Niagara, Niagara, N. Y. (at which place he resigned his commission in 1846, having completed a term of forty years' continuous service).

He subsequently resided with his daughter at Watertown, Mass., accompanying her when she removed to Medway, Mass., in which place he died in August, 1869, probably the last survivor of those who held commissions in the army when he entered. He was buried in Mount Auburn, the resting-place of the dust of his devoted wife.

Dr. Sargent was a gentleman of the old school, of fine presence, and courtly manners. He was very fond of reading, but confined himself to the best authors. In his old age his mind remained uncommonly active, and his memory continued clear and retentive.

His neighbors and acquaintances in Medway remember his venerable and dignified aspect as he appeared upon their streets and in the village church, of which he was a constant attendant till the infirmities

of extreme old age prevented him. His last years were quietly passed in the society of those who were fitted, by age and kindred tastes, to be his companions, his needs most considerably and untiringly ministered to by his devoted and beloved daughter.

In recognition of his public career, and out of respect to his memory, a post of the Grand Army, formed in Medway in 1882, took his name as its designation,—viz., James H. Sargent Post, G. A. R.

CHAPTER XLV.

WEYMOUTH.¹

BY GILBERT NASH.

Geography—Geology—General History—Weston's Colony—Gorges' Settlement—Hull's Company—Ecclesiastical Troubles—Pequod War—Emigration—Town Government.

Geography.—Weymouth is the most ancient town in the county, and, next to Plymouth, in the commonwealth, and its original boundaries have been preserved without material change until the present time, therefore its lines are the same for any date in its history of two hundred and sixty years. The town borders upon the shore of Boston Harbor, with its centre about thirteen miles southeasterly from Boston and about double that distance northwesterly from Plymouth.

It is above nine miles in extreme length from the Abington line on the south to the shore of the bay on the north, with an average of about seven miles. It lies between Braintree and Holbrook on the west and Hingham on the east, with a width nearly uniform of about two and a half miles. It has a water front on Fore and Back Rivers of eight or nine miles, and its whole area contains between sixteen and seventeen square miles. Of this area a considerable portion is covered by ponds. Great Pond, in the southerly part, is about a mile and one-third in length

¹ This sketch has been compiled largely from original sources, principally the public records of State, county, town, parish, and church; and, brief as it necessarily is, it is the most elaborate account of the town yet offered to the public, no history ever having been undertaken, although the initiatory steps of such a work are in progress. Prominence has been given to the general history and to the churches and schools, as being of public importance and interest, and in most cases the compiler has preferred to give the substance of the records rather than his own statement of the facts. He would also gratefully acknowledge the kind offices of his many friends who have aided him in the collection of material necessary to the prosecution of his work.



James H. Sargent
Lieut. General U. S. A.



and one-third of a mile in width, with a surface of about two hundred and fifty acres. Whitman's Pond, centrally located, is about one-third less in extent than Great Pond, being nearly as long but of very irregular form. Whortlebury Pond, a little south of Whitman's, is small, nearly circular, and about forty rods in diameter. There are but two streams of any importance,—“Mill River,” the outlet to Great Pond, running into Back River, a distance by its course in which it passes through Whitman's Pond, of five or six miles, and “Old Swamp River,” rising in Hingham and flowing into Whitman's Pond, about two and one-half or three miles. These rivers have several very fine water privileges, one of which, that of the East Weymouth Iron Company, has been thought one of the best in the State. There are but two hills of noticeable prominence in the town,—Great Hill, on the shore of the bay, and King Oak Hill, about two miles farther south. From the summits of both are to be seen some of the finest views in the State. There are two inlets making in from the bay, navigable for vessels of considerable size,—Fore River on the north and west, four or five miles in length, and Back River on the northeast, three or four miles long. The extreme northeasterly portion of the town is a long and narrow neck of land extending into the bay for a mile and a half or more, while beyond this, to the north about eighty rods away, lies Grape Island, separated only by the narrow mouth of Back River, and is of an oblong shape, about half a mile in length, and sixty rods in width, while about two hundred rods farther to the north, in the bay, lies another small island, called Sheep Island. Both of these belong to Weymouth, are wholly destitute of trees, and used only for pasturage.

Almost the whole of the south part of the town is an elevated plateau with a light sandy or gravelly soil, capable, with good tillage, of producing fair crops. The surface from this plain commences to fall away with gentle undulations until it reaches the sea. The northern portion has always enjoyed the reputation of containing the best land for cultivation, while only a comparatively small portion of the whole area is unfit for agricultural purposes in consequence of swamp, ledge, or barrenness. Formerly farming was the principal industry, and the larger portion of the population gained their livelihood from the produce of the soil, but during the present century manufactures have increased to such an extent as almost to exterminate the former. On Fore and Back Rivers a large amount of business is done in lumber and coal, while the Old Colony and South Shore Railroads bring in large quantities of grain, flour, and other necessities.

For the first hundred years the town constituted one precinct, but in 1723 it was divided into two, the south being somewhat the larger. Quite recently, for practical and convenient purposes, it has been divided into five wards,—two at the south, one at the east, one at the Landing, and one at the north. Until 1793 Weymouth constituted a part of Suffolk County, but in that year Norfolk County was established and Weymouth made a part of it. It has four post-offices, one in each of the principal villages, with telegraphic and telephone accommodations along the lines of the Old Colony and South Shore Railroads, which cross the town at different points.

Geology.—Weymouth, geologically, is a very ancient town. The solid rock formations date far back in the primitive ages, and its physical history, could it be told in detail, would be extremely interesting. The rock underlying a large portion of the town is closely allied to the famous granite beds of its near neighbor, Quincy, but is less perfectly crystallized. This bed rock is everywhere pierced by veins of amygdaloid trap, often many feet in width. Belonging to a later period are beds of dark slate or shale, extending across the northerly part of the town from Braintree to Hingham, and cropping out upon the surface in huge seams at frequent intervals. These slates contain large quantities of iron pyrites, and are cut by quartz veins in which are found fine crystals. There is also found in North Weymouth another peculiar purplish slate which is full of cavities that seem once to have been filled with organic matter.

After the very early period in which these rocks were formed there comes a great gap in the record of this earth history as written by the pen of Nature, until the glacial or ice period is reached, of which Weymouth bears abundant and very marked testimony. The uncovered ledges are in many places very plainly scarred with the parallel groovings or *striæ*, and the surface is covered with hills of gravel and sand, or strown with bowlders of great variety and of all sizes up to that of an ordinary dwelling-house.

In various parts of the town, particularly that in the north bordering upon Back River, are unusually fine examples of the sharp, linear hills, called horse-backs or kames and glacial plains, both formed by the ice as it melted or retreated towards the pole.

The hilly, rolling surface of Weymouth, especially in the northerly portion, is due partly to the up-turned ledges of granite, and partly to these hills of glacial gravel. But little soil is left upon the rocky, gravelly hills, most of the vegetable *débris* having been washed into the swamps and peat-bogs.

General History.—The history of the town of Weymouth covers a period of two hundred and sixty-one years, and is no less fruitful in important and stirring events than that of any of its contemporaries. The early voyagers were attracted to it by its beautiful and protected situation, shielded from the ocean by the beach and peninsula of Nantasket, and from the Indians by its position between the two rivers, extending far into the bay. Its central location made it also easy of access both by water and land from a large reach of territory, thus rendering it a favorable point for trade with the natives. The wandering fishermen and traders who were ranging the New England coast during the early years of the seventeenth century, soon discovered its value and made it a point of rendezvous. From it they could easily slip out upon the ocean, and from it they could make such excursions upon the land as were necessary in accomplishing their purposes.

The great companies were then looking for the men and the places by whom and where they could carry out their grand schemes, accumulate the fortunes and seize the honors they foresaw already within their grasp; and, not more scrupulous than some of their modern successors, they were not always as careful as to the means by which their purposes were to be accomplished as might be desired. Land was here in abundance, and its rightful owners, if there were any, were few, ignorant, and of no fixed abode. The geography of the coast was not well understood; and it easily happened that conflicts of jurisdiction arose between the various claimants that caused, in after-times, no little vexation and trouble. If the Plymouth and Gorges grants came together the boundary was not well defined, and a fine position near the border, once in possession, might, perhaps be held against future comers. It was at a great distance from the courts that held jurisdiction, and influences might be brought to bear even upon those high in authority that would render the result of a trial anything but certain. Justice was tardy, her eyes liable to partial blindness and her hand held the scales in uncertain poise. Thus the position of things prepared the way for a train of events involving a great deal of disturbance and perplexity, and the result was usually in favor of those holding the most money and home influence.

Such was the condition of affairs during the first quarter of the seventeenth century. The Virginia Company, whose patent covered the southern portion of the English possessions in America, established at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, a colony which commenced a long and severe struggle for existence. In 1614,

the Dutch began a settlement on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson,—an entering-wedge between the two portions of the continent claimed by England,—and seven years later, at the close of the year 1620, the Plymouth Company, after much discussion and bargaining, invited the Pilgrims (then temporarily living in Leyden, in Holland) to embark for the coast of New England, and the colony located at Plymouth, where the resolute members of that community commenced their hand-to-hand conflict with the terrible circumstances against them, and which proved almost too great for their strength.

The Weston Colony.—Thus it was that Mr. Thomas Weston, a merchant of London, who had much to do with the Pilgrims in their negotiations with the Plymouth Company, and with an exalted opinion of the value and future prosperity of the country, conceived the idea of an independent enterprise of similar character, which should unite in itself all the elements of success without cumbering itself with the discouragements that surrounded the other settlement. They would establish a trading-post by men without families which should afterwards grow into a powerful State. Consequently in August, 1622, a company of about sixty able-bodied men, selected—not so much for their special fitness for the work proposed as for their willingness to undertake it—from the migratory population of London, landed from the “Charity” and “Swan,” two small vessels chartered for the purpose, upon the shore of Wessagusset, about twenty-five miles north of Plymouth, inside of the entrance of a capacious bay afterwards known as Boston Harbor. The spot has not been positively identified, but tradition points to the northern shore of Phillips’ Creek, a small inlet of Fore River (or Monaticquot), about three or four miles from its entrance into the bay,—a well-protected, well-wooded and watered spot, and one that promised well for the business proposed.

As might have been expected, this company, with no settled habits of industry and no extraordinary inducements to form them now, not well disposed towards the hard labor and deprivations necessary to the formation of a settlement in a new and rugged country, and without a competent head, soon became disgusted with their enterprise, neglected their means of livelihood, broke over the comparatively friendly relations upon which they had subsisted with the natives, and were soon in great distress. The severity of the winter and their neglect to make provisions for it, in a short time brought them to the point of starvation. Their treatment of their savage neighbors rendered them in the utmost degree distrustful and timid. In

their want of food they sent to their neighbors at Plymouth for supplies, but they, nearly as badly off, could not help them,—thus the fish of the sea, the shell-fish of the beaches, and the nuts and fruits of the forest became their sole food. In their great fear of the Indians they applied to Plymouth for assistance, and that colony sent up Capt. Miles Standish with a file of men, who speedily established order in the death of the principal aggressors. Meanwhile, fully satisfied with their brief experiment of colonial life, the Weston Colony disbanded, going in different directions, and at the opening of the summer of 1623, not one was left upon the spot to claim ownership in the name of the ill-fated company.

Ten of the colony died of famine, two had been killed and one wounded by the savages in their various encounters, and at the close of the spring, after the visit of Capt. Standish, three of their number, the last of the company, were cruelly tortured to death by their Indian neighbors with whom they had sought refuge. After the lapse of more than two and a half centuries it may be possible to form a more favorable estimate of the character of the men who composed this colony than that which has been usually accredited to them. That they were not the utterly depraved set they have been described is very evident. In their intercourse with the Plymouth people they certainly showed a disposition to act fairly. In an expedition made with them under contract to trade with the Indians to the south, in the region of Cape Cod, Mr. Weston's people took their full share of the labor and privation, acting with energy and honorably discharging all their obligations. Even their associates in this enterprise offer no complaints in this respect. When one of their number had shown himself a notorious thief, and had committed serious depredations upon their Indian neighbors, he was given up at their complaint, and, as the sufferers declined to judge the culprit, the colonists proceeded to execute summary justice by hanging him. It may be said that this act was the result of fear, but it is hardly fair to ascribe a dishonorable motive when a better one appears in the exhibition of it. They had not that high moral purpose, neither were they actuated by that strong religious faith that actuated their Pilgrim contemporaries. They were not flying from persecution in their own land to seek a home for themselves and their families where they could enjoy comparative freedom of conscience and life, although at the expense of most of life's comforts. They were men with no families, who undertook the enterprise to earn a living, and, it may be, make a fortune with which to return home. More than this, they were under no competent leadership,

Mr. Weston remaining behind, and his agent, intrusted with the charge of the colony during its early days, dying in a short time. Had they come with families dependent upon them, with the result resting upon their own exertions, the issue might have been different. Their faults seem to have come from the want of proper training with its consequent improvidence, and the lack of a sufficient motive.

Gorges' Settlement.—The natural attractions of Wessagusset did not suffer it to remain long unoccupied, for in the autumn of the same year, 1623, or in the late summer, it is not quite certain which, Capt. Robert Gorges, son of Sir Fernando Gorges, acting under a charter from the Plymouth Company, the Council of New England, came with a company consisting in part at least of families and of character superior to that of those who had preceded them, with the evident intention of forming a permanent settlement. They landed upon the northern part of the town, probably near or upon the spot chosen by the Weston people the year before, thinking undoubtedly that this was covered by the grant which was so indefinitely described as to be easily susceptible of misconstruction. This gave them ten miles of the coast on the northeast side of Massachusetts Bay and extending thirty miles inland. They chose their ten miles evidently to include the entrance of Boston Harbor, and this mistake, if mistake it were, was the cause of much trouble in the future.

The leader of this company is well known in history, but of the men who composed it little has been recorded; even their number is not known, the names of very few mentioned, and those with a great deal of uncertainty. It is, however, a well-ascertained fact that the colony was projected to favor the establishment of the government more firmly on the New England shore, and to prepare a foundation upon which the Episcopacy might rear its future prosperity, and also as an offset to the threatened opposition that might possibly arise from the then insignificant attempt at Plymouth. The project therefore carried upon its face the evidence of ministerial and ecclesiastical favor; hence, it did not meet with much assistance from the Pilgrims, from whom there have come not the most favorable reports. To further the authority of the church and to form a legal basis of future action the colony brought a regular chaplain, or clergyman of the Church of England, in the person of Rev. William Morrell, a man of education and standing, of excellent character, with power sufficient for the purpose intrusted to his care, the establishment of the claims of the church in the wilderness, and also to act as its bishop when

the enterprise should develop sufficiently to need the services of such an officer.

The plan of the colony was projected upon a scale of magnificent proportions and with machinery sufficient to conduct the affairs of an empire. Capt. Gorges was named as Governor-General, with a general oversight of the company's officers in America, and authority by commission to carry out his plans. Associated with him in the government were Capt. Francis West, admiral; Christopher Levet, Esq., perhaps the chief judicial officer, and such others as the Governor-General chose to appoint, any two of whom, with himself, were empowered to transact any business necessary for the government of the colony. The Governor of Plymouth, for the time being, was constituted a member of the government, and immediately upon the arrival of the company, in August or September, Governor Bradford was notified of the fact, and at once made his arrangements to make the newcomers a call; but before this could be effected, the Governor-General, while on a tour of inspection over his extended domains, was forced by stress of weather into Plymouth, where he remained a few days and then returned overland to Wessagusset. Very soon, however, he became satisfied with his experience as a ruler in the new settlement, and returned to England with a considerable portion of his company; others of the party went to Virginia and some to Plymouth, while some remained as the nucleus of the future settlement. Mr. Morrell appears to have remained here for perhaps a year and a half, and despairing of an accomplishment of his purpose in coming hither, went to Plymouth and took passage for England.

In the course of the year 1624, there came in other settlers from Weymouth, England, bringing with them a non-conformist minister by the name of Barnard, who remained with them and died there. The records of this time are so bare and scanty that nothing more than the fact of this addition is known. From this time until the arrival of Governor Winthrop at Shawmut there is more or less mention of the settlement at Wessagusset, and a continual though small accession to its members. The most notorious event of this period was the arrest there in 1628 of Thomas Morton, of Merry Mount, as Mount Wollaston was then called, by Capt. Miles Standish by order of the Plymouth authorities, taken to that town and sent to England. In 1630, and the following years, the settlement was recognized as a part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and taxed for its support. In 1632, Governor Winthrop with a party of friends visited Plymouth, by vessel to Wessagusset or Wessagusset (it was called by

either name), thence overland. On their way, in going and returning they were generously entertained by the people of that place. During that year a tax was ordered by the court, five pounds of which was levied on Wessagusset, eight on Boston, and four pounds ten shillings on Salem, showing the relative importance of the towns. In 1633 it was spoken of as a small village. In 1634 it was ordered to pay the charges incurred in taking care of Thomas Lane, a servant of John Burslyn (Bursley), of that settlement, who had fallen sick in Dorchester.

Hull Company.—In 1635, the place came into general notice and took a prominent position among the towns composing the Massachusetts Bay Colony. On the 8th of July, of that year, the General Court passed an order permitting Rev. Joseph Hull with twenty-one families, consisting of about one hundred persons, to settle at Wessagusset, the largest addition at any one time, probably, in the history of the town. These settlers came from Weymouth, England, and belonged to the county of Dorset and its immediate neighborhood. They were a class of people who soon became prominent and whose families, many of them, retain their position to the present day. Their minister, Rev. Joseph Hull, became for a time the minister of the town. On the 2d of September the town was erected into a plantation, equivalent probably to an act of incorporation, and the name changed to Weymouth, which it has since retained. On the following day it was ordered to send a deputy to the General Court, to which office William Reade, John Bursley, and John Upham were elected, these three being sent as an accommodation to three strong opposing elements then existing in the town, consisting probably of those who remained of the Gorges Company and friends who followed them, those who came in from other towns in the colony with an interest centering in the capital, and a third, embracing those who came with Rev. Joseph Hull, and their sympathizers. John Bursley representing the first, William Reade the second, and John Upham the third. The court influence predominating, Mr. Reade was retained and the others were permitted to retire. During the years 1635 and 1636 commissioners were appointed to establish the bounds between Mount Wollaston and Weymouth, of which Fore River and the Smelt Brook formed a part, thence by a straight line running south, a little westerly, until it reached the line of Plymouth Colony; also, between Weymouth and Bare Cove, afterwards Hingham, of which line Back River and a creek called Fresh River formed a part; thence on a line nearly parallel with the western boundary, to the Plymouth Colony line. These bounds, which were

the more ancient ones re-established, have remained to the present with little if any change.

Ferries had already been erected, connecting the town with its neighbors on either hand, and bridges were projected for the better accommodation of traffic and travel. Roads were built towards Boston and mills erected upon the streams. A quarterly court was established, to be held in Boston, to which Roxbury, Dorchester, Weymouth, and Hingham belonged; and for the better protection of the inhabitants of the various towns in the colony from the Indians, it was ordered by the General Court that no dwelling-house should be built more than half a mile from the meeting-house. It appears, however, that the latter order was never enforced, or soon became a dead letter, for at this time the people of Weymouth were scattered over a territory from two to three miles in extent. The larger part of the population lived in North Weymouth, commonly known as "Old Spain," extending from the shore of the bay to Burying Hill, more than a mile, while there were quite a number of plantations, extending south and east over King Oak Hill as far as Fresh Pond, now Whitman's, in East Weymouth.

Where the first meeting-house was built is unknown, but tradition says in Old Spain, probably near what is now the centre of the village; but this did not long remain, giving place to a more commodious building which stood upon Burying Hill, near where North Street now passes through it. This remained until 1682, when a third was erected upon the spot now occupied by the meeting-house of the first parish. The houses of the inhabitants were mostly rude structures built of logs, and thatched with the coarse grass found at the head of the beaches above the salt water, which was carefully preserved for the purpose by order of the town. In 1642, 26th April, the Indian title to the town was extinguished by purchase; the original deed is not to be found, but a copy stands upon the records of the Suffolk County registry of deeds, and is a curious specimen of the sharp trading which the early fathers allowed themselves to indulge in when dealing with the native owners. It was signed by Wampetuck, *alias* Josias Webecowett, Nateaunt and Nahowton, sachems.

Church Troubles.—During the early years of the town it was very much disturbed by internal dissensions in the church. From 1635, on the arrival of Rev. Joseph Hull and his company, until 1644, upon the settlement of Rev. Thomas Thacher, there was almost constant tumult and disturbance, sometimes so serious as to draw the attention of the General Court. About the years 1637 and 1638 there were no less

than four claimants for the Weymouth pulpit, each with a strong party at his command; the old Gorges settlers, the later comers from Dorchester, Boston, and vicinity, and the recent Hull arrivals, while the fourth, coming with a view of harmonizing the differences, only added another element to the discord. The Episcopal element was still strong, but apparently not enough so to propose a candidate of their own views; the Puritan party, which sustained Rev. Thomas Jenner; the 1635 settlers, under the leadership of Rev. Joseph Hull, an independent, with Episcopalian antecedents; and a strong party who had invited Rev. Robert Lenthal, who was suspected of favoring the views of Mrs. Hutchinson. Rev. Samuel Newman was summoned to heal the breach, but he found the trouble too serious for his powers. The departure of all of these contestants and the settlement of Rev. Thomas Thacher, appeared to resolve the difficulty.

In December, 1636, the General Court ceded to Weymouth, Grape Island and Round Island, the only additions ever made to its territory. During the eight years from the arrival of Rev. Joseph Hull, in 1635, to the departure of Rev. Samuel Newman, in 1643, Weymouth had gained largely in population and had become one of the most important towns in the colony. The records of the latter year, subsequent to the departure of Rev. Mr. Newman to Rehoboth, with a large colony, estimated by some as high as forty families, contained the names of more than one hundred and thirty land-owners, representing, most of them, heads of families. These records are imperfect, and probably do not represent by many the whole number. It is at this time that the regular records of the town commence, from which date they are comparatively good, probably as full as the average of the town records of the colony. Earlier than this the peculiar circumstances surrounding the settlement conspired to envelope the history in much obscurity. The natural jealousy of the Pilgrims against the adherents of the established church from which they had suffered so much, prevented them from making any fuller record than was absolutely necessary of their neighbors at Wessagusset; and later, the Puritans at Boston were in the same condition and no better disposed, although it was in their own territory and under their own jurisdiction; while still later, the disturbances produced by the conflicting elements in their own midst prevented the preservation of records that would be of inestimable value at the present time.

Pequod War.—The Indians upon the territory of the town were never numerous from the first visits of the whites to its shores, and this was one reason

for its selection as a favorable location for a settlement; yet, notwithstanding its retired position, it was not without its share of damage from its savage enemies in other parts of the province, and it was always called upon for its quota of men, and taxed for its share of the expense. As early as 1637, of the one hundred and sixty men called for to serve against the Pequods, five were to come from Weymouth; and from this time until the close of the King Philip war, in 1676, the town was always a contributor in men and money to sustain the various expeditions sent against the Indians. From that time the immediate danger was not felt, yet her soldiers were found upon the bloody fields of New York and Canada, fighting for the preservation of their homes, although so far away.

Emigration.—The first large colony sent out from Weymouth was that under the charge of Rev. Samuel Newman, to Rehoboth, and numbered by the best accounts about forty families. From that time, but usually in small companies, often but a single family, the tide flowed away, and the town saw its population slowly diminish by the constant drain upon it to supply the calls of the frontier. First Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the western part of this State, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, made large demands. Then followed the calls from New York and the other Middle States, and still later the vast West, which have all been abundantly answered, until not a State in the Union, and hardly a county or town, but has one or more of the sons of Weymouth to represent it. This condition of things could not fail to be seriously felt, and the town was severely crippled by it, so much so that from 1643, for one hundred and fifty years, the gain was hardly perceptible, sometimes a period of gain to be more than offset by a corresponding period of loss, while the actual increase for the whole time was so small as to be hardly appreciable. If the estimate for 1643 of at least one hundred and fifty families be correct, and an average of six to the family a fair allowance, a population of nine hundred at that time against fourteen hundred, the estimate for 1776, will show the truth of this statement.

Town Government.—Like that of nearly all of the early settlements, the government of the town was of a very simple pattern. Town-meetings were called as necessity demanded, at irregular intervals; and townsmen, afterwards known as selectmen, chosen at times and in number most convenient. The officers seem to have been their own recorders, since no regular clerk appears for twenty or thirty years. Meetings were notified upon training or lecture days by public

call, and such business was transacted as the time demanded. When and how the first land grants were made is not known, but probably upon the earliest settlement the lands were divided as the needs of the settlers appeared; that remaining was held in common. A large portion of the north part of the town was occupied, and as early as 1636 there is record of a division of great lots at the lower end of Fresh (Whitman's) Pond, some two or three miles from the shore of the bay.

In 1643 a partial record of the then property owners was made which has been preserved. Most of the early records are filled with the regulations respecting cattle, the cutting of timber, and such public matters as seemed to be called for. The earliest officers, after townsmen, named upon the records are fence-viewers, and the number and prominence of the men appointed to this position show it to have been at least no sinecure. There was the strictest scrutiny into the character and purpose of those who came among them. As early as 1646 a vote was passed forbidding any inhabitant from taking as an inmate any stranger without giving the town an indemnity bond against damage, under penalty of a fine of five shillings per week; nor could he sell or let to any such person house or land, without having first tendered the same to the town at a training, lecture, or other public meeting.

During those early days frequent regulations were made for the preservation of pine and cedar, indicating a waste of that material. In 1648, Widow Hillard was required to give the town security against harm from the charges of her children. At the first settlement the town set apart the shore land between high and low water-marks for thatching purposes, thatch being at that time the most important material for roofing purposes, and there appeared to be a necessity to provide for its preservation; and when the General Court afterwards ordered that all lands to low water-mark should belong to the proprietors of the adjoining land, this regulation of the town was respected, and an exception made in its favor.

The highways were a matter of prime importance at an early date, and as far back as 1649 the inhabitants were required to work them at the call of the "way warden," under penalty. In 1650–51, March 1, a vote was passed requiring the officers to post notices of the assessment of rates, and all persons liable to taxation were required to bring in lists of polls and property under penalty. March 10, 1651, the town voted to fine all such as should be tardy at town-meetings six pence for each hour the meeting continued. The rates were to be laid so that the town

bills could be promptly paid, particularly Capt. Perkins' ten pounds for six months' schooling, which is the first notice upon the record in relation to school matters.

About this time the town business had accumulated to such a degree that it became necessary to adopt more systematic measures in relation to its conduct.

Regular meetings were to be held on the first Monday in March and the last Monday of November, for the choice of officers and general business, while unimportant matters could be regulated on lecture days without notice; and all military affairs were to be decided upon training days. The townsmen were also required to make report of the action taken at their meetings. The first annual town-meeting was held Nov. 26, 1651, for the choice of town officers, and the townsmen are now for the first time called "selectmen," a title which they have since retained. The powers of these officers are given upon the record with minute detail, and the business of the town seems to have been settled upon in nearly the same form that it bears at present.

The necessity of a town clerk was apparent, and Deacon John Rogers was chosen "recorder," his special duty being that of clerk to the selectmen. At this time there is a record made of those entitled to the great lots near Whitman's Pond, numbering about sixty persons. Jan. 24, 1652-53, two thousand acres were set apart as town commons, running across the town from Braintree to Hingham, and near the centre from north to south; at the same time Thomas Dyer was chosen to record births, deaths, and marriages, and William Torrey recorder of deeds, etc. The town records seem at this time to have been in two divisions, each with its clerk, one for the personal, and the other for the general record. In 1663 there is a record of the names, number of lot and acres, of each person who was allotted land in the first and second divisions, beginning on Braintree line.

For many years the records are mainly taken up with domestic matters, regulations for cattle, running boundary lines with other and adjacent towns and between different estates, locating and improving the highways and managing the town commons, which was a matter of no small moment in those days. The sexton's duties were prescribed and looked after, and all parish matters, neither few nor small, were transacted by the town in public meeting, since the town and precinct were one.

As early as 1667 there was found a necessity to enlarge the capacity of the meeting-house, the seating showing a gradual increase in population. At the same time there was an increased call upon the town

clerk in the matter of recording grants, and for copying, so large as to demand compensation, which was voted at the rate of one shilling for grants, six pence for a copy, and three shillings and four pence for recording the assessor's rates.

In 1668, Lieut. Holbrook was appointed with full powers to answer the "presentment" of the General Court in relation to the highways.

At the March meeting, 1669-70, a committee was chosen to procure a "new town book," upon which all of the affairs of the town should be correctly kept, and it is not at all unlikely that the oldest book of records now in possession of the town is the identical book purchased at this time, since in it are references to older books not now to be found.

CHAPTER XLVI.

WEYMOUTH—(Continued).

King Philip's War—Company of Horse—Town Affairs—Sir Edmund Andros—Military Company—Canadian Expedition—Local Matters—Town Boundaries—New Precinct—Dr. White—Town Regulations—Parsonage Property—Pig-wacket Indians—Town Commons—Throat Distemper—French and Indian Wars—French Neutrals—Dr. Tufts—Highways—South Precinct.

King Philip's War.—During the period from 1651 to 1675, the town had been steadily growing in population and wealth, and laying the foundations of future prosperity, unconscious of the dark days before it. The people were upon the shore of the bay, far removed from danger of savage beasts or men, but trouble was gathering, and the ill feeling between the white settlers and the Indians on the southern borders had risen to that point that it needed but an accident of small importance in itself to bring about an outburst of hostilities. Such an accident happened in the murder of a white man by an Indian, and the execution of the offender. This was an opportunity too favorable to be resisted by the young braves, and the attack upon Swanzezy, June 24, 1675, was the result.

Upon this practical declaration of war sides were at once taken, the savages eagerly waiting to obtain their long accumulation of revenge, while the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay joined hands for mutual aid and defense. Troops were quickly mustered and took the field in hope of a speedy crushing of their terrible foe.

But they reckoned without their host. Philip of

Pokanoket was no ordinary opponent, and the events of the following two years were such a record of horror as the settlements had never before seen and were never afterwards to know. All through the State, from Massachusetts Bay to the Connecticut River, the Indians spread with the utmost rapidity, carrying terror and dismay into every household. They seemed to be ubiquitous, appearing in places widely distant at the same time, and only to burn and kill.

The history of this deplorable war is too well known to be repeated. More than a dozen towns were destroyed and half a million of money expended, while it is estimated that more than six hundred young men were slain or died in the service, or one in twenty of the producing citizens, and one family in every twenty was burned out. Contributions came in from various sources. Connecticut, which had escaped the ravages of the war, sent a thousand bushels of corn, and other places were equally prompt with their sorely-needed aid. Even across the ocean friends appeared, and Ireland sent forward a generous gift.

It will be sufficient to say that Weymouth was not the least among the sufferers. At the very beginning of hostilities (12th February, 1675) an attack was made upon the town, and several houses burnt. At the call of the State the men of Weymouth responded heartily to defend their homes from the ravages of the destroyer, and in the return made by Capt. William Torrey on behalf of the Committee of Militia of Weymouth, 1st December, 1675, appear the names of twelve volunteers, and nearly all of those names were of her known and honored citizens. In March following the town was again attacked by a band of Indians who were on their way to Plymouth Colony, and seven houses and barns were burned, while in February preceding several men had been killed in the town. So many men had been drawn away from the place for frontier service that not enough remained for their own defense, and the exigency was so great that on 26th March, 1676, a petition was presented to the Governor and Council, signed by the same William Torrey and on the same behalf, urging the recall of the men then on the frontier for the protection of their own homes; then follow the names of these, ten in all, and none of them belonging to the preceding list. These, too, were all young men of character and promise.

19th April, 1676, Sergt. Thomas Pratt was killed at Weymouth. And again the petition comes up from the distressed settlement, upon a demand for six more men by the State, representing in the most vivid colors the dangers of their position and the absolute necessity that the men should remain at home and

defend their own firesides, "who, when we are most, are but a small company, and we have ten men out already and have the enemy appearing daily at our very doors, four killed already, and in danger where-soever we go; in expectation every day and hour of being assaulted, stand continually upon our guard, whereby planting is obstructed and all things turning into confusion and destruction;" and in a postscript the writer, Capt. William Torrey, adds: "Just at this instant saw appearing of fire and smoke about the Town, whereby we certainly know that the enemy is very near us."

A still later letter from the same hand continues the story of trouble and alarm, and it was only upon the death of Philip and the annihilation of his forces that the terror quieted and the settlement calmed down into its wonted peace. How many men were furnished by the town for service in this war it is impossible now to determine, as the records are very imperfect, and it is only by incidental mention in contemporaneous writings that most of the facts now known have been preserved. The twenty-two men whose names are preserved were but a part of those who were thus engaged; others are known to have "fought in the bloody war." On Oct. 12, 1676, an abatement was made by the General Court in favor of Weymouth on account of its losses by the enemy, and ten days later the taxes of those persons "slayne in the war" were for this purpose levied on the whole town.

Later on, in 1678, March 23d, there is the petition of John Lovell, of Weymouth, to be paid for service in this war, and October 7th, Richard Russ, also of Weymouth, a wounded soldier, was allowed forty shillings for his cure. A night-watch was also kept up in the town as late as the summer of that year, showing that the alarm had not wholly subsided.

Company of Horse.—In 1679, in the fall, a company of horse was formed which continued its organization for a number of years, and a year later, by order of the General Court, the soldiers of Weymouth, with those of the other towns in Suffolk County, were organized into a regiment, under the command of Maj. William Stoughton, thus anticipating any occasion that might arise which should call for troops.

Town Affairs.—26th November, 1683, an important change in the manner of choosing the selectmen was effected by a vote of the following import, "that after this year the selectmen shall be chosen by 'papers,' as the law provides," and this is the first appearance of the ballot in Weymouth.

At a meeting held on the second Tuesday of March, 1685–86, the following curious record occurs:

"Caleb Littlefield, living in the house formerly Thomas White's, warned to leave town, not being an inhabitant, or bring security to the selectmen." He still remained in town, and a request was made to the General Court to enter a caution upon its records that he or his may not become chargeable to the town, should they come to want. Such was the care taken that no unnecessary burden should be thrown upon the people. In the following autumn it was voted "that the selectmen should have their dinners at the town's charge when they meet for business."

On March 7, 1691-92, after various changes in the time of holding the annual meetings, the town returned to the former custom of holding two each year, one on the "last Second day of November and the other on the first Second day of March," which all of the inhabitants who were voters should be obliged to attend, under a penalty of eighteen pence for each absence.

Sir Edmund Andros.—The advent of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor of the colony in December, 1686, was the beginning of a series of important events bearing upon its political fortunes. Hitherto the colonies had been permitted a large degree of freedom in the management of their local affairs, and the Governor seldom interfered; now, everything was to give way to the will of the Executive, whose power was nearly absolute. Learning and religion were given the go-by in lack of the usual supports. Town-meetings were only allowed for the choice of town officers, not for deliberation on important matters. The vote by ballot was rejected. Personal liberty and the ancient customs were disregarded. None could leave the country without special permit. Probate fees were increased to an alarming degree. Oaths were administered on the Bible, to which Puritans would never consent. The Episcopal service, never before established in the colony, must have its place, and a meeting-house in Boston was demanded for the purpose. Heavy taxes were levied, which were generally refused. Writs of *habeas corpus* were withheld, and the laws of England denied to the people of the colony. Men were tried, fined, and imprisoned for refusal until even the clergy counseled resistance. The rights of property were denied, and old grants must be renewed at a high rate of fees, while grants under the charter were declared void by its forfeiture. Indian deeds were worthless.

Lands had been held under grants from the General Court to the towns and from the towns to individuals. These were now declared to be "not worth a rush." Possession and use were pleaded in vain by the answer, "You use and possess for the king." The

common law and the Bible were brought forward in testimony only to be scorned. All commons and lands reserved for the poor were given to favorites. Everything must minister to the power and the purse of the Governor and his associates, while all opposers were treated as rebels; but the unyielding spirit of the stern old Puritans could not be subdued. Ministers preached sedition and resistance, and once, at least, put by Thanksgiving day. Desperate measures were proposed and a petition to the king prepared, with which Increase Mather was already on his way to England when the rebellion of 1688 broke forever the power of James, and with him went his rulers in the colonies.

Weymouth was not indifferent to these great movements, and 20th May, 1689, a meeting was held in relation to a new government, at which it was voted, "in concurrence with the representatives," "that the Governor, deputy, and assistants chosen in 1686, with the deputies then sent by the several towns, should be the settled government of the colony." In other words, the vote was to restore the old order of things.

When Sir Edmund Andros made his escape from the castle, Capt. Samuel White, of Weymouth, received a warrant from Governor Bradstreet and his Council to pursue and bring him back again, which he did with his troop of fifty-two men, for which, with other services, he claimed seventy pounds, but was allowed only twenty-two pounds eight pence.

Military Company.—24th June, 1689, the following officers were confirmed for the Weymouth and Hingham troops: Capt. Ephraim Hunt, Lieut. Jacob Nash, Ensign Richard Phillips. Capt. William Torrey had declined the command on account of the infirmities of age. This seems to have been a reorganization of the former company raised several years previous, and which had been in service during the interval.

Canadian Expedition.—In the Canadian expedition of 1690, Weymouth was represented by Capt. Ephraim Hunt and others. For his services in this campaign, Capt. Hunt received from the General Court a grant of the territory, now Ashland.

Local Matters.—Nov. 27, 1693, the selectmen were ordered to "prepare and present to the Justices' Court in Boston, the laws and orders which concern the prudential affairs of the town;" and March 7, 1697-98, John Torrey, "to encourage his trade, shall have twelve poles of land next his father's, out of the towns commons, for a tan-yard as long as he shall use it for that purpose."

In 1703, the town seems to have come under the

displeasure of the government for dereliction of military duty, his Excellency intimating to the Council August 19th, that Col. Hunt was in default in the levy of soldiers ordered from his regiment, none appearing from Weymouth and Hingham, and Col. Hobby was dispatched with ten men of the troop of guards, with orders to make a draft of twenty men out of each of the said towns.

Town Boundaries.—From the earliest times the boundaries between Weymouth and Abington on the south, and Braintree on the west, seem to have been in a very unsatisfactory condition. Committees were frequently appointed by Weymouth to run the lines with a committee of Braintree, but in nearly all cases the latter town refused to act; thus the matter remained unsettled, which was a source of much irritation and annoyance, until Weymouth appears to have lost patience, and ordered its selectmen, June 13, 1712, to prosecute the selectmen of Braintree for refusing to run the town-line as the law provides, voting to stand by them in the business. Whether or not the matter ever came to court is uncertain, but it is quite true that down to the present time the line has never been satisfactorily determined.

New Precinct.—In 1722, an important matter came up which threatened to seriously disturb the friendly relations that the two sections of the town held towards each other. With the increase of population the settled portions of the town gradually extended until they covered more or less densely its entire territory, verging in the north and south towards villages. The length of the town and its narrowness contributed to form it into distinct sections with separate interests and associations, and this naturally engendered a feeling of conflict, if not of hostility, when any questions came up on which there could be a territorial difference of opinion.

These opportunities often occurred, particularly in school and parish affairs. The former could more easily be adjusted as schools could be supplied at moderate expense for all portions, but with regard to the church and parish, the matter was more difficult to manage, since the church was already established, with its meeting-house located in the north part of the town, and a second church with its necessary expense would involve a burden too heavy for the abilities of the town to sustain. Yet the distance, some five or more miles for a large portion of the inhabitants, and the constantly occurring occasions of disagreement, finally brought the matter to a crisis, the south portion of the town coming to the determination to have its own church and meeting-house either by a new precinct or by a new town.

Accordingly, a petition signed by about forty of the inhabitants of the south part of the town was presented to the General Court setting forth the difficulties of their position, and praying to be set off as a distinct town or precinct. The north part, being in the majority and disliking to be disturbed in its old-time arrangement, determined to oppose the movement and prevent, if possible, its consummation. A town-meeting was called and a committee chosen to oppose the petition in the General Court. Attempts were made to accommodate the difficulty by a proposed removal of the meeting-house to a more central locality, all of which failed. Notwithstanding the efforts of the town as represented by its majority, the General Court, in the spring of 1723, recognizing the reasonableness of the request, granted it, and the South Precinct was organized with a territory covering more than half of the area of the town. But this did not heal the breach as subsequent events proved, for there were yet continual sources of trouble and difficulty arising from the parsonage property which was in possession of the North Precinct, and which its people refused to relinquish.

Fisheries.—In the early days of the town no insignificant portion of the food-supply came from the fish taken within or near its borders; and of these, the most dependence was placed upon the herring, or alewives, which were in the habit of running into the ponds that feed Back River to spawn. For many years the supply was doubtless sufficient for all, and there was little need of restriction or care lest that supply should fail. It was therefore unnecessary that the town should concern itself about the matter. But as the population increased, and the multiplying of mills upon the stream threatened to prevent the fish from ascending to the ponds, it was found necessary that the town should take some control of the matter and provide that proper care should be taken to preserve this important source of food.

As early as 1648, mention is made of the "herring broge," giving evidence that this fishery dates back to the first settlement of the town. For the reasons previously given very little notice is subsequently taken of the matter for three-quarters of a century. In 1724-25, at the town-meeting held March 8th, a committee was chosen "to treat with the mill-owners on the river, by Bates', to make a convenient passage for fish into Whitman's Pond, to pay not over £5." From that time onward the "alewives business" occupies a large space upon the town records. Officers were regularly chosen to have charge of the fisheries, to preserve the fish, and also to take and dispose of them in the season, while the proceeds of the sale were

a source of income that the town valued highly, as will be seen in the subsequent history. The arranging and settling of this business often proved quite perplexing and difficult.

New County.—About 1725, the subject of forming a new county, to be set off from Suffolk, was agitated, but the project was steadily opposed by Weymouth, unless the court-house should be located within five or six miles of the centre of the town, to which the other towns would not consent.

Dr. White.—At the March meeting held on the 14th of that month, 1726–27, the town felt a necessity for encouraging the settlement of a physician within its limits, and for this purpose voted “a grant of five acres of land to Dr. Nathaniel White while he should remain in the town and practice medicine.”

Town Regulations.—On July 21, 1729, a list of the first jurymen chosen by the town appears upon the records, and from that day to the present the matter has never been allowed to fall into disuse.

From the first settlement of the town for more than a century its expenses were very light, the highways being provided for by personal labor of all the male inhabitants above sixteen years, and no regular appropriation was made for the support of the poor, the cases being very few, and each as it came up was cared for as the circumstances of the matter required; hence are found occasional records like that of Aug. 23, 1733, when the three daughters of Widow Ruth Harvey were provided for by the town, the largest tax being that for the ministry and the schools. These matters will be more fully treated in another department of this sketch.

The proposition for a new county still continued to be agitated. Feb. 2, 1729–30, the town went so far as to choose an agent to treat with the towns of Scituate, Hingham, Hull, Braintree, Hanson, and Abington respecting the matter, and Sept. 1, 1735, a vote was passed in favor of a new county, to be composed of the towns in Suffolk County outside of Boston.

At the following town-meeting, held March 1, 1735–36, two important measures were passed; one allowing all freeholders to vote in the affairs of the town commons, and the other to divide all the commons among the householders “who are freeholders,” in equal shares, and this vote was reaffirmed at a subsequent meeting held March 29th.

March 7, 1736–37, a committee was chosen to unite with Braintree to build a cart-bridge over the Smelt Brook at Weymouth Landing, a proceeding so necessary that it is almost impossible to conceive that an important thoroughfare like this, on the main road

leading from Boston to Plymouth, should have been so long permitted to remain without such an improvement.

And again, on the 13th of March following, the town votes its mind that Boston should be a county by itself, and a committee was chosen to petition the General Court to that effect.

Parsonage Property.—Ever since the division of the town into two precincts there had been constant trouble about the parsonage matters before referred to; the South claiming a share in the property and the North steadily refusing to allow the claim. Yet it was such a continual source of irritation that on June 23, 1741, the town chose a committee to consider the matter and to see if some amicable adjustment could not be made, but the effort failed, and the subject remained to be the cause of much future trouble.

Pigwacket Indians.—In 1744, a proposition was made that the Pigwacket Indians then stationed in Boston should be placed in Weymouth, but the disposition of the town was shown by a unanimous vote, on July 25th, that this should not be done.

Town Commons.—On May 23, 1751, the town made its first general appropriation for the poor by voting twenty pounds for this purpose. At the same meeting it was also voted that the Second Precinct should have its share of town-meetings in proportion to its tax; also that the town commons should be divided among the inhabitants according to the tax of 1750, each poll to draw one share, and other shares in proportion to the tax; but this vote, like all previous votes of the kind, was changed on July 1st so as to except all not over twenty-one years of age, all not born in town and who were not householders and freeholders, and also all persons renting property.

Throat Distemper.—At this period occurred the terrible throat distemper that raged so violently in the town during a whole year, from May, 1751, to May, 1752, that out of an estimated population of about twelve hundred one hundred and fifty died, being an eighth of the whole number. This scourge is unprecedented in the history of the town, and was long remembered with dread and horror. Another disaster of a very different character occurred in the burning of the old church, in the First Precinct, on the 23d of April, 1751, in which was stored three barrels of gunpowder. These two occurrences were deemed of so much consequence that the town voted not to send a representative to the General Court that year on that account.

French and Indian Wars.—Soon after this the peace of the colonies was seriously disturbed by the

wars between England and France, which, to a large degree, were carried on upon this continent, and in which the French made alliance with the savage tribes of New York, Canada, and the nearer western territories, who carried on the wars in their usual merciless and bloodthirsty manner; and, although New England, especially upon the shores of Massachusetts Bay and the southern borders, was far removed from the scene of active strife, yet even the little town of Weymouth was not exempt from its share in the hardship and expense attendant upon their continuance. The records are very bare and many of the muster-rolls have been lost, but enough remains to show something of what these wars cost the town in blood and treasure for matters in which it had no real concern. In the expeditions of 1755 and 1756, to Crown Point and Lake George, about forty men of Weymouth belonged in the regiment of Col. (afterwards Gen.) Benjamin Lincoln, under the command of Capt. Samuel Thaxter. Of this number six never returned to the town, but died or were killed during the year's service. Among the men of this company was Lieut. Solomon Lovell, afterwards general during the Revolutionary struggle. But these were not all, for in the many hard campaigns along the northern frontiers during these and subsequent years, until the capture of that last stronghold of the French on this continent, Louisburg, in 1758, and the victory of Wolfe on the Plain of Abraham, below Quebec, in the year following, by which the power of that nation in this quarter of the world was completely broken, Weymouth sent her sons to assist in the general cause.

The names of such, to a great extent, are wanting, but in the incidental mentions upon public archives, and in private family histories, enough is gathered to show that there were many of them, and that they bore an honorable record.

French Neutrals.—In 1755, after the capture of Acadia (Nova Scotia) by the English, large numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants, who were with the greatest inhumanity forced to abandon their former pleasant homes, and seek shelter wherever they might, were brought to Boston, and as no provision had been made for their support, they were parceled out among the several towns that were thus compelled to provide for them. Weymouth received its share, but how many there remains no record to show, excepting such as is found in the votes of the town in special cases and upon the treasurer's books, like the following: March 8, 1756, "Dr. Nathaniel White was paid eight shillings per week for a year for keeping the French Neuters," this by vote of the town, and upon

the treasurer's account there is an item of six pounds paid to James Humphrey, Feb. 28, 1761, for subsisting the "French Neuters."

Dr. Tufts.—Again, March 10, 1760, Dr. Cotton Tufts, who had recently settled in the north part of the town as a physician, and who afterwards, for more than half a century, was one of its most valuable and prominent citizens, was chosen agent to confer with other towns about a new county.

Highways.—About the same time also the town was found to have outgrown the primitive method of working the highways, and something different and more effective was needed. New regulations were consequently adopted, whereby each poll was to be taxed two shillings and one penny, one day's work; other taxes in same proportion. Those having teams, horse or ox, were rated at certain prices, and the whole matter was reduced to a kind of system, rude to be sure, but a vast improvement over the ancient plan. This arrangement was continued with comparatively few changes for several generations.

South Precinct.—During these years the South Precinct seems to have been steadily gaining upon the North in population and influence, and had become strong enough to command a vote, March 24, 1761, defining the word "ministry" in the parsonage deed to include both ministers, and that each should draw of the income from that source in proportion to the tax paid by his parish.

CHAPTER XLVII.

WEYMOUTH—(*Continued*).

Revolutionary War—Arbitrary Measures of the Crown—Agents Chosen to Meet in Boston—Committees of Correspondence—No more Tea—Energetic Action—Record of Votes on the Resolutions of Congress—Refusal to Pay Taxes to the Royal Treasurer—Town Committee of Correspondence—Minute-Men—Preparations for War—Raising Troops—Declaration of Independence—Bounties—State Convention—State Constitution—Procuring Men and Provisions—Soldiers to Hull.

Revolutionary War.—Soon after this time the political affairs of the colonies began to assume an importance that they had never before reached. The arbitrary measures of the English government continually growing more and more harsh and oppressive, had roused the people to a pitch that boded no friendly issue. Measure after measure was adopted by the ministry, each more urgent and onerous than the former, and forced upon the people until they were compelled to resort to extreme measures in self-

defense. During the whole history of the colonies all important business was transacted in open town-meeting. Was any measure suggested for the benefit of the town, here it was thoroughly discussed, and adopted or rejected. Was any grievance complained of, here it was also considered and remedies proposed. Here all voters stood upon a perfect equality, where each could and did speak his mind freely and fully, and every vote counted one.

In these town-meetings, therefore, the measures of government came up for consideration, and such means were adopted as seemed best suited to counteract the evil effects of the arbitrary measures of the crown. Here were chosen the representatives to the General Court, to whom were given instructions filled with important and minute detail, and these officers were held to a strict accountability. To their constituents they must answer, and that directly; there could be no evading or shirking, consequently the public business was transacted under a feeling of heavy responsibility, which resulted in carrying out the will of the people as far as the power of the deputies extended. The law-makers in General Court assembled were the same class of men who spoke so boldly in town-meeting, and the same spirit animated their actions in the higher position.

Weymouth took an active and prominent part in the primary action that immediately preceded the war of the Revolution, and under the leadership of such men as Maj. James Humphrey, Dr. Cotton Tufts, and Gen. Solomon Lovell, of the North Parish, and Deacon Nathaniel Bayley, of the South, the town took a position that it had never before nor has since attained. Oct. 16, 1765, Maj. Humphrey, then representative to the General Court, received full and decided instructions from the town as to the position he was to take in the present position of affairs.

Sept. 1, 1766, the town refused to consent to the proposition, "that the sufferers by the disturbances of last year in Boston should be paid from the public treasury, as recommended by his majesty, and instructed their representative of this action."

Agents Chosen to Meet in Boston.—Sept. 21, 1768, James Humphrey and Cotton Tufts were appointed agents to meet in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the following day, to consult with the agents of other towns on the present state of affairs.

Committees of Correspondence.—In the mean time the political matters of the State had reached such a point that committees of correspondence had been formed in all of the principal towns, and frequent consultations were held upon the important

matters then agitating the country. At a special meeting held in Weymouth, Jan. 3, 1774, of which James Humphrey was moderator, a letter was read from the Boston committee, with copies of the votes and proceedings of that town at meetings held on the 5th and 18th of the previous November, with regard to the cargoes of teas daily expected from the East India Company's warehouses in London, suggesting the co-operation of the several towns in resisting the introduction of this obnoxious article,—obnoxious only because it had been the innocent occasion of an unjust tax. The matter was fully considered and a resolution passed "by a very great majority . . . not to purchase nor use any of the East India Company's teas of any kind (excepting such as they might now have on hand), until the act of Parliament, laying a duty thereon, be repealed."

No more Tea.—Also, that the minds of the people might be more fully determined, and there be no mistake in the business, also to show that they were as ready to act as to resolve, a committee was chosen, consisting of Cotton Tufts, Esq., Maj. Lovell, Deacon Nathaniel Bayley, Jacob Gould, and Ebenezer Colson, to prepare the resolutions in proper form and to present them at the March meeting "to be signed, that the minds of the inhabitants may be generally known."

On the 18th of July, of the same year, a form of covenant was received from the committee of correspondence of Boston, and recommended for signatures. This was placed in the hands of a committee, who were to give it full consideration, obtain as many names to it as possible, and then to deposit it with the town clerk.

Energetic Action.—At a meeting held on the 28th of September following, the instructions of the deputies from Boston to the General Court were read, and the same were made the instructions of the town to its deputy, Nathaniel Bayley. At the same meeting, Deacon Bayley was also chosen to attend the meeting of the Provincial Convention to assemble at Concord, on the second Tuesday of October next. The town also accepted the nineteen resolves drawn up by the county committee, agreeing to stand by them, and to hold the constables harmless in refusing to pay over the State taxes to the treasurer appointed by the crown.

Record of Votes on the Resolutions of Congress.—The resolutions prepared by the committee had been presented to the inhabitants for signature, according to the action of the town, and were reported as follows. In the South Precinct this preamble was adopted, date Dec. 12, 1774:

"We, the inhabitants of the Second Precinct in the

said Town, under the sacred ties of Virtue, Honor, and love of our Country, do now covenant and agree with each other, that we will conform and strictly adhere to the agreement and association which the American Continental Congress has recommended unto us, and which has now been read."

This was signed with the following result: one hundred and two in favor, none against and twenty-one not voting, make a total of one hundred and twenty-three voters.

In the North Precinct the agreement varied a little in its wording, and read as follows:

"We, the inhabitants of the first precinct of Weymouth, whose names are here underwritten, do signify our approbation to the Continental Association which is recommended by the General Continental Congress held in Philadelphia, in the year 1774, those of us that approve of the same, to answer to our names by the word 'yea,' and those who disapprove of the same by the word 'no.'" The following questions were put at the close of the lecture, Dec. 25, 1774, with this result:

One hundred and four answered "yes," four answered "no," and fourteen did not answer. One hundred and twenty-two voters being at the meeting.

Refuse to Pay Taxes to the Royal Treasurer.—Jan. 30, 1775, Deacon Nathaniel Bayley was elected by the town as its delegate to the proposed Congress to meet at Cambridge, 1st of February next, the town to provide for him. The town also chose a committee to see that the inhabitants adhere strictly to their pledge; and, at the same meeting, renewed the vote to hold the constables harmless for not carrying their money for the year 1772 to "Harryson Gray," and ordering the money to be paid to the town treasurer. On the 13th of March, however, the latter vote was so far reconsidered as to direct the constables to pay the money to Henry Gardner, of Stow.

Town Committee of Correspondence.—A Committee of Correspondence for Weymouth to act with those of the neighboring towns had been chosen on the 9th of March, consisting of Dr. Tufts, Maj. Lovell, Maj. Vining, Capt. Asa White, and Mr. Josiah Colson. This committee met in Arnold's Tavern, at Weymouth Landing (the building is yet standing), together with those with whom they were to associate, organized by choice of Dr. Tufts as chairman, and Capt. White as secretary, and afterwards did efficient service during the war.

Minute-Men.—On the 13th of March it having been deemed necessary in view of the exigency of the times and the wish to be prepared for any emergency, to enlist a company of minute-men, it was voted

to pay them one shilling per week for four weeks; and, on May 2d of the same year, it was voted to pay "a pistareen a day for a week to a company of fifteen men for a military guard in the present troublesome times." Deserters were to lose their wages.

Preparations for War.—At a town-meeting held on the 24th of May, Deacon Nathaniel Bayley was chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress to meet at Watertown, May 31st; the Committee of Correspondence was also directed to ascertain who were in need of arms, and report to the commanding officer. Enrolled soldiers from sixteen to sixty years of age were required to meet and organize, those of each parish at their own meeting-house, on the 25th of May. The town also accepted the offer of Mr. Polley for the use of two swivel guns then at Salem, and voted their thanks to Dr. Tufts for his offer to transport them to Weymouth.

On the 29th of May the committee was authorized to procure arms at the town's expense for those not able to purchase or hire them, and the Committee of Correspondence was directed to put in order the two swivel guns and to procure ammunition at the town's charge, in case the province should not assume it. The bells were also to be rung to notify an alarm. The thanks of the town were also voted to Hon. Richard Darby for the use of two small carriage-guns, which were delivered to Thomas Jenks, to be returned when done, with thanks and all damage made good.

June 1, 1775, the town instructed the committee to hire guns at one dollar each, for six months; and such was the urgency of the times that the enrolled militia were ordered to appear under arms on the Lord's day, under penalty of one dollar for each day; and those who remained at home, without reasonable excuse, were to forfeit two dollars each. The number of those reporting without arms was twelve in the North Precinct, and twenty-two in the South.

March 11, 1776, a new Committee of Correspondence was chosen, consisting of Cotton Tufts, Esq., Capt. James White, Col. Solomon Lovell, Nathaniel Bayley, Esq., and Daniel Blanchard; and on the 20th of May two representatives were chosen, Nathaniel Bayley and Col. Solomon Lovell. All persons drawing ammunition from the town were to return the same in amount, or pay at the rate of four shillings per pound for powder, eight pence for bullets, and six-pence for flints.

Raising Troops.—At a town-meeting held on the 15th of July, the town voted to raise one hundred and thirty pounds by tax, to be added to the bounty offered by the province for the enlistment of ten men,

the quota called for from Weymouth, to be raised in ten days. Deacon Nathaniel Bayley and Capt. Samuel Ward were authorized to hire men from out of town in case they should not be raised in town, and to pay them the same bounty as was paid to townsmen,—that is, twenty pounds, thirteen from the town and seven from the province, and the treasurer was to borrow the money for the purpose.

On the 22d of July eight more men were called for from the town, and it was voted to raise one hundred and four pounds additional. These men were enlisted for the Northern or Canada expedition, and fully earned their wages. It was also voted at a meeting held Nov. 18, 1776, to raise ninety-two pounds for the men raised on the previous September. This was to be raised by tax on polls and estates, and all who had been in the Continental service for a year were exempt from it. And on the 23d December following, the town raised one hundred and ninety-eight pounds to pay twenty-two men who had gone into the Continental service with Lieut. Samuel Kingman, or three pounds additional to each man.

Upon the actual commencement of hostilities, as will be seen, the town took prompt and decided measures to perform its whole duty in carrying into effect its resolutions of the previous years, and to obtain the independence of the country. Men and money were freely raised and sent forward at the call of the Continental and Provincial authorities.

Declaration of Independence.—The Declaration of Independence was entered in full upon the town records, and read from both pulpits upon the next Lord's day after its reception. Measures were also taken to prevent a monopoly in articles of necessity, and to guard against extortion, and the prices at which these articles were to be sold were fixed by the town.

Bounties.—At a meeting held Feb. 21, 1777, to encourage enlistments for a longer term than those of previous years, it was voted to pay each soldier enlisting in the Continental service for three years, or during the war, seventy-four pounds additional. On the 17th of March it was voted to pay each soldier six pounds who was in the Northern army for a year. The committee was instructed to inquire "why some of our soldiers came from York before their time was up," and these were not to draw their pay until the committee had made its report.

On the 14th of May, it was voted to pay "six pounds per month, for eight months, for men who enlist in the provincial or Continental service, and deserters were to forfeit all right to their wages." On the 21st of the same month, a thousand pounds was voted to raise men for the Continental army, and a

committee of three chosen to hire men from out of town. No one member was to pay more than thirty pounds per man without the consent of another. On the 18th of August the town voted to add four pounds, ten shillings per month to the pay of each soldier from the time of marching to his return, allowing twenty miles for a day's march. Three hundred pounds more were also raised for men for the Continental service; and on the 25th of August the wages of soldiers were raised to twelve pounds per month until the 1st of November.

On the 22d of September, by vote of the town, men were not to be drafted for the army, and those who entered the service in the previous September were to be allowed forty shillings per month to make their pay equal to that of the men hired by the town. Men were becoming scarce and more difficulty was found in obtaining them, consequently greater inducements must be offered. On the 6th of November, Capts. Samuel Ward and Thomas Nash were instructed to raise men at the best rate they could to guard prisoners, to serve until the 1st of April next; and another levy of eighty pounds was made.

On the 10th of November, under a further call for soldiers, it was voted to "pay them four pounds in case they can't be had for less, and forty shillings for rations to find themselves in case the State does not find them," and for this purpose seventy-five pounds were voted.

At a meeting held on the 2d of March, 1778, it was found so difficult to raise the necessary number of men demanded of the town that a committee was constituted to devise an easier method of doing it; but notwithstanding their utmost exertions, the trouble met them face to face. Men must be had, and no men were to be found. Committees were appointed to assist the officers in procuring enlistments, but the men came slowly and only upon the offer of superior inducements. The war was lingering on much longer than any had at first supposed, and with no immediate prospect of an end. The buoyancy of spirit and the hope that animated the people at the beginning had died out, and there remained but the stern reality of severe service, small pay, and an abundance of hardship; enthusiasm could accomplish nothing, for there was none; consequently, money must be given in its stead.

On the 16th of March, 1778, it was voted to raise six hundred and twelve pounds to pay the men under Capt. Ward, at the rate of nine pounds per month, who were guarding the stores near Boston. On the 25th of May following fifteen hundred pounds were voted "to raise men to be sent to Gen. Washington

and other places, and the committee were authorized to go out of town to hire them, and to pay each man one hundred pounds or forty shillings per month to serve, to be paid in articles at the prices when the war began."

July 8, 1779, the committee was instructed to hire soldiers for the Continental army for nine months, three years, or the war, to pay them forty shillings per month in produce at the prices of 1775, or in cash upon the best terms they can make, the treasurer to borrow forty-five hundred pounds for the purpose.

State Convention.—On the 22d of July, 1779, Hon. James Humphrey was chosen representative to the State Convention, to meet at Cambridge on the 1st of the following September for the purpose of forming a constitution; and on the 2d of August the town accepted, by a large majority, the action of the convention at Concord regulating prices, and a committee was chosen to carry the matter into effect, also to see that the regulations were observed. On the 16th of August the treasurer was authorized to borrow nine thousand pounds for the purpose of procuring soldiers. This rapid and large increase of appropriations is simply the measure of the depreciation in the value of the currency of the country at that time, and by no means an indication of such an increase in the actual expense. As an illustration of this advance or rather depreciation, in 1780, March 13th, at the annual meeting, six pounds was fixed as the value of a day's work upon the highways against two shillings eight pence two years previous. At this meeting the assessors were instructed "to report a list of all persons taxed for estates to be amended by the town, and all upon the list were to be required to give in under oath a true list of their property, and any who do not shall pay double their assessment, and to double on each assessment until they comply with the requirement."

State Constitution.—On the 24th of April, 1780, a committee was appointed to consider the new Constitution and report, which was done on the 22d of May, and this Constitution was accepted with a proposition of certain amendments, such as "where personal estate is required, it shall be expressly mentioned 'rateable estate'; and that at least as much property shall be required for qualifications of members of Congress as for Senators, and that no member of the board of war shall be a member of the Senate or House of Representatives; that express provision be made for calling a Congress in 1795." Hon. James Humphrey, the delegate, was instructed to advocate these amendments, and also to vote for the adoption of the Constitution, even although they should not be made.

On the 19th of June the town was divided into twenty districts "as the tax-lists stand, each district to send one man into the service, and if any one refuse to go or to pay his proportion, the captain of the company is directed to draft him. Any widow or female refusing to pay, it shall be added to the next tax, and any district that neglects to furnish its man, the captain of its company shall proceed to draft, the tax-list to be put into the hands of the three highest on the list for the purpose of calling a meeting to carry this vote into effect."

Procuring Men and Provisions.—On the 18th of September the town voted fifteen thousand pounds for three months' men, and on October 9th, twenty thousand pounds more to purchase beef, according to the requirement of the General Court. On December 20th, the militia officers were appointed a committee to see if they can hire nineteen men, the town's quota for the Continental army upon the last call of the General Court, and one hundred and thirty thousand pounds were voted to procure beef on the call of the same. Non-residents were to be taxed for their share of expense in hiring the six months' men, and fifty hard dollars a year for three years, was to be the pay of men for the Continental service.

At the annual meeting, March 12, 1781, it was voted that "any person refusing to pay his proportion of the expense of procuring men for three years' service shall be taxed for the same and the tax collected by the officer." On the 26th of March it was voted to change the manner of raising men; voted to raise nineteen hundred hard dollars, or currency, seventy-five for one, for the purpose; ninety pounds in specie to be paid for three years' men, one-third when mustered in, and one-third at the beginning of each year for two years succeeding.

The first meeting recorded for the election of State officers was held April 2, 1781. On the 9th it was ordered that the money raised to pay soldiers should be kept by itself; and that a petition be presented to the General Court for the privilege of enlisting the men at the Castle for the three-years' service. On June 18th, "three hundred dollars, hard money, was voted for three-years' men; one-third at the beginning of each year, or fifty dollars bounty, and ten dollars per month." On the 25th of June, men were to be "hired on the best terms that could be made for six months, and if delayed longer than that to have double wages for the over time," and for this the town would give security, a proceeding reflecting somewhat upon its credit.

On the 9th of July it was voted to raise five months' and three months' men for the Continental

service. On July 16th, a better prospect opened, when it was understood that "men could be had for fifty hard dollars and they to relinquish the Continental pay." It was accordingly voted to hire them. On the 8th of October it was voted to raise twenty-five hundred hard dollars to hire men for three years, the committee to have discretionary powers in the matter. Also voted that the monthly requisition for beef be complied with. November 19th, it was voted to assess immediately the State tax to make up the deficiency in Continental soldiers; and on December 10th it was voted that the tax, fourteen hundred and thirteen pounds, four shillings, and sixpence, be paid by January 1st, following, or the men procured, each of whom was to be rated one hundred and twenty-eight pounds, nine shillings, and sixpence, and every exertion was to be used to procure money and men.

Soldiers to Hull.—It appears that the men were raised with much trouble but not until after the time set, December 20th, and the superintendent refused to receive them. A petition was therefore made to the Governor and Council to be relieved from the difficulty by a grant of more time. On Sept. 30, 1782, ten soldiers were sent to Hull to assist the French in throwing up fortifications for the defense of the harbor, and these were to be paid "seven dollars per month, if not allowed that by the State;" and on December 2d, the town remitted the taxes of "Gideon Colson and Thomas Tirrell, they being in the enemies' hands when the taxes were made."

This concludes a brief sketch of the history of Weymouth during the Revolution as found upon its records. Very much of its service in men and money must be sought in other directions, and at the best the story must be imperfectly told. Of the official rolls, many are incomplete or wholly missing, but enough remain to show that of a population of about fourteen hundred people, according to the estimate of Dr. Cotton Tufts, made within two years after the close of the war, the town sent into the various departments of military service upon the calls of the State and Continental authority, at least two hundred men, one in seven of its total inhabitants; and these must have embraced very nearly all of the able-bodied men. It is true that the terms of service were very short in many instances, but however short, the burden of such a large number must have been enormous.

The number who perished upon the field of battle or died in the service cannot be ascertained, but probably not less than thirty or forty, since a list remains of fifteen from the soldiers of the South Precinct alone. The amount of expense attending the payment of the men for wages, bounties, and support, also

for army supplies, it is almost impossible to estimate owing to the fluctuating value of the currency, but the various votes already quoted give some idea of its sum.

Of the officers sent into the service from this town, honorable mention is made of General Solomon Lovell, who was in command of the eastern military district of which Boston was the headquarters. He also was in active service in the Rhode Island campaign in 1778, and his brigade did efficient work in the battle before Newport, in which the general was noted for his coolness and bravery. He was also the military commander of the unfortunate Penobscot expedition of the following year, which was unsuccessful, not from any fault of his, but from the want of co-operation on the part of the fleet under command of Commodore Saltonstall, who was afterwards cashiered for cowardice and inefficiency. Among the other officers may be named Capt. Thomas Nash, who served under Washington during the siege of Boston, and was officer of the day on the night when Dorchester Heights were taken possession of; Capt. Joseph Trufant, Capt. Samuel Ward, Capt. Asa White, Lieut. Cushing, who was with Arnold in the Canada expedition, Lieut. Samuel Kingman, Lieut. Thomas Vinson, Lieut. David Joy, Lieut. Asa Dyer, and others.

The record is one of which Weymouth has no reason to be ashamed, although, at times, the work languished and the men refused to go, money came slowly or not at all, yet the times were such and the demands so many and great that its ability was not sufficient to meet them. It must also be borne in mind that this town was not alone in these deficiencies, but was even more prompt than many, and probably equal to the foremost. The fact stated that the town sent into the field fully two hundred men, of whom probably nearly a quarter perished, tells a story that it will be difficult to overcome. Hardly a family, or very few if any, but had one or more representatives in the field during some part of the great struggle, and some throughout its whole duration. The town was also peculiarly fortunate in having for its leaders men of such ability and judgment as those whose names have been mentioned, Dr. Cotton Tufts, Gen. Solomon Lovell, Maj. James Humphrey, and Deacon Nathaniel Bayley, men who were wise in council, skillful and brave in the field, and untiring in their efforts to promote the interests of their country in the momentous struggle in which it was then engaged. Some of the public papers prepared by these men in their official service are models of political documents, and will compare favorably with the best of that day.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

WEYMOUTH—(Continued).

Recovering from the Effects of the War—Work-House—Local Matters—Smallpox—Norfolk County—Attempt to divide the Town—Business Enterprises—Post-office—War with England—Alarm at Cohasset—Town Lines—Manufacturing Companies Discouraged—Surplus Revenue—Anti-Slavery Resolutions—Town Records—Town Hall—War of the Rebellion—Opening Scenes—Twelfth Regiment—Raising Troops—Military Records—Bounties—Thirty-fifth Regiment—Town Bonds and Seal—Forty-second Regiment—Contributions—Difficulties—Fourth Heavy Artillery—Final Attempt to divide the Town—Soldiers' Monument—Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary—Water Question—Fire Department—Growth of the Town.

Recovering from the Effects of the War.—The process of recovery from the desolations occasioned by the war was slow. The losses had been too great, the wounds too deep, and the exhaustion too complete to be made good at once; hence, there was great depression in trade, for there was no money upon which to transact business. The drain of men had been so severe that it was many years before the gap thus occasioned was so far filled that the ordinary duties could be done with comparative ease. The evils resulting from a currency depreciated until its value became but nominal, continued the burdens of taxation far beyond their natural limits, and thus there was stagnation and depression. Nor were these physical evils the only sources of difficulty, those of a moral nature, resulting directly from habits contracted in the army, were a calamity of far more terrible character; and not one was so fearful and far-reaching in its effects as that of the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, which had become wellnigh universal; and in consequence, large numbers of well-to-do families, who before the war were in comparative wealth and ease, became reduced, and were obliged to sell the estates that the war had left to them, to supply the demands of an exhaustless appetite. Hence, in course of the following generation a vast number of the estates in town changed hands. Nor has the effect of this wholly ceased even at the end of a full century from the close of the war, but is still felt in its hereditary power, by multitudes of the present generation, who have inherited this unnatural appetite from their ancestors.

Work-House.—For years therefore the inhabitants were obliged to struggle for a bare maintenance, and were in no condition to prosecute business enterprises or carry on the pursuits of learning; and it was a score of years before the natural resources of the town began to be developed by the enterprises of

the citizens. During the latter years of the war the town, after various attempts, succeeded in building, in 1779, a work-house near the centre of its territory, not far from Tirrell's mill, for the accommodation of the poor, who had increased to such a degree as to require special attention; and this house was used for that purpose until the erection of another building for the same purpose, at Weymouth Landing, in 1809.

Local Matters.—A few items of interest occur upon the records from time to time before the close of the century, among which are the following: March 12, 1787, the town officers took the oath of allegiance agreeable to a resolve of the General Court; May 7, 1787, Dr. Cotton Tufts was chosen a delegate to the Convention in Boston, second Wednesday in January, to consider the constitution or form of government of the United States of America; April 5, 1790, the town voted to allow their representatives five shillings per day agreeably to the practice of other towns, and March 14, 1791, the town clerk was directed to read the laws of the commonwealth at the next meeting after he receives them.

Smallpox.—At a meeting held Sept. 11, 1792, the town refused to permit inoculation for the smallpox, and March 11th, following, permission was granted for the erection of a hospital for that purpose agreeable to law, under direction of the selectmen.

Norfolk County.—After the war the question of a new county was frequently raised and various action taken, sometimes favorable and sometimes opposed, but the matter was finally determined by the General Court, and the towns of Suffolk County, southerly from Boston, were set off and formed into Norfolk County in 1793; this, however, does not seem to have suited the good people of Weymouth, for, August 26th of that year, a committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the General Court praying to be set off from Norfolk County and to be reannexed to Suffolk, but the movement was unsuccessful, and Weymouth has remained to the present time a part of Norfolk County, although the attempt was afterwards renewed, the reason alleged being that the shire-town was too far away.

Attempt to Divide the Town.—In 1796 the division of the town was again proposed, this time by the North Precinct, and a petition presented to the General Court for that purpose. The feeling ran very high, the North Precinct being almost unanimously in favor, and the South as decidedly opposed. For the next half a dozen years the matter was in constant agitation in public and in private, in parish-meeting and in town-meeting, and the town was so nearly di-

vided upon the subject that the votes were sometimes in favor and sometimes against. At that time, about the year 1802, according to a canvass made for the purpose, the population was found to have increased to 1803, 965 of whom lived in the North Parish, and 838 in the South; the ratable polls in the North 211 and in the South 200; two-fifths of the land in the North, and three-fifths in the South; of the money at interest the South had \$22,950, and the North had \$20,133. The Senate voted in favor of a division but the House refused, and the matter was referred to the next session, March 3, 1803, which was equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the whole subject. Thus the question has remained to the present, with spasmodic attempts from time to time to revive it, but never with much prospect of success.

Business Enterprises.—With the increase of population and wealth there came also a revival of business enterprises, and soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century a new era of prosperity dawned upon the town, commencing at Weymouth Landing, at the head of tide-water on Fore River, and gradually extending over other parts of the town. In 1805 a turnpike was built through Weymouth, opening a more direct communication between Boston and Plymouth, by which the village at the landing was largely the gainer. Under the lead of Capt. Samuel Arnold, Levi Bates, and others various branches of mechanical industry were started, and a new life infused into the community. Within a few years a large number of buildings were erected within a radius of half a mile. Many of them, in magnitude and value, have hardly been surpassed to the present day. Navigation was resumed, and quite a brisk trade carried on between the town and Boston by means of sailing packets, which ran regularly; and it was in these days that shoe manufacturing commenced, which has since grown into such vast proportions.

In 1800, March 10th, there is found for the first time upon the records the warrant for the town-meeting entered in full, a custom that has been ever since continued; and under date of May 11, 1801, are found the qualifications of voters at that time, who were to be twenty-one years of age, and to possess a freehold valued at sixty pounds, or one yielding an income of three pounds (free suffrage had not yet become the law of the land).

The town, which was always conservative, did not look altogether with favor upon the new enterprises, but viewed with jealous eyes the proposition to open new roads through its borders and construct bridges across the rivers, and went so far (3d February, 1803)

as to choose a committee to oppose them before the committee of the General Court, which had the matter under consideration,—such men as Cotton Tufts, Eliphalet Loud, and Maj. John White being foremost in the opposition,—but the roads and the bridges were built, and the town was the better for them.

Post-Office.—In 1804, February 6th, the town instructed the selectmen to petition the Postmaster-General to establish a post-office at or near the head of navigation at Fore River. This village, although the youngest in town, was already the most important. The answer to this petition was the establishment of the first post-office in Weymouth. In 1809 the new work-house at the landing was completed, costing about sixteen hundred dollars, and was used for the accommodation of the town's poor until the purchase of the present town farm, in 1839. March 12, 1810, the selectmen and the physicians of the town were appointed a committee to superintend the inoculation with cowpox.

War with England.—During the war with Great Britain, in 1812–15, many of the young men of the town engaged in the service by land and sea, but the action of the town shows very little movement in connection with the subject, there being but four votes standing upon its records relating to the matter. May 21, 1812, the town voted to pay each enlisted soldier a bounty of five dollars, and ten dollars per month pay while in actual service; and June 30, 1814, it was voted to make the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, now or hereafter in the service, equal to fifteen dollars per month, and the same to those called out upon the alarm at Cohasset, and who remained there until legally dismissed. A committee of safety was also chosen, to consist of the selectmen (three) and six others. On the 7th of November the town voted twelve hundred dollars to pay the soldiers and build a magazine.

Alarm at Cohasset.—The nearest approach to actual hostilities that the town experienced during that war was upon the occasion of this "alarm at Cohasset," which occurred on a Sunday, Adj. Cushing notifying the militia in the meeting-houses while the people were attending divine service. It was reported that a landing had been effected from an English ship-of-war that was cruising along the coast, committing many petty depredations, and that there was necessity for immediate assistance. The infantry and artillery companies from Weymouth responded immediately, but the alarm was a false one and there was no need of troops.

Mechanical industry being then in its infancy, and needing the services of only a part of the men, num-

bers of these had entered into the mercantile marine, and at the opening of the war, this branch of service being paralyzed, many of them found employment in the navy and upon privateers.

A change appears upon the records in May, 1818, with respect to the qualification of voters,—an income from freehold estate of ten dollars, or one valued at two hundred dollars, being required, and an age of twenty-one years.

Town Lines.—In the beginning of the third volume of the town general records there is a full description of the town lines, as measured by James Humphrey, Esq., in 1794, probably the most correct and reliable of any to be found upon any record. Aug. 21, 1820, a committee was appointed to oppose the petition of the Hingham and Quincy turnpike to the General Court to have the allowance paid to vessels passing through their drawbridges removed.

Manufacturing Companies Discouraged.—In the years 1822 and 1824, committees of manufacturing companies were looking over the State in search of the most desirable water privileges, with a view of selecting a location, and Weymouth Back River appears to have had a preference. In the former year, 12th of August, Samuel Hubbard and others had so far decided in favor of this locality that they requested of the town the privilege of purchasing the alewife fishery, the only serious difficulty; but the town, valuing a small present income more highly than a large one in prospect, refused. Again, April 5, 1824, Gen. W. H. Sumner and others, impressed with the value of the water privilege, offered the town two hundred dollars per year for ten years, and agreeing to make a sufficient fishway by which the fish could ascend into the pond above, to employ a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and pay a parish tax to be divided between the three parishes. But the town, with strange short-sightedness, again refused. Had better counsels prevailed, Weymouth might now be what Lowell is. On May 2, 1825, Gen. Sumner again renewed his request with a still more favorable proposition, but the town would not consent.

In 1831 the report of the expenses of the town was printed for the first time.

Surplus Revenue.—In 1836 the general government found itself in the anomalous condition of an overflowing treasury, and a large sum amounting to many millions was distributed among the States for their use as a loan. Massachusetts distributed its share among the several towns, and Weymouth, in 1837, after one of the most hotly-contested struggles in its history, having called no fewer than eight meetings upon the matter, divided its share among

the inhabitants, *pro rata*, taking notes therefore, which was in reality a perpetual loan without interest, for on March 16, 1868, the town voted to destroy the notes, amounting to \$6146.40, they being outlawed and worthless.

Anti-Slavery Resolutions.—Soon after this time the anti-slavery agitation commenced, and an earnest, determined body of its friends were found among the citizens, and so vigorous and successful were their efforts that a strong sentiment was created in the town in favor of the movement, so strong that when, in 1842, George Latimer, a fugitive slave, lay in Boston jail, at the instance of his alleged master, James B. Gray, of Virginia, a series of indignant resolutions were passed at the meeting held November 14th, protesting against the act.

In 1837 another movement was made by Jacob Perkin and others towards the improvement of the water privilege at East Weymouth, in the interest of iron manufacturers, which, after long and tedious negotiations and litigations, resulted in the establishment of the Weymouth Iron Company, which has proved one of the most important business enterprises of the town.

Pay of Town Officers.—At the March meeting, in 1843, it was voted to pay town officers one dollar per day for their services, the clerk to have no pay for town-meeting days. This seems to have been the beginning of regular payments for this purpose, but with an advance from time to time until it has increased to three times its original amount.

In 1847 a strong effort was again made for a division of the town, but like that of fifty years previous it proved unsuccessful, the vote on the question being taken by a committee going from house to house, with the following result: 460 in favor and 465 against, 72 not voting, and 56 not found; of the nays, 359 were in the South Parish. This agitation was renewed again in 1850 with similar result.

On Nov. 12, 1850, strong, denunciatory resolutions against the fugitive slave law were passed, and on March 10th, succeeding, the town voted that they be expunged from the record, which was accordingly done by writing across the face. Thus the record stood until March, 1880, when the latter vote was rescinded, and the record stands as originally made in favor of the resolutions and as the voice of the town.

Town Records.—The original town records being badly worn and in a very dilapidated condition, the selectmen were instructed to have them transcribed, also to look up the books belonging to the town, have them catalogued, and to procure a safe in which

to keep them. The first and last clauses of the vote were carried into effect, but that relating to the catalogue remained unattended to.

Town Hall.—In 1852, in view of the want of a proper place for holding town-meetings, and for quarters for town offices, the town hall was built on the westerly side of Washington Street, at the corner of Middle Street, and very near the geographical centre of the town. A plain, inexpensive structure, but which has answered the actual necessities of the town in that respect for over thirty years. And again on March 13, 1854, a series of strong anti-slavery resolutions stand upon the records as the expression of the town.

War of the Rebellion.—As will be seen, the records are very bare of interest, other than that which attaches to the ordinary but necessary business of the town, until the stirring days of 1861. The long continued quarrels in Congress upon the slavery question, each year growing more intense and bitter, had culminated in a marshaling of the contending parties and the election of a Republican President. The crisis was brought about by accident, each party believing, until the actual collision, that the other would give way and not force matters to an extremity. But the attack upon Sumter and the call of President Lincoln for volunteers decided the question in favor of war. The spirit of the people was aroused to the highest pitch and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A public meeting of the citizens was called at once, and the organization of a military company for actual service commenced. Volunteers for what was afterwards Company H, Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, were enlisted; the company was soon filled, and made choice of James L. Bates for captain, whose after-record was the brightest in the town's military history. He passed through the various grades of service, and at the close of the war wore worthily the honorable title of brevet brigadier-general. His regiment saw the hardest service, and fought in twenty-eight battles.

On the 29th of April a special town-meeting was called, at which five thousand dollars were voted to equip this company and for other necessary expenses connected therewith. Each married man was to receive fifteen dollars per month and each single man ten dollars, while in actual service under command of its officers; the same to be paid to others who shall hereafter enlist. June 11, 1861, the selectmen were directed to furnish necessary aid, not exceeding fifteen dollars per month, to the wife, and children under sixteen years of age of men enlisted by the town in

the service; also to other near relatives who might be dependent upon them at the time of enlistment.

On the 10th of March, 1862, ten thousand dollars was appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers in the field, and the poll-tax of last year's volunteers was also remitted.

Military Records.—The selectmen were instructed to cause a record to be prepared and kept of all the Weymouth soldiers engaged in the service of the government, with such details as may be obtained with respect to them and their service, names, ages, residence, and such particulars as may be necessary to a full knowledge of them and their service in the war.

Within the first year of the Rebellion Weymouth had paid out for aid to families of soldiers over fifteen thousand dollars, something over one-third of which was to be reimbursed by the State; and in order to guard against unforeseen and sudden emergency "Union Guards" were formed, for whose supplies and necessary expense the town also paid in the same time nearly a thousand dollars more.

Bounties.—During the summer of 1862, the urgency for soldiers became so great and the call so persistent that the town, upon the report of a committee appointed for the purpose, voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each inhabitant who should enlist within ten days (25th July) as a volunteer in the United States service for three years, unless sooner discharged, under the call of the Governor, as per general order No. 26, to be paid on being mustered in; volunteers for one year to be paid one hundred dollars; and nineteen thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Upon the spur of this incentive a second company was speedily raised, which was mustered into the service Aug. 12, 1862, as Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. Benjamin F. Pratt was chosen captain, who was promoted through the several grades of the service, and at the close of the war was breveted as brigadier-general. This regiment and the Twelfth saw very hard service in the Army of the Potomac, and their losses were very severe. On the 19th of August the town extended this offer to all who should enlist in the town's quota, whether inhabitants or not.

Town Bonds and Seal.—On the 4th of November fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated for aid to the families of soldiers who were inhabitants of the town when enlisted. At the same time it was voted to issue town bonds not exceeding thirty thousand dollars at five per cent., and March 24, 1863, the selectmen were instructed to procure a corporate seal, with the legend, "Town of Weymouth, Mass., Incorporated."

porated 1635," for the use of the town, upon its bonds and other documents, which was accordingly done.

In the fall of that year a company of nine months' men were enlisted, and mustered into the service September 13th, as Company A, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, under the command of Col. Burrell. Hiram S. Coburn was chosen its captain.

On the 21st of July, 1863, the town voted three dollars per week for aid to the families of volunteers for one year, to fill up the town's quota, in addition to the sum paid by the State, and the same amount for a second year, provided they continue in the service so long; and on November 23d one thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the recruiting committee, who were to receive no pay for their services.

Contributions.—At the annual meeting, March 21, 1864, the town voted to raise twenty-five thousand dollars for State aid, and subsequently, April 9th, it was voted to refund the contributions made by citizens for filling the town's quota of men under the calls of the President, October 14th, and February 1st, provided the contributors agree in writing to apply the same towards furnishing the men called for March 14, 1864; and six thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose. The recruiting committee were also instructed to solicit subscriptions of money, to be used in raising men to fill the present quota. On the 20th of May ten thousand dollars were voted for recruiting under the last call.

Difficulties.—On the 8th of June the town voted to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer recruited under any call of the President this year, or in anticipation of any future call, this enlistment to be made under the direction of the chairman of the board of selectmen. There seemed at this time to be great difficulty in answering the calls of the President, and so serious was the emergency that the selectmen resigned in a body, but were afterwards persuaded to withdraw their resignations. It appeared, also, that the town was justified in making serious complaint of the manner in which the enrollment of those liable to military duty was made, as appears by the following resolves: "That the enrollment of this town is fully 20 per cent. larger than the average towns in the district, large numbers of whom are unfit to be enrolled, and that the town request an equitable enrollment. That the town believes their selectmen and assessors to compare favorably with those of neighboring towns, and feels aggrieved that they should have been entirely ignored in the matter of enrollment, while those of other towns have been appointed to that duty."

As the time approached for the expiration of the term of service of the Twelfth Regiment, the selectmen were directed to proceed to Boston and receive Company H of that regiment, and to invite those members of the Eleventh Regiment, who enlisted from this town, to assist in this duty. In the summer and autumn of this year a fourth company was enlisted for one year, and mustered in as Company G, Fourth Heavy Artillery. Many of these were re-enlistments of members of the Twelfth, Thirty-fifth, and other regiments whose terms of service had expired. This company was stationed upon the fortifications near Washington and saw but little active service.

On the 8th of November the town appropriated twelve thousand dollars for bounties, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each man counted in Weymouth's quota under the next call. March 20, 1865, the town voted to borrow thirty thousand dollars on its bonds at six per cent., to be sold as required; and on the 22d of May the town voted to refund the money contributed by individuals to aid in filling the quota of the town in accordance with the law of April 25th of this year; a list to be prepared and payment to be made in town notes, due Sept. 1, 1866. On the 21st of December a committee was chosen to consider the subject of a soldiers' monument and report. A vote was also passed to pay two years' aid to all who had not received it; also, to pay each man drafted July, 1863, who furnished a substitute, whether the latter remained in the service or not, payable in town notes in three years with interest.

This completes the record in brief of Weymouth during the war as far as it appears upon its books; but before a correct judgment can be formed as to what the town actually did in the great struggle for existence that the country carried on during the four years from 1861 to 1865, it will be necessary to go somewhat more into detail, and to ascertain more nearly the number of men sent into the field and what became of them. It is well known that the town answered all of the calls made upon it, but what was their measure? As before noticed, there were enlisted four full companies; these were sent into the service and performed all the duties required of them, which in many instances were neither few nor light; besides these, enlistments were made for all the various branches of the service, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in more than fifty different organizations, as well as many in the navy. The whole number actually contributed by the town probably will never be accurately known, but upon its records are the names of nearly eight hundred; without question enough have been

omitted to carry the total above that number, or nearly one in ten of its population.

Of these, ninety-eight have their names upon the soldiers' monument as having been killed in battle or died in the service. Besides these, and this list is by no means complete, more than a hundred are reported as wounded, and nearly forty taken prisoners, many of whom died in rebel prisons. And of the whole number, only eight, less than one in a hundred, are reported as deserters, and some of these returned to their regiments. This certainly is an honorable record and one of which the town may well be proud; and when the history of Weymouth in the Rebellion is written, which will some day be a fact, it will be made sure that this town is entitled to a high place among the thousands that contributed cheerfully and liberally towards the accomplishment of the same noble purpose.

Final Attempt to Divide the Town.—Several attempts were made to revive the question of a division of the town, and March 19, 1866, a vote was actually passed to do this (two hundred and sixty-nine to two hundred and thirty-nine) upon the northerly line of the fifth and sixth school districts, and a committee of one appointed from each district to carry the vote into effect; but the matter appears to have been dropped, to be again called up March 4, 1878, when the selectmen and three from each ward, twenty in all, were constituted a committee to take the whole matter into consideration and report. This report was made at the next annual meeting, held March 3, 1879, and was unanimous that it was inexpedient to divide the town at that time, and the report was accepted.

Soldiers' Monument.—After various votes and appropriations, a soldiers' monument was erected upon Burying Hill, in the old North Cemetery, upon the easterly side of the highway, consisting of a plain granite obelisk, suitably commemorating the names and services of those who perished in the Rebellion in defense of their country, and was dedicated in 1868.

On the 21st of March, 1870, it was voted to divide the town into five wards, for convenience in carrying on the necessary public business. This was accordingly done, and it remains thus to the present day. In 1871, March 6th, the first appropriation was made for the celebration of Memorial day, and the vote has been annually repeated ever since.

The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary.—At the annual meeting held March 2, 1874, a committee was chosen to make arrangements to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town, and the same committee was

also authorized to engage some one to prepare and publish a history of the town. The first vote was carried into effect on the 4th of July of that year, by a public meeting upon King Oak Hill, with appropriate services, among which was an historical address by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Esq., whose great-grandmother, Abigail Smith, wife of John Adams, second President of the United States, inferior to none of the honorable women mentioned in the national history, was born and reared within a short distance of the spot where the address was delivered. The occasion was one of great interest, being the second of the kind held in Massachusetts, and was celebrated with much enthusiasm by a large number of the citizens of this and other towns, who were cordially invited to the entertainment.

Water Question.—The last important business found upon the town records is upon the question of supplying the town with water from Great Pond. Many and urgent had been the calls demanding this or some other means by which the inhabitants and the rapidly growing necessities of the town should be furnished with an ample supply of water. Efforts were put forward to that end, and a charter was obtained from the Legislature of 1882-83, of sufficient powers to cover the undertaking. On the 18th of September, 1883, a town-meeting was called, at which it was voted, by a large majority, to accept the water act, and on the 25th of the same month a board of water commissioners was chosen, and instructed to cause to be made thorough surveys and estimates of all work and costs proposed by the act, and to make a report of the same at a special meeting to be called for the purpose. This, one of the most important enterprises ever undertaken by the town, has not reached its present stage without violent opposition. The unfortunate situation of the town in respect to its various villages, with their often conflicting interests, and the jealousies occasioned thereby, has shown itself in this matter, as in nearly every important movement that has ever been proposed, and its success, however much it may be desired, is not yet assured. (The final action assuring it has since been taken.)

Fire Department.—Until quite recently the town, officially, had made no attempt to afford its citizens protection against fire. What had been done was the work of volunteer companies, or of fire districts in which the town government had no part. A half century or more ago a small hand-engine, called the "Aquarius," manned by a company of volunteers, was located at Weymouth Landing, which was for many years the only protection against fire, other

than the primitive hand and bucket arrangement. Some twenty years later several fire districts were erected in town, and hand-engines provided for them. At that time the town attempted some action in the same direction, and went so far as to choose a committee to purchase four engines and the necessary apparatus to go with them, for the four principal villages. This was April 29, 1844; but on the following May 7th this vote was rescinded, and the matter remained in its previous condition until March 5, 1877, when a committee of three from each ward was chosen to organize "a fire department." In accordance with the report of this committee, the town, on the 15th of May, voted to purchase 3 fire-engines, hose-carriages, etc., 2 hook-and-ladder trucks, and 1500 feet of hose. Also to build 3 engine-houses and construct 5 reservoirs, appropriating \$18,000 therefor. On the 30th of January, 1878, a vote was passed making a further appropriation of \$1100 for another hand-engine. On May 2d, \$2000 was voted for an engine and hose-carriage. In March, 1880, a steam fire-engine was purchased for Ward 3, at a cost of \$3200, and in 1883, \$4200 was appropriated for a steamer for Ward 2. Thus it will be seen that the town has made a beginning in this important matter, which only needs to be supplemented by the introduction of water from Great Pond, as proposed by recent votes, or from some other source, to afford really effective protection.

Growth of the Town.—It may be of interest to note the gradual growth of the town expenses from the beginning, when almost every separate item was voted upon in open town-meeting, and there were almost no general appropriations, until the present time, when the annual expenditure of the town is not far from \$100,000. On the 23d May, 1751, is noted the first general appropriation for the poor, amounting to £20. The highways were provided for by personal labor, and it was not until after the year 1800 that anything like regular, stated appropriations were made. Beginning with the year 1820, the average sums appropriated for expenses, other than schools and highways, were for the ten years from 1820 to 1830, about \$1400; for the succeeding decade, from 1830 to 1840, about \$2000; from 1840 to 1850, about \$4000, an increase of 100 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, about \$7000; from 1860 to 1870, about \$15,000; and from 1870 to 1880, about \$25,000, an increase in half a century of nearly 1800 per cent., while the increase of population was but little more than 400 per cent.

The expenditure for schools, aside from the buildings, beginning at about \$100, had risen in the

year 1800 to about \$500. From 1800 to 1810, the yearly average was about \$700; from 1810 to 1820, about \$1000; from 1820 to 1830, about \$1000 to \$1200 (in 1821 there were 895 children of school age); from 1830 to 1840, from \$1200 to \$2000; from 1840 to 1850, from \$2500 to \$3500 (in 1842 there were 1099 children of school age); from 1850 to 1860, from \$3500 to \$7000; from 1860 to 1870, from \$8500 to \$15,000; from 1870 to 1880, from \$20,000 to \$26,000, an increase since 1821 of 2500 per cent., while the number of school children had increased but about 125 per cent. (the census of 1880 showing 2028 children of school age).

The increase of population for the first century and a half was very small indeed, the estimate for 1643 being about 1000. The next estimate is from the Egerton manuscript in the British Museum, and dates about 1675, in which the number of houses set down for Weymouth, in round numbers, is 250; allowing 5 to a house, this would give a population of 1250. In 1750 the estimate was 1200. A census in 1765 showed 1258, while that of 1776 indicated 1471, and in 1790 this had declined to 1469. In 1800 quite a gain was shown in a total of 1803. The following ten years there was an increase of but 86, while in 1820 the number had increased to 2407. From this time the gain was rapid, the census of 1830 giving a population of 2837, while that of 1840 was 3738, and that of 1850 stood at 5369. The succeeding ten years showed an increase of over 40 per cent., giving a total of 7742. In 1870 the population was 9010, and in 1880, 10,570, a gain in the present century of almost 500 per cent.

The appraised value of the real property was in 1853, \$1,138,999; and of the personal, \$619,483; a total of \$1,758,482. In 1875 the real estate was valued at \$3,863,523; and the personal, \$2,107,711; a total of \$5,971,234. This was the last State valuation.

These statistics show, in a comparative degree, the wonderful development of the town in material resources, and also its rapid progress in mechanical pursuits, while the indications are not wanting that promise a long continuance of its prosperity.

CHAPTER XLIX.

WEYMOUTH—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Churches—The First Church.

The First Church.—There is no record of the organization of this church. It is simply recognized by its name at the earliest mention as an established in-

stitution well known to contemporaneous writers. It has already been stated that with the Gorges Company, in 1623, came Rev. William Morrell, a clergyman of good reputation in the Church of England, of culture and learning; that he remained in the plantation for perhaps a year and a half and then gave up his charge, returning to England by way of Plymouth. He was an amiable gentleman of refinement and remarkable discretion, well suited to have the charge of an English parish, but scarcely adapted to the needs of a New England settlement at that day. Mr. Morrell brought with him a commission from the Ecclesiastical Court in England to exercise a kind of superintendency over the churches already existing or which might be established here. This commission was to empower him with authority over all churches in the colony, and as "all" meant only Plymouth, over which he was hardly in a position to claim jurisdiction, he obeyed the dictates of his good sense and refrained from any attempt to exercise his authority.

The conditions under which the settlement at Weymouth was made rendered it unnecessary to organize a parish, for it already existed as a matter of fact, and the church was a branch of the Church of England in this remote corner of its kingdom; and evidently to the care of his parish Mr. Morrell devoted himself so long as he remained. The religious element does not seem to have been predominant in this settlement, and the surroundings and influences being such as to give but little promise of future benefit, Mr. Morrell returned to his own country, leaving the remnant of his flock to the mercy of circumstances. In the following year, 1624, according to "Prince's Annals," which, from the facilities in the hands of the compiler, seems fairly conclusive, there came in another company, to join the planters at Wessaguscus, from Weymouth, England. These were probably a mixed party, with the independent element predominant, since it is stated that they brought with them a non-conformist minister by the name of Barnard, who remained with them until his death. Nothing more is known of him or of his administration over this people. There was no need to organize a church, since one after the Episcopal form already existed. It simply changed its "rector" for a "minister." There was no need even to throw off the authority of the bishop, since there was no officer of that order to claim the rule, and thus for a dozen years the affairs remained, the continual influx of planters of various religious ideas preventing, probably, any very decided opinions from becoming predominant.

There was unquestionably some kind of a house of worship erected, but probably a rude, temporary

structure, corresponding to the dwellings of the people. No mention, however, is made of this, which in a few years was replaced by a more convenient and substantial building erected upon Burying Hill.

In the summer of 1635 a large addition was made to the little settlement by the arrival of a company of about a hundred people, under the leadership of Rev. Joseph Hull, sailing from Weymouth, England, but gathered from the county of Somerset and the neighborhood. Mr. Hull came in the interest of the Episcopacy, being a graduate of Oxford of 1612, and as recently as 1632 rector of Northleigh, Devon, but finding that the condition of the plantation was such as hardly to justify an attempt to establish the Episcopal form of worship in the immediate vicinity of so many dissenters, and probably with a leaning in the latter direction himself, he fell in with the current and became a moderate dissenter. There having been no minister here since the death of Mr. Barnard, the situation seemed favorable for the selection of Mr. Hull to fill that office, and he undoubtedly preached here for a time as minister of the church, but other elements were at work which soon developed themselves as an opposition. There were remnants of the Gorges Company still favoring their old order, while there were many new-comers from Dorchester, Boston, and other places who favored the Puritans and the authority of Governor Winthrop; these later seem to have been a strong party and were evidently dissatisfied with Mr. Hull, for they soon gave a call to Mr. Thomas Jenner, of Roxbury, who, in the early part of 1636, came into the settlement and became its minister, while Mr. Hull seems to have removed temporarily to Hingham.

There does not appear to have been the utmost harmony among the inhabitants, for in the following year a council of the elders was called to "reconcile the difference between Mr. Jenner and his people," and the difficulty was so serious that the Governor and his Council were compelled to step in and arrange matters. This trouble offered a favorable opportunity for a third party to throw itself into the breach in the hope of becoming possessors of the field. These, in 1637, gave an invitation to Rev. Robert Lenthal to become their minister. Mr. Lenthal had recently come from England, where many of the Weymouth people had been under his ministry; hence the invitation, which he did not hesitate to accept. He, also, remained here for several years, but was in constant trouble and difficulty, and in 1639 was tried before a council held in Dorchester for heresy, but the result was unsatisfactory, as it settled nothing. An attempt seems to have been made at this time to form

another church, the difficulty was so great, but without success.

The Weymouth Church then, in 1638-39, found itself in this position: Mr. Hull claimed to be the minister, and occasionally exercised the office, with a strong body of adherents. Mr. Jenner still remained, with the official favor to sustain him; while Mr. Lenthal preached as circumstances would permit, and had a large following. This condition of things in a village no larger than Weymouth of that date could not be supported, and in the latter year, 1639, Rev. Samuel Newman, a graduate of Oxford of 1620, and a man of excellent reputation, was invited to come in as a harmonizer. How this was to be effected does not now appear; nevertheless he came, and there was displayed the extraordinary phenomenon, for those days, of four ministers of the same denomination contending for a single pulpit in one small community. This, however, did not continue, for Mr. Hull and Mr. Lenthal retired in 1639, and Mr. Jenner in 1640, leaving Mr. Newman in possession; but the conflicting elements were too many and discordant for his peaceable nature, and after a ministry of about four years, he, with a large body of his friends, removed to Rehoboth, leaving the church without a pastor.

He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Thacher, who was settled 2d January, 1644, and remained pastor of the church for twenty years, when he removed to Boston, and was afterwards installed as the first pastor of the Third Church (Old South). He was the first minister ordained in Weymouth, all of his predecessors having received their ordination in England. He had an excellent reputation as a preacher, and was also an able physician, a man of talent and education. Under his ministrations the people, by whom he was beloved and revered, enjoyed a long period of rest and prosperity, very pleasant after the vexations of the previous ten years.

During the pastorate of Mr. Thacher the old meeting-house, which stood upon Burying Hill, on the westerly side of the present highway, and nearly opposite the site of the soldiers' monument, had become so much in need of repairs that the townsmen, Dec. 14, 1652, were directed "to do what was necessary to make it more comfortable and prevent any further decay." In the early days of the town, until it was divided in 1723 into two precincts, it constituted one precinct, and all parish business was transacted in town-meeting. The minister was hired and his maintenance provided by the town, and as it possessed at this time no parsonage, the minister provided his own dwelling, which, upon his leaving, was purchased by the town and sold to his successor, with the condition

that should he leave or die without children, the town should have the privilege of buying the property.

Mr. Thacher was followed in the ministry by Rev. Samuel Torrey, who was ordained Feb. 14, 1665. Rev. Emerson Davis says he preached there from 1656, as colleague of Mr. Thacher. He was certainly there Nov. 28, 1664. Mr. Torrey was son of Capt. Wm. Torrey; born in England, in 1632; educated at Harvard College, but owing to an extension of the course of study for a year he, with some of his associates, became dissatisfied and left the institution without graduation. He remained pastor of the church in Weymouth until his death, April 21, 1707, a period of over forty-two years. He was a man of great and acknowledged ability, of excellent reputation as a preacher, and in 1684 was chosen president of Harvard College, which position he declined. Three times he preached the election sermon, an honor never before conferred.

In 1667 the meeting-house was again repaired, and a bell procured and hung. Up to the year 1671, although there is much upon the records concerning the minister's rates and providing for his maintenance, there is no amount stated for his salary. This year the matter was thoroughly discussed and arrangements were made to pay Mr. Torrey fifty pounds per year, and five members of the precinct became bound for its payment, ten pounds per man. This was to be paid in money, or its equivalent of eighty pounds in current pay. In 1673 ten pounds in wood (twenty cords) was added, and in 1680 his salary was increased ten pounds. In 1682 the meeting-house had become so old and decayed that the town voted to pull it down, and a new one was erected upon land bought of Capt. John Holbrook, the site of the present meeting-house. This house was forty-five feet by forty, and twenty feet between joints, with four gable-ends, costing, in all, two hundred and eighty pounds. In 1697-98 the town voted an addition of twelve pounds to the minister's salary.

After the death of Mr. Torrey a call was given to Mr. Peter Thacher, of Boston, a grandson of Rev. Thomas Thacher, the former minister, at a salary of seventy pounds and a "convenient settlement." It was a custom of those days to grant the minister upon his settlement a certain sum to pay his expense of removal or "setting up housekeeping," equal usually to one or more years' salary. This did not appear to be quite satisfactory, and the sum was increased ten pounds, with his fire-wood added. This call was accepted, and Mr. Thacher was ordained Nov. 26, 1707. He was a popular preacher and very highly esteemed by his people, among whom he lived in great har-

mony until 1718, when a prospect of a call to Boston introduced a disturbing element, in consequence of which he was dismissed, and afterwards settled, as colleague of Rev. Mr. Webb, over the North Church, Boston. He was a graduate of Harvard of 1696. His manner of leaving Weymouth was very unsatisfactory, and the cause of much ill-feeling against him on that account. During the ministry of Mr. Thacher the town purchased a parsonage for the minister, of Zachariah Bicknell, which has been a permanent establishment in the parish since that time.

On March 27, 1719, the town concurred with the church in a call given February 26th to Mr. Thomas Paine, of Barnstable, to be their minister upon a salary of ninety pounds and the use of the parsonage. He was ordained Aug. 19, 1719. He remained the pastor until April 15, 1734, when he was dismissed. It was during his ministry, in 1723, that the south part of the town was set off as the Second Precinct. This withdrew a large part of the population and property, so that it was with great difficulty that the parish expenses were met, and in consequence much trouble arose with Mr. Paine during the later years of his service, which was eventually the cause of his leaving. For several years his family had resided in Boston while he performed his official duties in Weymouth. Mr. Paine graduated at Harvard in 1717, and was, in point of ability and acquirements, the equal of any of his predecessors, with the possible exception of Mr. Torrey. He was of a kind and amiable disposition, and won the affection of his people to a remarkable degree, and had it not been for the unfortunate pecuniary condition of the parish there would have been no occasion for his leaving.

In August, 1634, after the dismissal of Mr. Paine, a call was extended to Mr. William Smith, of Charlestown, to become the minister, at a salary of one hundred and sixty pounds and three hundred pounds settlement, the latter to be paid one hundred pounds annually for three years, all in bills of credit. This invitation was accepted, and the first Wednesday of December he was ordained as pastor of the First Church and Parish in Weymouth, which office he retained until his death, 17th September, 1783, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a graduate of Harvard of 1725. The following epitaph upon his gravestone gives, probably, a correct estimate of his character: "As a Divine he was eminent As a Preacher of the Gospel eloquent and devotional in life he exhibited the Virtues of the Religion which he had taught in Death felt its Supports and closed a long and useful life with hopes full of immortality." Prepossessing and conciliatory, he soon became a

favorite, especially among the young. He was lively and animated as a speaker, and through his long ministry of nearly forty-nine years—the longest on the record of the church—he was highly esteemed and beloved. He, however, is best known as the father of three daughters, who married three men all of whom became eminent. Hon. Richard Cranch married Mary, the eldest; Abigail became the wife of John Adams, the second President of the United States, and was the mother of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President; the third daughter, Elizabeth, married Rev. John Shaw, of Haverhill, a man of standing and reputation.

He was minister through the Revolutionary war with its stirring scenes, and died just as the day of peace was dawning upon the land. The difficulties of the times, with a divided town and a fluctuating currency, made it often hard to raise the amount necessary for his support, and the records are largely filled with endeavors to arrange this matter. At the commencement of his ministry, in its second year, he had a long and severe sickness, which disabled him from service for the time, and later on, in 1769 and 1770, he was again disabled by the same cause, and for several months his pulpit was supplied by James Blake, A.B., of Dorchester, a graduate of Harvard of 1769, a young man of rare excellence and promise, who came to Weymouth to teach school, and, after a little time, supplied the pulpit during the illness of Mr. Smith, in which position he died, 17th November, 1771, within a month of his twenty-first birthday. A volume of his sermons was afterwards published.

On the 23d of April, 1751, a great disaster befell the parish in the loss of its meeting-house by fire. The loss was a severe and heavy one for the people at that time, especially as the parish was passing through the most fatal epidemic that has ever been known in the history of the town, one in ten of the population perishing with the terrible "throat distemper," among others Maj. Adam Cushing, the foremost man of his day in town and in the parish. They were not discouraged, however, but set to work with energy and determination, and within a year a new house was ready for use, which was occupied by the parish eighty years. It was with the commencement of Mr. Smith's ministry that the earliest records now in possession of the church had their beginning, and these are exceedingly meagre, other than the noting of statistics, admissions to the church and baptisms, with a few marriages and deaths.

After the death of Mr. Smith there was a vacancy in the ministry for more than four and one-half

years, when from various causes they were unable to obtain a pastor. Rev. Huntingdon Porter preached for a time in the year after Mr. Smith's decease. On the 24th of May, 1784, the parish voted a call to Mr. Samuel Shuttlesworth, of Dedham, in which the church concurred, but, after supplying the pulpit until August 1st, he declined the position. On the 22d of November the parish voted unanimously to invite Mr. Asa Packard, of Bridgewater, to become their minister, but he also declined.

Ever since the division of the town into two precincts there had been trouble between them concerning the parsonage property, which culminated in a suit, in 1785, by the South Parish for claimed rights, which were denied by the North. The issue of the contest was in favor of the latter. During the summer and fall of that year Rev. Mr. Judson supplied the pulpit, but on the 16th of January of the following year (1786) the parish made choice of Mr. Israel Evans to fill the vacancy in the pastorate. This invitation he accepted under date of 24th of March, but some unfortunate reports reaching his ear before settlement, he felt obliged to decline, which he did in a letter dated 26th of September. Soon after this Mr. Jacob Norton was hired to preach, and on the 12th of March, 1787, the committee was instructed to engage him for a further time. His ministrations proved so acceptable that on the 9th of April it was voted to give him a call, at a salary of ninety pounds per year, his fire-wood and two hundred pounds settlement, fifty pounds per year for four years (the latter instead of parsonage, which had been first voted). Mr. Norton accepted the call, and was ordained 10th of October, 1787. He was a graduate of Harvard of 1785 or 1786, a man of strong mental powers, with thorough intellectual training, and a keen controversialist. He excelled as a classical scholar, and had a high reputation as a Hebraist. During his ministry he was frequently engaged in theological discussions, which he sustained with great learning and ability. He was, however, changeable in his religious belief, particularly during the later years of his ministry, which was the cause of great trouble in the church and parish, and eventually led to a dissolution of the pastoral relation, which took place 10th of July, 1824, after a service of nearly thirty-seven years. He was a man of irreproachable character, and highly esteemed for his amiable qualities.

On the 23d of August, 1824, a hearty call was extended to Rev. Josiah Bent, Jr., of Milton, by the parish to become pastor, at a salary of six hundred dollars and his fire-wood. This call he accepted, and

he was ordained Oct. 13, 1824, to the pastorate of the First Church of Weymouth, which position he held until Oct. 10, 1833. His ministry was a very successful one, one hundred and twenty-nine persons having united with the church during the nine years. While Mr. Bent was the pastor of the church the meeting-house, having become old and out of repair, was taken down in 1832 and a new one erected upon the same spot, which, with some important changes, has been occupied by the parish until the present time. This is the third meeting-house built upon this spot. Mr. Bent was a graduate of Harvard of 1822, a man of deep piety, in excellent standing among his associates, and holding a warm place in the affections of his people.

After the dismission of Mr. Bent, Mr. John C. Phillips, of Boston, was employed to preach during the month of November, 1833, which he did with such effect that a unanimous call was given him by parish and church, at a salary of seven hundred dollars per year, which he promptly accepted, and was ordained on the 18th of December, 1833. He remained pastor until Nov. 13, 1837, a ministry of a little over four years, the shortest in the history of the church since the settlement of Rev. Samuel Newman, about two hundred years before. Mr. Phillips was a graduate of Harvard of 1826, and of Andover Theological Seminary. He also completed a full course of legal study with Hon. Samuel Hubbard, judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was a fine scholar, a strong thinker, and a close reasoner. His rare social powers made him a general favorite, and it was with deep regret to his many friends that circumstances compelled him to ask his dismission.

The interval was very short after Mr. Phillips left until the call to Rev. Joshua Emery, Jr., of Fitchburg, Jan. 2, 1838, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum. He accepted the invitation, and was installed on the 25th of the same month. This is the first installation unaccompanied by ordination in the history of the church for two hundred years. His pastorate extended until April 1, 1873, a period of over thirty-five years, when he was dismissed at his own request, feeling with the advance of years that the burden of the parish was too great for his strength. His ministry was a long and successful one, during which one hundred and eighty-five were admitted to the church. He was a forcible and energetic speaker, especially gifted in prayer, and the estimation in which he was held by his people may be measured by the length of his pastorate. He was also a valuable citizen, being strongly interested in education, for

many years the chairman of the school committee, performing at times nearly the whole duties of the board. At the beginning of his service the parish built a new parsonage house, that now used for the purpose, upon the site of the old house, some parts of which had stood there for one hundred and fifty years. During many years the social meetings of the church had been held in the hall of the school-house, opposite the meeting-house, for want of a chapel or vestry, a need that was greatly felt, and which was provided for in 1856 by the erection of a neat and commodious chapel by the church, and attached to the rear of the meeting-house, with which it communicated.

On the 28th of July, 1873, the parish concurred in the unanimous call of the church to Rev. F. P. Chapin as pastor, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars and the use of the parsonage. This call was accepted, and Mr. Chapin was accordingly installed, and remains in the pastoral office to the present time. An important event in the history of the parish took place in 1875, when it fell heir to a legacy of ten thousand dollars, for the "support and maintaining of the present religious doctrines of the parish," by the will of Mr. Joseph Loud, lately deceased, who for many years was an active member of the church and parish, and who thus gave substantial evidence of his good will.

This ancient church has suffered greatly from circumstances beyond its control; first, in the establishment of the Second Church, in 1723, its hundredth birth-year, whereby a large number of its active supporters were withdrawn; and again, in 1811, upon the formation of the Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree, a large part of whose members came from this church. Still later, in 1822, its membership was once more greatly depleted by the withdrawal of many to form a Methodist Church in East Weymouth; and last, in 1852, the most serious loss of all, in the removal of fifty-one members to form the Pilgrim Church in Old Spain. Thus the mother has been exhausting her resources and impoverishing herself in the establishment of a family of vigorous and prosperous children; but it has been at a serious cost to her, since the removal of so many members, and the decline of business in the village near, has reduced it from the one only church in the town to the smallest of six of the same fellowship. Yet she still keeps on her way and bravely sustains the burden that is thus cast upon her, doing her work with diligence and fidelity.

CHAPTER L.

WEYMOUTH—(Continued).

Congregational Churches (Continued): Second Church, Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree, Union Church of South Weymouth, Church at East Weymouth, Pilgrim Church—Methodist Episcopal: Church at East Weymouth, Church at Lovell's Corner—Universalist: First Church, Second Church, Third Church—Baptist: First Church—Roman Catholic: Parish of St. Francis Xavier, Parish of the Immaculate Conception, Parish of the Sacred Heart, Parish of St. Jerome—Protestant Episcopal: Trinity Parish.

The Second Congregational Church and Parish in South Weymouth.—The causes that led to the separation of the town into two precincts, and the formation of the Second Church, have been already alluded to. The long distance and poor roads, with other causes of dissatisfaction, gave rise to the determination of the dwellers at the South to separate, while the opposition, steady and persistent, on the part of the old parish and church, served only to solidify the determination, which resulted, in 1723, in an act of the Legislature established the Second Precinct, and on the 21st of June the parish met and organized. On the 15th of July a call was given to Mr. James Bayley, to settle with them, at a salary of seventy-six pounds, and a settlement of one hundred and thirty pounds. A church, however, was not formed until the following 18th of September. A meeting-house had already been erected, and Mr. Bayley had been preaching there probably for a year or more. He accepted the call, and was ordained Sept. 26, 1723, as pastor over this people, and remained such until his death, Aug. 22, 1766, a period of forty-three years. He was a native of Roxbury, a graduate of Harvard of 1719, and served his first and only pastorate in Weymouth. During his extended ministry there were added to the church in all two hundred and seven persons. He seems to have been much beloved by his people, and was held in estimation by the neighboring parishes.

After the death of Mr. Bayley, on the 15th of January, 1767, Mr. Ephraim Briggs received a call from the parish, in concurrence with the church, to become their minister, but with so strong opposition that he declined. Through that season the pulpit was supplied by five different ministers, each preaching several Sabbaths in succession, and in March, 1768, a call was given to a Mr. Fuller which was declined, after which Mr. Simeon Williams, of Raynham, preached for several months and then received a call which he accepted, and was ordained Oct. 26, 1768.

Here he remained until May 31, 1819, the date of his death. He was born in Eaton, and was a graduate of New Jersey College of 1765. His ministry extended over a period of more than fifty-one years, the longest ever recorded in the town. In 1784 and 1785, the old meeting-house was torn down and a new one erected.

Upon the repeated request of Mr. Williams for a junior pastor, on Dec. 14, 1818, the church called Mr. William Tyler to that position, and on the 24th of February following he was ordained, but the death of Mr. Williams, so soon after, left him sole pastor. Mr. Tyler remained as pastor of this people until Oct. 17, 1831, when he was dismissed at his own request, after a ministry of nearly thirteen years. For more than a year the church was without a pastor, and on Nov. 8, 1832, a call was extended to Rev. Charles I. Warren, who accepted the invitation and was installed Jan. 1, 1833, but, after a brief pastorate of little more than a year and a half, he was dismissed Aug. 13, 1834, at his own urgent request and much to the regret of his people. It was four years after this before the office was again filled, and this period was one of great trouble that nearly proved fatal to the church. The difficulty was so serious that on account of religious differences the church seceded from the parish, worshiping in a hall, and a new society, the Edwards Society, was organized. The breach, however, was healed in 1837, and the church and parish united in the old meeting-house, although an unsuccessful attempt had been made to form another church. During the separation, a call had been extended to Rev. Joshua Emery, Jr., which he declined. In 1836, the society gave Rev. Mr. Biscoe a call, which he also declined. After the reunion of the church and society, in August, 1838, Rev. Wales Lewis received a call, which he accepted, and was installed on the 12th of September. During his ministry there was serious trouble which increased to such a degree as in the end to cause his dismissal, which took place in June, 1847, after a pastorate of about nine years. During the troubles in the pastorate of Mr. Lewis, in 1842, and as a consequence to them, a strong party drew off and formed the Union Church and society, which became a permanent organization.

After the dismissal of Mr. Lewis Rev. Joshua Leavett preached for a time, and an effort was made to give him a call, but without success. There was felt very great discouragement as to their future prospects, which gave way to a feeling of hope when Rev. James P. Terry accepted their call, and was installed July 6, 1848. Matters at once began to assume a more cheering aspect, so much so that in

the year of his settlement the present parsonage house was built for the benefit of the parish, and about five years later, in 1853, the present meeting-house was erected at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, and the church and society stood once more upon firm ground. In February, 1868, Mr. Terry's health gave way, and he was obliged to suspend his ministrations. He was granted leave of absence for six months, during which time the people worshiped with the Union Church, under Rev. S. H. Hayes. In March of the following year, 1869, finding that his health did not improve, Mr. Terry felt obliged to ask to be relieved from his pastoral relation, and his request was reluctantly granted.

About the same time a plan for a union of the two societies and churches was arranged and an agreement made to adopt it, but it failed to be carried into execution. Rev. Dr. Labaree preached for about a year and a half, when the present pastor, Rev. George F. Stanton, began his work here. He received a call to settle with this people, which he accepted, and was installed 27th October, 1870, and it was in the third year of his ministry that the church and society celebrated their one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, with appropriate services, amid much rejoicing. The church is yet strong and vigorous, notwithstanding the years it has survived and the struggles it has encountered, and bids fair to live far into the future.

The Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree.—This society and the church connected with it, although its meeting-house is located a few rods over the line in Braintree, is comprised so largely of Weymouth people that it fairly deserves a place in this record. Its members were drawn mainly from the first churches of Weymouth and Braintree, who, on account of the considerable distance of those two meeting-houses and the increasing importance of the village of Weymouth Landing, coming from a rapid influx of population and the commencement of business enterprises, desired better accommodations for religious services. The society was formed March 13, 1810, and the Hollis Street Church, Boston, then about to be taken down, was purchased, its material removed by vessel to its present location in East Braintree, where it was rebuilt, and, with many alterations, remains still as the house of worship of the people. The society was incorporated 21st February, 1811, and a church organized August 14th of the same year. A call was at once given to Mr. John Frost, who declined it. In the following November, Mr. Daniel A. Clark was invited to a settlement. He accepted the invitation, and was ordained on the following 31st of December. After a short pastorate

(less than two years), owing to the disaffection of a few members of the church and congregation and a difficulty in raising his salary, Mr. Clark resigned, and was dismissed 20th October, 1813. After a year or more of financial distress, during which the pulpit was supplied from Sabbath to Sabbath, in January, 1815, Mr. Jonas Perkins, of Bridgewater, was hired for three months, and before that time had expired he was given a call, which was accepted, and he was ordained June 14th of that year. After a long and prosperous ministry of forty-six years, at the age of seventy, in accordance with long-expressed plans, he resigned his pastorate, and the connection was severed 15th October, 1860. He remained in the village, taking an active interest in the affairs of his old church until his death, which occurred June 26, 1874. After the resignation of Mr. Perkins a call was extended to Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Hingham, Sept. 28, 1860, which he declined. In the following December, Rev. Lysander Dickerman, of Gloucester, was invited to the vacant pulpit, which invitation he accepted, and he was installed Jan. 17, 1861. After a very stormy pastorate of about six and a half years, during a part of which a bitter quarrel existed between the pastor and about half of the congregation, which in the end seriously threatened the very existence of the church and society, his official connection with them closed in July, 1867. The results of this quarrel were very disastrous, so that they had no pastor for about two years, when matters began to assume a better aspect, and April 1, 1868, Rev. A. A. Elsworth, of Milford, was hired to supply the pulpit, which he did very acceptably for about three years. After this time, affairs having been somewhat accommodated and extensive alterations made in the meeting-house, a hearty call was extended to Rev. Lucien H. Frary, of Middleton. This call was accepted, and Mr. Frary was installed April 13, 1875. He is now in the eighth year of his ministry, with a united people and a strong and prosperous society, that has, through his exertions, just relieved itself from a heavy debt incurred in the remodeling of the house, and which had seriously crippled it in its work.

Union Church and Society of South Weymouth.

—As before stated, the organization of this church and society grew out of the trouble in the Second Parish, from which the members of the new organization withdrew. The society was formed June 20, 1842, and the church November 1st of the same year. The meetings were first held in Rogers' Hall, until a meeting-house could be erected, which was effected the same year. On the 3d of July, 1843, a call was extended to Rev. George Denham, which he accepted,

and he was installed November 1st. This connection was held until May, 1847, when he was dismissed. On the following 17th of November, Rev. Willard M. Harding, having accepted a call, was installed, and continued his ministry until 1858, when he resigned, and was dismissed April 8th by a council, which installed as his successor Rev. S. H. Hayes, who retained his position as pastor over that people until Nov. 17, 1870, when he asked and received his dismission. From February, 1871, to September, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Henry E. Cooley. During the years 1870 and 1871, a new meeting-house was erected, at a cost of forty thousand dollars, and a parsonage at a cost of four thousand dollars. A call was extended to Rev. James McLean, which he accepted, and was installed February 27, 1872. He was dismissed May 29, 1876. Rev. George N. Marden followed him as acting pastor, from February, 1877, to August, 1881. On the 1st of September of the latter year, a call was extended to Rev. William H. Bolster, which he accepted, and was installed April 12, 1882. He is the present pastor.

The Congregational Church of East Weymouth.

—This church was formed from a division in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a majority of the society remaining and forming a new church, called the First Evangelical Methodist Church, the minority retaining the old organization and building a new house of worship. This church was formed March 4, 1843, with ten members. In 1860, February 25th, it changed from the Methodist to the Congregational form, and joined the Norfolk Conference of that denomination. It is now, numerically, the strongest church of that order in the town. It has been obliged to enlarge its meeting-house, to accommodate the increased call for sittings. Its congregation is an enterprising and prosperous one, and its list of pastors, notwithstanding its comparatively recent date, is altogether too long to be here enumerated. It has also a large Sabbath-school connected with it. When the old society divided, the meeting-house was sold and torn down, and a new one erected upon the same spot, which remains to-day, with the enlargement above mentioned.

The Pilgrim Church and Society of North Weymouth.

—The growing necessities of the prosperous village of Old Spain were the cause of the movement that resulted in these organizations. The society was formed May 14, 1851, and a meeting-house erected the same year. The church was organized March 11, 1852. In May of the same year, Rev. Calvin Terry was called to be the first pastor. He accepted the call, and was installed May 18, 1852.

This connection was a very unfortunate one, on account of long continued and great dissensions with the pastor, who, after much trouble and difficulty, was dismissed Dec. 25, 1856. On Sept. 14, 1857, Rev. Charles E. Reed, of Taunton, was invited to the pastorate, but declined. In the spring of 1858, Rev. Samuel L. Rockwood accepted a call, and was installed March 12th. His ministry continued until July 31, 1871, when he was dismissed at his own request, on account of ill health. He was succeeded by Rev. Louis B. Voorhees, who was ordained December 6th, same year, and continued his ministry until his resignation was accepted, July 1, 1876. On the 23d of November following, Rev. George Dodson, having accepted a call, was installed, and remained pastor until Dec. 23, 1879, when ill health compelled him to resign the active duties of his office. Rev. A. H. Tyler commenced his services as acting pastor May 17, 1880, and resigned in the spring of 1884. In 1881 a parsonage was built.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of East Weymouth.—The first movement looking to the formation of a Methodist Church in East Weymouth was made in 1822. The trouble in the old North Church, consequent upon the changes in religious belief of Mr. Norton, the inconvenient distance from meeting, and the fact that a large portion of the people were gradually becoming restive under the severe Calvinistic creed then held by the two churches in town, induced a desire for more freedom in religious thought and belief. The first class was organized in 1823, and the new society erected its first meeting-house in 1825. The rapid growth of the parish necessitated an enlargement of this building, which was made in 1828. During the first ten years of its existence not far from one hundred members were received from the North Parish. About this time trouble began to show itself, and the desire to be removed from the higher authority of the Methodist Episcopal government to return to the ancient freedom of the Congregational Church caused a majority of the people to separate from the Conference and continue their organization as a Protestant Methodist Church. The minority, who preferred their original form, withdrew and formed a new society, retaining the old name. They built their first meeting-house in 1844, and such was the increase that they were obliged to enlarge the building in 1850. This house was destroyed by fire 13th December, 1851, and, with its contents, was a total loss. This was a heavy blow, from which, however, it soon rallied, and another house was erected in the following year, dedicated October 12th. This becoming too contracted for the growing necessities of

the society, was enlarged in 1864. This building was also burned 23d February, 1870. Another, and the present, house of worship was erected on Broad Street the same year, and dedicated December 23d. It has free sittings. The church belongs to the New England Southern Conference. The society has also a fine parsonage, built in 1867. The present membership of the church is about two hundred and sixty. It has been from its organization an energetic church, and the centre of good influences. It has also a large and flourishing Sabbath-school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Lovell's Corner.—The initial steps towards the formation of this church were taken in the autumn of 1866, in recognition of a long-felt need of that growing and prosperous village, when Rev. D. W. Waldron, pastor of the Congregational Church at East Weymouth, began there on Sabbath afternoons a preaching service (at five o'clock). This was continued as long as he remained pastor of the East Weymouth Church, and for about a year after. During the latter time the neighboring ministers preached there in turn. After this a regular pulpit-supply was obtained until a Congregational Church was formed, on the last Thursday in October, 1872. Rev. Joseph C. Halliday, the first pastor, commenced his work there on the first Sabbath of the following December, and held the position until July, 1877, nearly five years. From that time until November of the same year there was no regular minister. In that month Rev. Henry P. Haylett, a student of Boston University (Methodist Episcopal), was engaged. During his pastorate the church changed its denominational connection and united with the New Bedford Methodist Episcopal Conference in April, 1879, and in April, 1882, it was transferred to the New England Southern Conference of the same denomination, where it still remains. Mr. Haylett was succeeded May 1, 1880, by Rev. Charles H. Farnsworth, who in turn gave place, in the following year, to Rev. E. G. Babcock, the present pastor. A Sabbath-school was gathered by the efforts of Rev. Mr. Waldron, in the spring of 1867, which has continued an active existence in connection with the work of the church ever since. This church has no meeting-house, but has held its services in a hall.

The First Universalist Society of Weymouth.—This society was organized at Weymouth Landing July 21, 1836, in consequence of a desire on the part of many of the people of that village, then the largest in the town, for a wider privilege in the interpretation of the Bible than the belief of the Union Church would permit. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith was hired

to preach once a fortnight in Wales' Hall. A movement was soon made towards the building of a meeting-house with such success that a house was finished at a cost of six thousand four hundred dollars, including land, bell, and furniture, and was dedicated Sept. 13, 1839. Mr. Calvin Gardner preached on the next and three following Sabbaths. Rev. John S. Barry was the pastor from November, 1839, to April 1, 1841. He was succeeded at once by Rev. John M. Spear, who remained until April, 1845, when he closed his service, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Coffin until November of the same year, when Rev. Mr. Dennis supplied the pulpit. In 1846, Rev. Mr. Barry returned, and remained as minister until Jan. 1, 1850. He was then succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hemphill and others, for about two years, when Rev. D. P. Livermore was hired, and remained about two years. After him Rev. Mr. Davenport preached for a year, whose successor was Rev. Charles Mellen, who remained from April, 1855, to April, 1860, when the pulpit was supplied for a year and a half by Rev. D. T. Goddard. Following him there was no regular minister until April, 1864, when Rev. Miss Olympia Brown was engaged, and held the position until September, 1869. After an interval of two years, Rev. B. Davis became pastor, and continued in that position from October, 1871, to April, 1873,—a year and a half. Rev. L. S. Crosley was the next pastor, beginning his service November, 1876, and closing March, 1878. The next pastor, Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., began his work November, 1878, and ended April, 1883, having charge also for the greater part of the time, first of the church in Old Spain, and then of that in South Weymouth. This society still worships in its original meeting-house on Washington Street, and its present pastor, recently engaged, is Rev. B. F. Eaton, who has the charge also of the West Scituate Society.

The Second Universalist Society of South Weymouth.—The first services in the Universalist faith in South Weymouth were held in Columbian Hall in 1835, during the trouble in the Second Congregational Church, when Rev. Sylvanus Cobb preached for a time. There was then no organization, the movement meeting with bitter opposition, and it was not until 1848 that an association was formed known as the "Washington Corporation," out of which grew the Second Universalist Society. Rev. John Parker, the first regularly settled pastor, was installed in 1849, and remained in that service for six years. During his pastorate a chapel was erected, in 1850.

The next pastor, Rev. Elmer E. Hewitt, was in-

stalled on Sunday evening, July 8, 1855, and retained his position for more than fourteen years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Baker, who was installed in 1869. His term of service extended over a period of nine years, to 1878, since which time there have been several pastors,—Revs. E. A. Perry, Anson Titus, B. F. Bowles, the present pastor, and others.

The Third Universalist Society of North Weymouth.—This society was organized Nov. 19, 1853, and a Sabbath-school gathered on the succeeding fast-day. The first minister was Rev. R. L. Killam, of Scituate, who commenced April 1, 1855, preaching on alternate Sabbaths in Harmonial Hall. His term of service continued for three years. During the next year only evening services were held, conducted by different clergymen, after which Rev. E. H. Hawes, of Stoughton, supplied the pulpit on alternate Sabbaths for one year, beginning May 1, 1859, and Rev. R. L. Killam for the summer following.

During the ten succeeding years the services were conducted by clergymen of Weymouth and the neighboring towns. Rev. G. W. Skinner, of Quincy, was the next preacher, his work dating from April 1, 1871, and continuing one year, when he was followed by Rev. G. W. Whitney, of Quincy, who was pastor from April 1, 1872, to July 1, 1878. During his ministry a chapel was erected, which was dedicated Jan. 16, 1873, and a church of twenty-two members was formed June 28, 1874. Mr. Whitney was succeeded by Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., of Weymouth Landing, who preached from September, 1878, to July 1, 1880, when he resigned his position. Rev. E. A. Perry was pastor from the latter date to April 1, 1882, the present pastor, Rev. R. T. Sawyer, of Quincy, commencing his labors on September 3d of the same year.

The First Baptist Church and Society in Weymouth.—The first movement towards a union of the members of the Baptist denomination and those favoring its belief, for some kind of associated effort on behalf of their special views, in the village of Weymouth Landing, was made in the years 1851–52, in the establishment of a regular weekly prayer-meeting, and, also, of a sewing circle, the proceeds of whose labors were devoted to the renting of Union Hall, where preaching services were held as often as circumstances would permit by the Baptist ministers of the neighboring towns. After a little more than a year arrangements were made with Messrs. Leander P. Gurney and Noah Fullerton, of the South Abington Church, for regular preaching on the Sabbath; and, on the 13th of March, of the same year, a Sabbath-

school was commenced. This state of things soon produced the desire for a church, which was formed on Feb. 7, 1854, but it was not until June 21, 1855, that the society was organized and the congregation became fully equipped for its work. Rev. H. C. Coombs, of Middleborough, supplied the pulpit for a few weeks, when it was placed under the care of Rev. Henry Fitz, missionary of the State Convention, and its preachers were mainly from the Newton Theological Seminary. The first pastor was Rev. Andrew Dunn, of Bridgewater, who commenced his labors April 1, 1855, and a chapel was erected, which was dedicated on July 12th. Mr. Dunn remained as pastor of the church until Jan. 31, 1858, and was succeeded on May 1st by Rev. Levi A. Abbott, of Milford, who continued with the people for five years, until the end of May, 1863. On Nov. 1, 1863, Rev. Gideon Cole, of Sheldonville, having accepted a call commenced his work in this place. During his pastorate a new meeting-house was built on Washington and Broad Streets, nearly opposite the chapel, and dedicated Jan. 31, 1866. Mr. Cole was succeeded in the spring of 1871 by Rev. C. H. Rowe, who was followed in the autumn of 1874 by Rev. W. C. Wright. He remained in the pastorate about four years, when he was dismissed, and a call extended to Rev. P. A. Nordell was accepted, who began work in the spring of 1878, which he continued until 1882, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Seth J. Axtell, the present pastor.

Roman Catholic.—The Parish of St. Francis Xavier was the first parish of this denomination, and embraced territorially the whole town. The first priests of the parish were Rev. Fathers Roddan and Lynch, who came to the town in 1851, and the first services were held in East Weymouth that same year, in private houses. After a few months the place of worship was changed and services were held in Tirrell's Hall, at Weymouth Landing. In 1854, Rev. Father Roach took charge of the parish, but it was not until 1859 that the first church was erected, which was located upon Middle Street, not far below the town hall. Father Roach was succeeded, in 1866, by Rev. Father Hennigan, who remained until 1869, and in the fall of that year the church was burned. Rev. Father Smyth followed Father Hennigan in 1869, and soon after the church on Pleasant Street was erected, in 1870. In 1873, the Parish of the Sacred Heart was constituted at the Landing, the tavern property purchased and services held in the hall of the building. In 1876, a church of brick and stone was begun, which, when completed, will be the costliest church edifice in the vicinity. The basement was soon fin-

ished and occupied, and the audience-room of the church itself has been in use for a year or two.

The Parish of the Immaculate Conception, at East Weymouth, was formed, and a church built in 1879, dedicated November 23d. In 1881, a parish was constituted in Old Spain, called the Parish of Saint Jerome, and a church erected. Rev. Father Smyth had charge of all these parishes (with one or more assistants) until 1882, when Rev. Father Millrick was placed over the Parishes of the Immaculate Conception and Saint Jerome, Father Smyth retaining the other two until 1883, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father Murphy, the present incumbent.

Episcopalian—The Trinity Church at Weymouth Landing.—This parish was organized Nov. 11, 1867, at the time and in consequence of the trouble in the Union Congregational Church, in connection with the Rev. S. Dickerman. Services had been held in Williams' Hall, as early as July 7th of that year. On September 10th, the homestead of the late Atherton W. Tilden, on Front Street, was purchased, and the house reconstructed into a church. These changes were completed, and the first service held there Dec. 8, 1867, but the church was not consecrated until May 21, 1874. From March 4th to July 1st of that year, 1867, Rev. S. R. Slack, of South Boston, was the officiating clergyman, when Rev. Mr. Burroughs was called to the rectorship, which he resigned Oct. 1, 1868, and was succeeded in December by Rev. T. W. Street, who in turn gave way to Rev. F. O. Barstow, December, 1869. He was followed in June, 1870, by Rev. W. F. Lhoyd, who resigned in 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. William C. Winslow, who remained but one year. The next rector was Rev. Samuel R. Slack, in June, 1874, who retained that position until April 12, 1877, when he resigned, and was followed by Rev. John A. Jerome, who occupied the position until March, 1883. In November, of this year, Rev. Charles L. Wells became officiating clergyman.

CHAPTER LI.

WEYMOUTH—(Continued).

Educational Institutions—Public Schools—Weymouth and Braintree Academy—Newspapers—Weymouth Historical Society—Social Libraries—Mutual Library Associations—Tufts' Library.

NEXT in importance to the ecclesiastical interests come those of education, of which the public schools form the prominent feature; and for these the town

has always taken special care. In the early days of its history the records are exceedingly brief, and only slight and incidental mention is made of many things of which now there is great need of fuller information. The first notice of matters connected with schools occurs on March 10, 1651, when the town voted to pay Capt. Perkins ten pounds for six months schooling. Capt. William Perkins was a prominent man in town in those days, being "townsman," and probably held other important offices. In subsequent history it was found that it was to men of this character that the town intrusted the education of its children.

It is a singular fact, and one which shows that the interest of the town in education was not confined to its own borders, that the second mention should be that of a subscription of ten pounds, sixteen shillings, and sixpence by Weymouth to Cambridge College, in 1652. After Capt. Perkins, the next schoolmaster named is William Chard, who was also town clerk, and attended to the drawing up of such legal instruments as the necessities of the people demanded. He is first mentioned in that capacity April 10, 1667, where the town voted him three pounds and ten shillings, the rent of the flats in addition to his other pay. On the 25th of August thirty shillings was also added. On Nov. 29, 1669, he was engaged at ten pounds per year, probably employed only a portion of the time. He was also sexton, and the pay of both offices was sometimes included in one vote. On Sept. 18, 1678, his pay had advanced to twenty-four pounds, and the town was to furnish a school-room. The selectmen with the elders were also "to rate each pay-scholar for his benefit." The next year a house and orchard were rented for him at forty-five shillings, and in 1680 the house of James Stewart was bought for forty pounds for the use of the schoolmaster; this was to be paid for by subscription, which failed, and a tax was laid for it. In the following year, 1681, a school-house was built on a part of the land bought of Capt. John Holbrook, the other part of which was afterwards occupied by the new meeting-house erected in 1682. The house with the furnishing cost thirty-six pounds. In 1684 Mr. Chard's salary was advanced to thirty-three pounds and fourteen shillings. His duties were "to keep a free-school and teach all children and servants sent to him to read, write, and cast accounts."

On Nov. 28, 1687, for some reason the town voted "not to continue Mr. Chard in the work of a public schoolmaster at the public charge, but he is at liberty to use the dwelling and school-house until next March meeting, for which he is to ring the bell

and sweep the meeting-house." Probably this was for want of funds, as he was in office during the year 1689, and continued a town schoolmaster until 1696, when he removed to Abington. Mr. John Copp was appointed to succeed him at thirty pounds per year, and he was also chosen town clerk the same year. Mr. Copp does not appear to have remained in his position quite two years. At the March meeting, 1697, the town voted that "parents shall pay three shillings for each child sent to school between the ages of eight and fourteen years." This was to pay in part the schoolmaster's salary, the remainder to be made up by a tax upon all who lived within two miles of the school-house. By this time the increase of scholars was so large that the town found it necessary to employ more teachers, and Joseph Dyer was employed to teach in the school-house, with John King as assistant, and Edward Bate was to teach in his own house. To follow the precedent, now well established, Edward Bate was elected town clerk. The pay of schoolmaster was to be not over thirty pounds, one-third of which was to be paid by those who sent their children to school and the remainder by tax. The next year the whole was raised by tax, and John Torrey was employed, probably, in the place of John King, as Edward Bate still retained his position the following year, 1699, and later Torrey appears as Bate's assistant.

During the summer of 1700, five women were engaged to teach school for six months at twenty-five shillings each, besides the usual rate paid by those who sent children. On the 21st of October of that year Samuel Hunt, son of Col. Hunt, was hired as schoolmaster at £15 10s. in money for six months, or twenty-three pounds "as the rates run." In January, 1705, Ebenezer White, of Dorchester, was appointed schoolmaster for half a year at fifteen pounds, and on March 3, 1707, Thomas Thornton was engaged at twenty-five pounds, of fifteen pennyweights each (silver). To him, in 1709, succeeded John Torrey at fifty shillings per month. In 1717 school was kept in each school-house four months, and it seemed that now there was a school-house in the south part of the town. John Galt was teacher for a part of this year. In September, 1719, Ebenezer Rolie was hired for a year at £42 10s., and Mr. Calder in 1723, at the same price. And this year, 1723, a new school-house was built at a cost of £42 7s. 11d., between Joseph Lovell's and John Shaw's. Mr. Calder taught two months here, and two months in the North school-house. In 1729 it was voted that the South Precinct should have a school one-third of the year, and be at the charge of having a school-house, and

the North two-thirds of the year. In May, 1730, Joseph Torrey was hired as schoolmaster at fifty pounds.

After the division of the town into two precincts, a large part of the school business was transacted at the precinct meeting, the town appropriating money and dividing it between them according to the amount paid by each. The appropriations commencing in 1733, at seventy-five pounds, had risen, in 1800, to five hundred dollars. A new school-house was built by the North Precinct in 1730, where the old one stood near the meeting-house, and Ezra Whitmarsh was the schoolmaster. He was a graduate of Harvard, also town clerk and selectman, one of the fathers of the town. He continued his position as schoolmaster until 1760, teaching sometimes in one precinct and sometimes in the other, according to the various votes of the town. During this time the precincts maintained their separate woman's schools. In 1760 the name of David Wyre appears upon the record as schoolmaster, and in 1769 and 1770, Mr. Lemuel Cushing taught for about a year. Mr. James Blake, A.B., also taught a few months about this time. The necessities of the times during the Revolutionary war rendered the raising of money very difficult, and probably the school interest among others suffered in consequence. There is no other teacher mentioned by name until Dec. 11, 1780, when Samuel Reed was engaged to teach in the North Precinct, "at his offer," six shillings per week in money, "or its equivalent in necessities at prices before the war." Jan. 24, 1785, Nathaniel Bayley, Esq., was appointed to answer to the General Court on behalf of the town for neglecting to keep a grammar school; thus it appears that the town had become a delinquent in this matter, but the lesson was a good one and did not need to be repeated.

After the close of the war prosperity began to dawn upon the town; the schools soon felt the impetus, and new houses were built and new schools established in various parts. Samuel Reed and James Humphrey (3d) were employed at two pounds per week, and the latter to have three shillings per week extra, "he having been at the expense of fitting himself for a grammar-school teacher." Both of these were men of mark in town as well as schoolmasters, having been town clerks, selectmen, and also village notaries. Both held long terms of service as school-teachers, with excellent reputation.

In 1796, the school system, which had been sufficient for the needs of the town in its earlier days, was found to be greatly wanting, and a committee was chosen to take the whole subject into consideration

and report a new plan. This was done, and in 1799 the town was divided into eight school districts, substantially as it remained for seventy years. Each district was to furnish its school-house and teacher, paying its expenses from its proportion of the school money raised by the town. The business was to be in the charge of a prudential committee-man selected by the district, but chosen by the town. The school money was divided, sometimes according to the number of families, sometimes according to the number of scholars, and sometimes according to the amount of tax paid, but more generally, a part equally, and a part according to the number of scholars.

In 1810, the employment of "Latin and Greek" masters was authorized, and also "English masters who shall teach equivalent to twelve months in the year." In 1814 each district was ordered to report in detail to the town. In 1816, the "alleviate money" was appropriated for school purposes. In 1821, a census reported four hundred and thirty-four families and eight hundred and ninety-five scholars. In 1827 the town chose a committee of seven under a new State law, to have the oversight of the schools, or the general charge and superintendency of them. This was called the High Committee. They examined and approved the teachers, and kept a close watch upon the schools to see that they were properly taught. This system was retained until the abolition of the district system, in 1869, when this committee became the school committee, combining its former powers with those of the prudential committee. The High Committee reported to the town at its annual March meeting, and in 1839 these reports began their publication. In 1842, a second enumeration of the children of school age showed ten hundred and ninety-nine, an increase of over two hundred and four in twenty-one years. In 1845 the Fourth District was divided, and the Ninth set off from it. In 1847 the Tenth District was set off from the Second, and several years later the Eleventh was taken from the Eighth. Various minor changes were made in process of time, but this arrangement was that substantially kept until 1869.

Attempts were made at various times looking to the establishment of a high school, but without success until about 1852, when the town hall was built, in which a room was fitted up for that purpose, but it was not until the next year that the town directed the school committee to go forward, appropriating one thousand dollars for the purpose. For several years it was a matter of some doubt whether or not the school would succeed on account of the exceeding inconvenience of its location, being far away from nearly all of the scholars. Experiments were made, trying

one school at the town house for a time, and then changing to two schools, one at the North and one at the South, and it was not until 1865 that the present arrangement was permanently adopted, that of having one school in each of the two sections.

In 1859 the town voted to abolish the district system and appointed a committee to take the necessary measures to carry the vote into effect, but the following year a return to the old system was made. Again, in 1863 the same thing was voted, and in the next year rescinded. Thus the matter remained in uncertainty until 1869, when the old arrangement was set aside and the present town system finally adopted. The same indefinite attitude was taken by the town with respect to the employment of a school superintendent. The first one was hired in 1863, and from that time to the present, although a superintendent has been employed for the greater portion of the time, so many changes have been made and so uncertain the action that might be taken, that little benefit has been derived from the services of that officer.

The treatment of the schools by the town seems at last to have settled down upon a more permanent basis that bids fair to continue, and which will raise the schools to a much higher plane than they have ever occupied. The town system appears to have little if any opposition, and the superintendency seems also to have become an established fact. That this is the true course is very evident, from the fact that the town has now 48 schools in operation, under the charge of 54 teachers, with a school population of 2006, between the ages of five and fifteen years, according to the report of the year 1883, necessitating an appropriation of not far from \$32,000. Of the schools 2 are high, 12 grammar, 20 intermediate, and 14 primary.

Weymouth and Braintree Academy.—Feeling the need of a higher seminary of learning than any that had been sustained hitherto in the town, in the early part of the present century a project was undertaken by some of the prominent citizens of Weymouth Landing for the establishment of an academy of high grade, and an act of incorporation was obtained, dated 28th of February, 1828, in which Cotton Tufts, Joseph Loud, Noah Fifield, and others, were named as incorporators. A suitable building was erected the same year upon land donated for the purpose by Capt. Warren Weston, on the side of the hill a short distance above his dwelling, on the Weymouth and Braintree turnpike, and the institution was begun. The first principal was Thomas or Samuel Gregg, and soon after a Mr. Goodell was furnished him as an assistant. Mr. Gregg remained but a short time,

and was succeeded by Samuel Thomas Worcester, afterwards judge, with Miss Mary F. R. Wales as assistant,—this was about the spring of 1830. These were soon married to each other and left the school together. Calvin E. Park, a brother of Professor Park, of Andover, followed Mr. Worcester, and Miss Lucy M. K. Brastow took the place of Miss Wales. Mr. Eldridge succeeded Mr. Park, and was probably the last that taught for the corporation. There were several who attempted private schools in the building, but, like the academy, they were financial failures, and in 1833 the building was sold and converted into a double tenement dwelling-house, having previously been used for a short time by the public schools. The building was burned in 1844.

Newspapers.—As far as information can be obtained, the first attempt at newspaper publishing in the town was made about fifty years ago, by Josiah White, of North Weymouth, an amateur printer with very limited facilities. Only a few numbers were published, and those at irregular intervals. It soon ceased to appear for want of sufficient encouragement. For many years succeeding this Weymouth was without a local press, although occasional attempts were made by publishers of neighboring towns to introduce their own papers here with a slight change in the form and with a local heading. In 1867 the *Weymouth Gazette*, published by C. G. Easterbrook, made its first appearance, and it has since that time been issued regularly every week. It has made itself a local necessity, and bids fair to become permanent. During the existence of the *Gazette*, several attempts have been made to introduce rival sheets, the first of these being the *Weymouth Courier*, which began its publication, in 1876, in East Weymouth, under the charge of Jones & Co. It survived about one year. The *Weymouth Advance* was the next candidate for the position,—started, in 1877, at East Weymouth, by C. F. David, and had an existence of about two years. Spooner & Webster undertook to resuscitate the latter enterprise, but, after a few weeks, the attempt was abandoned, as was also the effort to revive the *Weymouth Courier* by Mr. Spooner.

The Weymouth Historical Society.—This society was organized in the spring of 1879, by several gentlemen, for purposes indicated by its name. The growing interest in historical matters and the absence of any history of this ancient and important town encouraged the effort, and its object has been to collect and preserve historical material, mainly that connected with this town. Elias Richards, Esq., has been its president since its formation, and it has succeeded in collecting a valuable amount of historical

matter. It has also a small but constantly increasing library of historical works. Its meetings are of much interest and are held monthly in the Tufts' Library Rooms, where also are located its library and other collections.

Social Libraries were formed in several of the villages in the town in the early part of the present century. The shares were owned by the members and the expenses paid by a small annual fee. These proved of great benefit, but the foundations upon which they rested were not calculated for permanence, and in a few years they gradually disappeared. The first permanent organization of the kind was the Mutual Library Association of South Weymouth, formed Nov. 13, 1863, with eighty members, holding about one hundred and thirty-five shares, and a library of four hundred volumes, which has now increased to fifteen hundred. Previous to Dec. 24, 1881, the library was supported by annual fees, fines, and occasional entertainments. Since that date it has been free to the public, depending upon private contributions and extra entertainments for its support. It is well patronized and promises permanence.

The Tufts' Library.—This is a free, public library, located at Weymouth Landing, and was established from a fund left by will, for this purpose, by the late Quincy Tufts, and his sister, Miss Susan Tufts, grandchildren of Dr. Cotton Tufts, one of Weymouth's most valuable citizens during the whole of the latter half of the eighteenth century. The estimated value of the fund is about twenty thousand dollars, and came into possession of the trustees of the Tufts' Library in 1879, who immediately proceeded to apply it to its intended purposes. A part of the fund consisted of two buildings at the Landing, the lower story of one being fitted up for the library, and the income derived from the remainder of the fund devoted to furnishing and sustaining it. Books were purchased and arranged, a librarian engaged, and the library opened to the public the 1st of January of the year 1880, with about two thousand three hundred volumes. Since then the library has been rapidly increased from the income of its funds and from liberal appropriations by the town, until its volumes have reached the number of about seven thousand five hundred (Jan. 1, 1884), and is one of the most valuable and best selected for its size of any in the land. It is highly appreciated and extensively used by almost the whole body of inhabitants of sufficient age; and the call has been so large from the other villages of the town that the trustees have made arrangements by which these can be supplied with the books without expense to the

takers, thus making it available to all the people, although it is located in one of the villages. The income of a part of the fund was set apart by the devisee for free lectures upon educational matters, and two courses of these have already been provided. The library is in the control of a board of trustees, consisting of the selectmen of the town, *ex officio*, and others chosen by the town according to the terms of the legacy.

CHAPTER LII.

WEYMOUTH—(*Continued*).

Military Organizations: Early Companies, Company for the Castle, Weymouth Light-Horse, Weymouth Artillery, Weymouth Light Infantry, Franklin Guards—Grand Army of the Republic: Lincoln Post, No. 40, Reynolds Post, No. 58 —Societies and Associations: Masonic Orphans' Hope Lodge, Delta Lodge, South Shore Commandery, Pentapa Royal Arch Chapter—Odd-Fellows: Crescent Lodge, Wildey Lodge, Wompatuck Encampment—Knights of Pythias: Delphi Lodge—Knights of Honor: Pilgrim Lodge—Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society—Other Organizations.

Military Organizations.—Very early, in fact from the beginning of the settlement, the necessities of the times called the attention of the people to military matters. They were obliged to furnish themselves with arms, and to have some kind of organized associations to resist their savage enemies, who were ever on the alert to surprise them. Consequently, among the earliest movements recorded are the formation of military companies and the employment of men "to train" them. The records of Weymouth show its interest and participation in these organizations in the first years of its existence.

As the various wars began and ended this feeling became active or dormant, and new movements were made from time to time, as fresh occasions called for them. Of the earlier organizations nothing very definite is known. In the first century of the colony, Weymouth had its troop of horse, besides its regular enrollment of militia, covering all able-bodied men of military age, formed into companies and officered. This system, if the rude organizations can be dignified by such a term, continued for two hundred years.

Near the close of the first half of the eighteenth century an independent company was formed in Weymouth for service at Castle William, in Boston Harbor, under command of Maj. Adam Cushing. Its officers were Ebenezer White, captain; Ebenezer Porter, lieutenant; and John Porter, ensign; with a

roster numbering sixty-six persons, most of whom were young men, from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. A full list of its members is in existence at the present time.

During the latter part of the century the troop of horse was revived, and in 1798 the Weymouth Light-Horse Troop was regularly organized, with John White as its first captain, whose commission dates August 13th of that year. This company held its existence about a dozen years, and included on its rolls a large portion of the active, prominent citizens.

The next organization was the Weymouth Artillery Company, formed in 1801, with Nathaniel Shaw as its first captain, his commission dating October 5th of the same year. This company enjoyed an active life of more than forty years, and was composed of the "first young men" of the town. It disbanded about 1843.

The Weymouth Light Infantry was a local organization, formed at Weymouth Landing in 1818, Levi Bates being its first captain, the date of whose commission is recorded as Feb. 9, 1818. It was composed of the active men of the village, and continued its existence for about fifteen years.

The Franklin Guards, of South Weymouth, was a local organization, as indicated by its name. Its first captain was Samuel P. Bayley, commissioned Feb. 26, 1822. The company was continued for ten or fifteen years.

Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts.—Lincoln Post, No. 40, named for our lamented President, was organized Jan. 2, 1868, at North Weymouth, having for its first Commander, Gen. B. F. Pratt, who had previously been a comrade of Post 15, in Boston. In August, 1873, it surrendered its charter and united with Post 58.

Reynolds Post, No. 58, was formed July 14, 1868, and numbered, Dec. 1, 1883, three hundred and nineteen members. It was named in honor of Gen. John F. Reynolds, of the First Army Corps, under whom many of its comrades served. Its first commander was Gen. James L. Bates, and its present, Col. B. S. Lovell. Its charity fund amounts to \$13,000; and up to the beginning of 1883, the post had expended, in relief and benefits to sick comrades and to widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, the sum of \$6768.83. During its later years the disbursements for these purposes have been about \$1000 annually. The funeral expenses of a comrade, to the amount of \$50, are borne by the post, in cases where the family or connections of the deceased would find it a burden to provide them. All of the members are uniformed. The post is a most useful organization, and was never

more prosperous than at present. Its regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Societies and Associations.—*Masonic.*—Among the most important associations in the town are the Masonic organizations, of which there are three.

The Orphans' Hope Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons was instituted June 8, 1825; the charter was granted to John Edson and others. In 1830, during the Anti-Masonic excitement, the charter was returned to the Grand Lodge, and Sept. 10, 1856, was reissued on petition of Lovell Bicknell and others. John Edson was the first Master and Timothy Gorden the first Secretary. From the return of the charter the lodge has always been in a prosperous condition and never more successful than at the present time. Its meetings were held first at Weymouth Landing, then at North Weymouth, and since at East Weymouth, always in hired apartments; but a new hall is now in process of erection by the lodge in the latter village, and will probably be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1884. The lodge numbers one hundred and sixty-six members.

The Delta Lodge, at Weymouth Landing, was chartered July 2, 1869, by the Grand Lodge; the first meeting having been held on May 12th of the previous year. Edward Avery was the first Worshipful Master; N. F. T. Hunt, Senior Warden; A. S. White, Treasurer; C. G. Thompson, Secretary. The present officers are Alden Bowditch, Worshipful Master; E. E. Richards, Senior Warden; John M. Walsh, Treasurer; Wm. S. Wallace, Secretary.

The South Shore Commandery of Knights Templar was duly constituted by charter Oct. 13, 1871, Z. L. Bicknell, Commander; George Wyman Fay, Generalissimo, and E. Waters Burr, Captain-General. Its place of meeting is at East Weymouth, and its present membership (September, 1883) is one hundred and fifty-three. Its present officers are E. W. H. Bass, Commander; William Fearing, Second Generalissimo; Charles N. Marsh, Recorder; and Andrew J. Garey, Captain-General.

Pentalpa Royal Arch Chapter held its first meeting June 14, 1870, Stephen S. Bradford, High Priest; William Humphrey, King; A. A. Holbrook, Scribe; Samuel A. Bates, Secretary. Its present officers are Francis K. Slack, High Priest; Joel F. Sheppard, King; John M. Walsh, Scribe; William Cushing, Secretary; and its membership is one hundred and twenty-four.

The *Independent Order of Odd-Fellows* has two lodges in the town.

The Crescent Lodge, No. 32, at East Weymouth,

was instituted Aug. 22, 1845. It has received into its membership three hundred and forty-six, of whom forty-five have died.

The Wilcey Lodge, of South Weymouth, was instituted March 9, 1875, with eighteen charter members, and has now a membership of one hundred and eighteen. Its growth has been steady and permanent, and it stands second to none in sustaining the objects of its organization. It has a fine building erected by its members, which, with its furnishing, has cost fifteen thousand dollars. In this building are a hall for the use of the lodge, a public hall, and two stores.

The Wompatuck Encampment, No. 18, was originally organized in Hingham, but surrendered its charter Feb. 2, 1851. It was reinstated at East Weymouth Oct. 27, 1875, at the petition of Stephen Cain and thirteen others, with George W. Pratt, C. P.; A. H. Leonard, Scribe; and K. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

Knights of Pythias.—The Delphi Lodge, No. 15, was organized Dec. 17, 1869, with thirteen charter members, at Weymouth Landing; was burned out Sept. 15, 1870, sustaining a loss of six hundred dollars. The lodge now occupies a fine, new hall, well furnished, and is growing rapidly, with a present membership of one hundred and twelve.

Knights of Honor.—The Pilgrim Lodge, No. 485, at East Weymouth, was organized Feb. 27, 1877, with thirteen charter members; first named "Cooper," in compliment to its first Dictator, but two years after this, for obvious reasons, the name was changed to "Pilgrim." Its growth has been slow but steady, and now numbers sixty members. This is a benevolent association, and pays two thousand dollars to the heirs of each member upon his death. Frank W. Lewis is the present Dictator.

The Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society was formed Oct. 31, 1864, for purposes indicated by its name, to promote the interests of agriculture and industry. Its first president was James L. Bates, and its present, Alvah Raymond. It owns about thirty-three acres of land in the southeasterly part of the town, upon which there is a half-mile track, with horse-stables, etc. Its stock is held at ten dollars per share, of which there are about nine hundred, held by four hundred and seventy members. The society holds an annual fair upon its grounds, and is in a prosperous condition.

There are also several other organizations of similar character, among them the Hibernians of East Weymouth, a Council of the Royal Arcanum, at Weymouth Landing, and many temperance associations, Temple of Honor, Reform Club, Good Templars,

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and others, of which fuller mention cannot be made for want of space.

CHAPTER LIII.

WEYMOUTH—(*Continued*).

Business Enterprises¹—Mills: The Waltham- Richards- Bates' Mill, Tide Mill, Tirrell's Mill, Reed's Mill, Loud's Mill, Vinson's Mill, Dyer's Mill—Turnpikes: Weymouth and Braintree, New Bedford, Hingham and Quincy Bridge—Railroads: Old Colony, South Shore—Expresses—Telegraph—Telephone—Financial Corporations—Banks: Weymouth National, National of South Weymouth—Savings Banks: Weymouth, South Weymouth, East Weymouth—Weymouth and Braintree Fire Insurance Company—Manufactures: Boots and Shoes—Weymouth Iron Company—Fish Company—Weymouth Commercial Company—Ice Companies—Bradley Fertilizer Company—Ship Building—Bay State Hammock Company—Howe & French—Fire-Works—Mitten-Factory—Miscellaneous.

Mills.—Weymouth has always, from its settlement by the English, been noted for its excellent mill privileges. Mill River, from its departure from Great Pond to its mouth at tide-water, abounds with valuable sites which have been improved during almost if not quite its entire history. The mill of William Waltham is mentioned in his will in 1640. In the following January, 1641, a difficulty arose between Henry Waltham, to whom the property had passed, and Wealthean Richards, wife of Thomas Richards, whose husband was absent from the country and had left her in charge of his interest. This was submitted to a reference consisting of Rev. Mr. Newman, James Parker, Esq., and Edward Bates. In 1642, Henry Waltham sold one-half of his grist-mill (the same property) to Joseph Arthur, of Weymouth, England, for one hundred and forty pounds, with other property. In 1651, after the death of Mr. Richards, who seems to have obtained possession of the whole property, the mill was set off to his widow. The town records of that date say it "was on the road to Hingham Plain." This locates it at Back River, below Whitman's Pond. The mill (or mills) seems to have passed into the hands of Elder

¹ The portion of this sketch devoted to business matters is necessarily very brief, the space allowing only a bare outline of important interests. Many are omitted entirely, among which are all of that class engaged in supplying the material wants of the inhabitants, very large in the aggregate, employing much capital and many individuals. Several of the smaller manufacturers are also unmentioned for want of room. The compiler believes, however, that he has treated the business interests of the town as fully and fairly as can be reasonably demanded in a work of this magnitude.

Bates, and was used as a grist-, saw-, and fulling-mill, probably in two different buildings and a short distance apart. After several changes the privileges passed into the possession of the Weymouth Iron Company in 1837, which has since improved them.

The Tide-Mill.—As early as 1669 the "tyde-mill" is mentioned. In 1682 it is called "Nash's grist-mill." In 1696, James Nash, the second of the name, left it to his grandson, James Drake, from whom it passed into possession of the Burrells, and soon after, the Webbs, with whom it remained for a hundred or more years. It was used for mill purposes until the present generation. It is now dismantled, and the privilege is not used. Its location was on Mill Cove, on the easterly side of Fore River, and not far from the original Weston settlement.

Tirrell's Mill.—This mill is situated very near the centre of the town, and dates from 1693, when the town granted a permit to Gideon Tirrell to set up a fulling-mill at "blade mill." Whether the latter name refers to the name of the owner or of the kind of a mill previously there is not known. It remained in the family of its original builder until quite recently, when it was bought by J. Loud & Co., and by them sold to Howe & French, the present owners.

Reed's Mill.—Following the course of the stream for about two miles towards its source, where it crosses the old Plymouth road, Reed's mill is found, built probably near the close of the last century by Jeremiah Shaw. It came into the hands of Ezra Reed about 1811, and was used as a grist-mill until 1855, when the present building was erected, which was occupied by E. & C. Sherman as a box-factory for a dozen years. The upper mill was built in 1866, and was used as a saw-mill until 1877, when it was leased to Cyrus Sherman and used for the manufacture of boot- and shoe-lasts, at which business he employs about twelve hands.

Loud's Mill.—This was probably the oldest mill above Tirrell's. It was built near the beginning of the last century, and was known as Sayle's mill. That family is now extinct in the town. At that period quite a village clustered about this mill, of which only the ruined cellars remain. The present mill was erected in 1836 as a grist-mill by Mr. Loud, where, in 1850, he commenced making boxes. He still carries on the business there, employing about ten persons. This mill is a short distance above the Reed Mill.

Vinson's Mill.—This mill, formerly known as Colson's, is located not far from Great Pond, and was erected about 1765. It passed into the hands of Mr. Vinson, and was used as a grist-mill until about

1837, and afterwards for a time as a bucket- and shingle-mill. The property is now owned by Mr. Elon Sherman, and used as a box-factory, with about fifteen workmen. A few years since the old mill was burned and a new one erected. Mr. Sherman has also, within a year or two, commenced the manufacture of paper cartons for shoes.

Dyer's Mill.—This mill is located on Marsh River, on Pleasant Street, and was probably built by William Reed before 1700. In 1716 it is named in the will of John Porter as the "saw-mill." It subsequently passed into the hands of the Dyers, and was used by them as a grist-mill. It has not been used for mill purposes for about fifty or sixty years.

Turnpikes, Railroads, etc.—The primitive means of communication with Boston and other towns was by private conveyance,—horses, ox-wagons, and afterwards carriages,—with the sailing packets, the latter being the main dependence for this purpose. From the earliest times the packet was the favorite, being quicker, cheaper, and more convenient, and was in constant use for more than two hundred years, one or two of them always finding ready employment in passengers and freight. As the roads improved, and the needs of the people became greater, the stage-coach made its appearance and ran regularly between this town and Boston, until the necessity of still better roads for the accommodation of the increasing travel became apparent. Turnpikes were projected in various places, and several were proposed that should pass through Weymouth. The conservative element prevailed so strongly that the town strenuously opposed every attempt to locate one through it, especially those crossing the rivers. Notwithstanding all the endeavors of the town, charters were granted for three.

The Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike, crossing from Weymouth Landing southeasterly to Hingham on the line from Boston to Plymouth, was chartered March 4, 1803, and opened for travel in 1805. This was continued for nearly fifty years, when, owing to the changed condition of things with new modes of conveyance, it was thrown upon the town, July 15, 1852, and became a public road, now known as Washington Street.

A second, the *New Bedford Turnpike*, obtained a charter 29th February, 1804, and was laid out from the Weymouth and Braintree turnpike, beginning about a mile from the landing, running nearly south to the Abington line, on the route from Boston to New Bedford. The northerly part of the road was never a paying concern, and before many years it lapsed into private hands and is now Main Street.

The Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation was chartered 5th March, 1808, and opened for travel, with its two bridges over Fore and Back Rivers connecting Quincy and Hingham, in 1812. These bridges, with their tolls from travelers and tolls to vessels passing through the draws, were a continual source of vexation and contention, which did not cease until the whole property was thrown upon the towns as a public highway, 25th September, 1862.

Railroads.—Succeeding these, and the main cause of their failure, came the railroads; and the same spirit that had opposed the turnpike came forward in great strength against the railroad, and the town opposed every attempt to locate one across its territory, but the genius of progress prevailed, and in March, 1844,

The *Old Colony Railroad* received its charter, and located its track across the southwest corner of the town from Braintree to Abington, passing a little south of the village of South Weymouth. The road was speedily built, and was opened for travel 10th November, 1845.

The *South Shore Railroad* soon followed the Old Colony, its charter dating 26th March, 1846, and was opened to the public 1st January, 1849. This road crosses the town near the villages of Weymouth Landing, North Weymouth, and East Weymouth, the principal centres of population and business. It was run at first connecting with the Old Colony at Braintree, and was afterwards hired by the latter. In May, 1877, it was bought by that corporation, and is now one of its branches.

The *Express Business* has grown in a half-century—at the beginning of which private teams were the only means of transportation aside from the sailing packets—until it numbers a dozen companies, employing scores of men and twice as many horses, requiring not far from sixty thousand dollars of capital.

The *Telegraph* and the *Telephone* have also become indispensable to the wants of the inhabitants, several lines of the former running through the town, and the latter being freely used by many business houses. It also is found very convenient for families.

Financial Corporations.—The increase of mercantile business and the springing up of manufactures consequent upon revival of trade at the beginning of the nineteenth century demanded greater financial facilities than were previously enjoyed. In the circles immediately concerned there was not capital enough to do the necessary business, and exchanges were difficult. As the grand panacea for all these evils banks

were proposed and established, and Weymouth did not refuse to encourage such enterprises. Consequently

The *Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree* was proposed, one hundred thousand dollars capital contributed, an act of incorporation obtained, dated March 17, 1832, and the company organized on the 11th of April, with choice of Josiah Vinton, Jr., as president, and commenced business as soon as the necessary details could be arranged. In 1853 an increase of \$50,000 was made to its capital. On Sept. 6, 1864, the bank reorganized under the United States National Banking Act as the Union National Bank of Weymouth, and Jan. 12, 1865, the capital was increased to \$300,000; and again, April 12, 1869, another \$100,000 was added, making its present capital \$400,000. It has a building of its own, and has always been located at Weymouth Landing.

The *First National Bank of South Weymouth* was organized Oct. 31, 1864, in consequence of the increase of business in that part of the town, and to employ a part of the capital rapidly accumulating there. Hon. B. F. White was its first president, and its capital was \$150,000. In 1866 it purchased the building it now occupies.

The *Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings* was incorporated Feb. 16, 1833. The original incorporators named were Asa Webb, Whitecomb Porter, and Warren Weston. It began business the following February, 1834, Dr. Noah Fifield being the first president. By act of Legislature March 19, 1872, its name was changed to Weymouth Savings-Bank. Its assets, Jan. 1, 1883, were \$565,432.06.

The *South Weymouth Savings-Bank* was incorporated March 6, 1868, in the name of Benjamin F. White and others, and commenced business the following month. Its assets amounted to \$395,176.20 at the last report.

The *East Weymouth Savings-Bank* was incorporated in 1872, and began business. On Jan. 1, 1883, its assets were reported at \$247,357.56.

The *Weymouth and Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Company* was incorporated in 1833. Asa Webb was chosen president; F. A. Kingsbury, secretary; and Ezra Leach, treasurer. After fifty years of active business, it is now closing its affairs.

Manufactures.—For nearly two hundred years Weymouth was eminently an agricultural community. It had fine, large farms, well cultivated and productive. A hundred years ago a much larger proportion of its area was under cultivation than at present, and many of the best farms of that date or earlier are now grown up to wood or bushes. Its dairies were cele-

brated throughout the State. With the introduction of manufactures a new condition of things was called into existence, and the young men instead of following the occupation of their fathers began to learn trades, and the farms being neglected, the town gradually changed from agriculture to manufactures, and is now almost wholly given up to the latter.

Boots and Shoes.—This interest largely predominates, and employs more men and capital than any other branch of industry. As late as the beginning of the present century there were probably not more than three or four persons who manufactured this class of goods for other than the home market, and those only gave employment to a few apprentices, besides what they could do themselves. These goods were carried to Boston market either upon the backs of the manufacturers, who made the journey on foot, or else in saddle-bags upon horses. The business gradually increased until it became necessary to use wagons to carry in the goods and bring out materials. The beginnings of this trade were at Weymouth Landing, spreading thence to the north and south villages, reaching latest of all the east, which now surpasses all of the others in the magnitude of its business in this line. It was a whole generation before it became necessary to employ a "baggage wagon," the clumsy pioneer of the present express, and the buildings used in carrying on the manufacture would hardly suffice for offices at the present day, the goods being made wholly at the homes of the workmen, nearly all of whom had little shops in or near their dwellings, the work being prepared and packed only, at the factory. As late as 1840, it was a large factory that produced five hundred dollars' worth of goods in the week. About that period South Weymouth received an impetus from its Southern trade (some of its manufacturers having gone to New Orleans and established sales-rooms in that city), which placed it far ahead of its rivals at the Landing and North Weymouth. The increase in the volume of the business was, however, very large in all parts of the town, especially after the opening of California, in 1849; and the large demand from that State for this class of manufactures the town was forward to meet. From these small beginnings the trade has increased until there are now forty establishments, employing upwards of two thousand five hundred persons, and using more than a million dollars of capital. The annual production of the various classes of goods is about four millions of dollars in value. Six or eight of these factories furnish work for one hundred to five hundred people each.

Iron.—In the spring of 1771 iron ore, in sufficient

quantities to pay well for gathering, began to be found in the ponds of the town, and a contract was made with Thomas Hobart, of Abington, by a public sale, for the ore found in Great Pond at forty shillings per ton, with an agreement to defend him against any claims for damages that might be advanced by other parties who might contest the town's right to the ore; a committee was also chosen by the town to prosecute any others who should be found taking ore from this pond.

This contract remained in force until the 20th of May, 1773, when a lease was given to Mr. Hobart for thirty years, at sixty pounds per year, for the privilege of taking ore from Great, Whitman's, and Whortlebury Ponds. Ore has been found at various times and places besides, and attempts made to utilize it, but the quantities were so small and the expense of getting it so great that competition with more favored deposits could not be maintained, and the enterprises were abandoned. After the expiration of Mr. Hobart's lease the town appears to have made no other.

The East Weymouth Iron Company is one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the town. It was incorporated 4th March, 1837, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which has since been increased to three hundred thousand dollars. It owns the splendid water privilege at Bank River, at the foot of Whitman's Pond. For many years it was exceedingly prosperous, making enormous dividends. From various causes its business gradually declined, and it ceased for a time to pay a profit, but quite recently its trade has begun to revive and its prospects are again more encouraging. At present it manufactures only nails, and these have a very wide reputation. It employs two hundred and seventy-five men when running full.

Fish Company.—In the early part of the seventeenth century a company was formed by a number of the prominent men of the town for the purpose of carrying on "a fishing trade to Cape Sables," and the town granted to it the use of "so much of Hunt's Hill, with the lowland and beach adjoining, at the mouth of Fore River, as may be necessary for the purpose." As far as the record shows, this was the first joint-stock company formed in the town. Of its history but little is known.

After this, by nearly a century, came the "Weymouth Commercial Company," in 1805, formed for the purpose of carrying on a foreign and domestic trade. This company employed a capital of not far from twenty thousand dollars, the shares of the several stockholders varying from three hundred to three

thousand dollars each, Eliphalet Loud, Esq., being the treasurer. It owned several vessels, among which were the ship "Commerce," Capt. Joseph Tirrell, the brig "Adamant," and the schooner "Venus." This company does not appear to have had a prolonged existence.

Ice Companies.—The ice business is carried on to considerable extent, there being several companies in various parts of the town engaged in supplying the local demand, while the "South Boston Ice Company" cuts large quantities for export. The ice-houses of the latter are located at Great Pond, and have a holding capacity of forty thousand tons, from which they ship to Boston about twenty-five thousand tons annually. The season for cutting lasts from four to six weeks, during which the company employs from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty men, and from twenty to thirty horses, the quality of the ice being the finest in the market. The company commenced business here in 1874.

Lumber, Grain, and Coal.—The navigable waters bordering the northern part of the town have ever been improved by the inhabitants as sources of convenience and profit in the transportation of passengers and freight. From the early settlement sailing vessels ran with more or less regularity between this town and Boston, as well as other places about the bay, but it was not until the present century that there began to be anything like commercial adventure. Quite early in the nineteenth century the lumber trade was opened with the Maine ports, and several freights annually came into Fore River. After 1826 the trade increased rapidly, and Weymouth Landing became the market for the lumber traffic of the towns lying to the southward for many miles. The business was carried on with enterprise and success for many years, and was a source of profit to the village, until the opening of the railroads diverted much of this trade to other places. There is still, however, a large business done in this line at the Landing. Following the opening of the lumber traffic the importation of grain from New York and other places was begun, and soon after, coal became a staple commodity. All of these branches of business have been continued until the present, and are now prosecuted largely and successfully by several concerns, who employ large numbers of men and many vessels, and it is no uncommon sight to witness lying at the wharves half a dozen vessels laden with coal and lumber, some of them carrying a freight of four or five hundred tons each.

Among the various industrial interests not before named are the "Bradley Fertilizer Company," formed

in 1872, for the purpose of manufacturing various kinds of fertilizers, successors of William L. Bradley, who had previously been engaged in the same business for eleven years. The company owns a large tract of land upon Eastern Neck, the northernmost point on the mainland of Weymouth, upon which they have erected about thirty buildings, with wharves and landings, where they employ about one hundred and seventy-five men, and are manufacturing about sixty thousand tons of their productions in the year. They also own and use the tow-boat "Peter B. Bradley," the largest and strongest in Boston Harbor, with five "lighters," two of three hundred tons each, one of two hundred tons, and two of one hundred tons each; also a brig of three hundred and fifty tons.

Ship Building.—Although Weymouth has been during most of its history largely interested in mercantile marine affairs, owning vessels and furnishing men, yet it has never been largely engaged in the construction of these vessels. About half a century ago a ship-yard was established at Weymouth Landing by Atherton W. Tilden, which he carried on for a few years, and built a number of vessels of various sizes, some of several hundred tons burden. From that time until 1876 but little if anything was done at the business. In the latter year N. Porter Keen commenced the construction of vessels in Old Spain, near Hunt's Hill, and since that time he has built eleven vessels, sail and steam, averaging a cost of about forty thousand dollars each. There is on the stocks at present a large vessel intended for a four-masted schooner (since launched). Mr. Keen employs about thirty men.

The Bay State Hammock Company, Augustus Beals, proprietor, has a factory in "Old Spain." Commenced in 1876, making about two hundred per year, and now produces twenty-five thousand annually, employing about fifty workmen.

Howe and French purchased, about ten years since, the old Tirrell Mill, where they manufacture fish glue, working about five months in the year, and employing about seventy individuals.

Fire-Works.—About the year 1850, Edmund S. Hunt, of this town, began his first experiments in the manufacture of fire-works, but it was not until 1856 that the business was fairly established. Since that time it has been carried on with success, and has a well-earned reputation for the quality and variety of its productions. The factory is at Weymouth Landing, and in the busy season employs about thirty operatives.

Tanning and Currying.—In former days these

branches of business were carried on in many small establishments scattered in various parts of the town, but these have nearly all disappeared, and are represented by three concerns, who employ in all from twenty to thirty men. One of these factories, that of W. Humphrey & Co., has been in existence, under various owners, for considerably more than a hundred years.

There are also three firms occupied in extracting the oil from the calf-skin skirtings collected at the boot- and shoe-factories, and in bleaching them. This business employs eight men, and extracts about two tons of grease per week. The work is done at East Weymouth.

At South Weymouth, Clarence A. Hunt has a large factory, in which during the trade season he employs one hundred and twenty hands, mostly girls and young men, in the production of various kinds of mittens and gloves, including all kinds of leather and yarn work, about one hundred dozen being a day's work.

There are also many small manufacturers of different kinds of which space will permit only the mention, among them a furniture factory at North Weymouth, a factory at East Weymouth for the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats, several stamping and gilding establishments; also others for making heels and counters for boots and shoes.

CHAPTER LIV.

WEYMOUTH—(Continued).

Military Record, 1861-65.—The following record of soldiers sent by the town of Weymouth, Mass., into the Union service during the great Rebellion of 1861-65, with the exception of a few errors corrected by the compiler, is taken chiefly from the town archives, kept in accordance with acts of the Massachusetts Legislature, approved March 7 and April 29, 1863, and is believed to be substantially correct. There are, doubtless, errors and omissions, as it is almost necessary there must be in such compilations, judging from the universal experience of the past. Names are extremely liable to error, since there are so many ways of spelling the same. Dates also are sources of difficulty, as all know who have ever attempted to verify them. Defective memories are exceedingly fruitful in mistakes in matters that are not made the subject of record at the time of their occurrence.

Much care and labor have been bestowed upon this list, yet it claims to be at best but a good basis upon

which to rest a full and thorough history of "Weymouth during the Rebellion," and is perhaps sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes.

A great many of the men here enumerated served in other organizations during the war than that to which they are credited; to name them all would extend the work too much for the general purpose; that here given is usually one in which the first enlistment was made. The rank named is the highest held during the term of service, without regard to the organization in which it was held. When no State is named Massachusetts is understood, and the alphabetical arrangement has been used to facilitate reference. The necessary abbreviations will be readily understood. The name being first given, then the rank, afterwards the branch of service, and last, casualties where any occurred.

Abbott, Luther C., 8th Regt., Maine.
 Adams, George M., sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Adlington, Stephen L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Adlington, Walter S., private, 11th Regt., Co. F; died.
 Allen, Charles H., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Allison, Walter, private at Watertown Arsenal.
 Ames, William F., 1st Conn. Cav.
 Andrews, Edward G., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Atkinson, James, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bailey, Christopher C., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bailey, Orestes L., private, 4th Cav.
 Baker, Andrew J., private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Baker, Calvin R., private, 33d Regt., Co. K.
 Baker, Charles H., musician, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Baker, Howard, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Baker, William H., private, 13th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Baldwin, Everett, private, 12th Regt.
 Barnes, Ferdinand J., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Barnes, Robert B., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Bartlett, George, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Bates, Albert, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bates, Alfred L., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bates, Charles W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Bates, Elijah R., navy.
 Bates, James L., brig.-gen., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Bates, John F., private, 13th Regt., Co. K.
 Bates, John W., lieut., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Bates, Leavett, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Bates, Levi L., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Bates, Lewis D.
 Bates, Samuel A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bates, Stephen, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bates, William L., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Beals, Elias F., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Bearce, Simeon, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Beard, Austin P., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Beaulieu, Moses, private, 11th Regt.
 Belcher, Alfred C., private, 1st Cav.
 Bicknell, Anson F., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Bicknell, Charles E., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Bicknell, Francis A., major, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Bicknell, Frederick T., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner; died.
 Bicknell, George W., private, 14th Regt., Co. F; wounded; died.

- Bicknell, John Q., 43d Regt., Co. B.
 Bienville, Lewis, private, 11th Regt.
 Bingham, Clarence V.
 Binney, Isaac H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Binney, John, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Birmingham, Matthew, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Birmingham, Richard.
 Blackman, John H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Blanchard, Alonzo, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Blanchard, Alonzo W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Blanchard, Charles B., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner; died.
 Blanchard, Frank, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Blanchard, George W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Blanchard, James B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Blanchard, John, private, 32d Regt., Co. G.
 Blanchard, John, Jr., sergt., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Blanchard, Mark M., private.
 Blanchard, Otis S., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Blanchard, O. S., private, 58th Regt., Co. G; killed.
 Blanchard, Thomas S., private, 32d Regt., Co. A.
 Boodrue, John, 43d Regt., Co. B.
 Bourne, Ezekiel P., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bourne, L. V., private, 2d Art., Co. H; died.
 Bowditch, Frederick H., musician, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Bowker, James B., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Brady, Thomas, private, 29th Regt., Co. B.
 Bragg, Ira W., surgeon, navy; died.
 Bresnahan, Michael, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Briggs, Charles E., private, 14th Light Bat.
 Briggs, Henry H., private, 8th Vet. Regt., Co. G.
 Briggs, John H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Brooks, Spencer L., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Brown, Dennis, private, 9th Regt., Co. D; accidentally killed.
 Brown, George, navy.
 Brown, James, navy.
 Bryant, James A., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G; prisoner.
 Buckmaster, Michael, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Buker, Leonard E., sergt., 32d Regt., Co. F.
 Burns, Francis D., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Burns, John W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Burrell, Charles H., private, 3d Cav., Co. I; wounded.
 Burrell, David B., lieut., 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Burrell, John G., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Burrell, John P., lieut., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Burrell, Joseph H., Jr., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Burrell, W. L., private, 1st Heavy Art., Co. M; killed.
 Burrell, Martin D., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Burrell, Martin J., lieut., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Burrell, Oliver, lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Burrell, Richmond.
 Burrell, Richmond P., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Burrell, Samuel E., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Burrell, William L., private, 14th Heavy Art.; killed.
 Cady, Benjamin L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Cady, Lorenzo, private, 1st Heavy Art.
 Cahill, Thomas, private, 4th Cav.; killed.
 Cain, Leonard W., musician, 56th Regt., Co. C.
 Cain, Stephen, musician, 56th Regt., Co. C.
 Calnan, John.
 Canterbury, William, musician, 12th Regt.
 Carey, Timothy, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Carney, Thomas, private, 30th Regt.; died.
 Carney, William, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Carter, Galen A., private, 16th Regt.; wounded and died.
 Carroll, John, private, 3d Bat., R. I.
 Carroll, John, navy.
 Carroll, Michael, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Coughlan, Thomas, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Chandler, Bradford, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Chapman, Daniel L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Chase, Abial H., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Chessman, E. B., private, 32d Regt., Co. H; died.
 Childs, John, private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Churchill, Joshua F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Churchill, Julius R., private, 32d Regt., Co. G.
 Clapp, Loring O., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Clapp, William H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Clark, Albert, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Coburn, Hiram S., capt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cokeley, Dennis, private, 9th Regt., Co. D.
 Cokeley, Humphrey, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Coleman, Thomas, private, 24th Regt.
 Collet, Frederick, sergt., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Colson, Frederick B., private, 1st Cav., Co. K.
 Conner, Daniel, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Conners, Patrick, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cook, Thomas W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; deserted.
 Coolidge, Amos R., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Coolidge, Francis E., private, 12th Regt., Co. C; killed.
 Coolidge, Frederick, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Coolidge, George H., private, 11th Regt., Co. K; died.
 Coolidge, Richard S., private, 11th Regt., Co. G; deserted.
 Coolidge, William F., private, 11th Regt., Co. K.
 Corban, Frank, private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Corban, Roswell L., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Corr, Owen, navy.
 Cotter, Patrick, private, 4th Cav.; died.
 Coughlan, Thomas, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cowing, Charles G., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cowing, Henry V., private, 11th Regt., Co. F; prisoner.
 Crocker, Charles A., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Crocker, Elery C., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Crocker, Enoch, private, 11th Regt., Co. F; killed.
 Cronin, Patrick.
 Cudworth, Benjamin, private, 42d Regt., Co. D.
 Cully, Andrew, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Cummings, William L., private, 4th Cav., Co. D; prisoner.
 Cunningham, John, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Curtis, Charles H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Cushing, Alanson B., navy.
 Cushing, Alfred T., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Cushing, Charles E., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner and died.
 Cushing, David W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Cushing, Edward, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Cushing, Elbridge G., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Cushing, Francis H., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cushing, Frederick O., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Cushing, George A., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cushing, George C., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Cushing, George F., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Cushing, Henry F., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Cushing, John F., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cushing, Thomas B., private, 12th Regt., Co. B; killed.
 Cushing, William E., private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Cushing, William N., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cushing, William N. (2d), private, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Cushing, William Newton, private, 2d Cav.
 Daffy, Thomas, private, 42d Regt., Co. D.
 Daggett, Henry T., private, 1st Cav.
 Dailey, Israel A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Dallof, Albert W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Dalton, John W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Daly, Dennis, private, 1st Regt.
 Dame, Joseph T., private, 32d Regt., Co. F; killed.
 Damon, Albert, Co. H; wounded.
 Damon, Isaac B., private, 2d Regt.
 Damon, Joshua F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Damon, Proctor A., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Damon, Zachariah, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Davidson, Albert, private, 13th Regt., Co. C.
 Davis, George R., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Davis, Horatio A., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Davis, John, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Davis, Leonard I., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Davon, Michael, private, 10th Conn. Regt.; wounded.
 Davy, Manning, private, 38th Regt., Co. H.
 Davy, William H., at Watertown Arsenal.
 Day, Greenleaf, musician, 4th Cav.
 Day, J. H., private, 6th Bat.; died.
 Day, James B., private; died.
 Day, Joshua D., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Dean, Benjamin R., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Dean, Seth, private, Cabot's Art.
 Deere, Elias H., private, 12th Regt., Co. C.; wounded.
 Delawney, Michael, private, 9th Regt., Co. C.
 Denbroeder, Adrianus, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Denton, Samuel C., musician, 56th Regt., Co. A.
 Derby, Alden, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Derby, Franklin, sergt., 4th Cav., Co. B.
 Derby, George, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Derby, Loring W., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Derby, Thomas, Jr., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Deselit, Louis.
 Deshon, Jason L., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Doble, George H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Doherty, Bernard, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Donahoe, Stephen, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Donnelly, Frank, private, 9th Regt.; killed.
 Donnelly, J. Michael, private, 28th Regt.; killed.
 Donovan, Malachi, private, 9th Regt.; deserted.
 Donovan, Michael, navy.
 Doran, Daniel, private, 33d Regt., Co. M.
 Downey, Thomas, private, 16th Regt.
 Duffy, Richard, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Dunbar, Charles H., lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Dunbar, David, corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Dunbar, James D., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Dunbar, Warren, private, 12th Regt., Co. E.
 Dunbar, Willard J., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Dunn, John, corp., 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Duvall, Lewis, private, 32d Regt., Co. A; deserted.
 Dyer, William H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Earl, Daniel C., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Early, Edward, navy.
 Estes, Eli H., corp., 42d Regt.
 Estes, Herbert E., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Estes, Samuel, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Fahey, Edward A., sergt., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Fairbanks, George E., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Fairbanks, Gerry, private, 16th Light Batt.
 Farmer, Charles H., private, Signal Corps.
 Farmer, William H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Farren, G. W., private, 4th Cav., Co. B; prisoner.
 Faulkner, Harrison, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Fearing, Israel J., private, 14th Regt., Co. F; prisoner and died.
 Fennell, James, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Fennell, John, sergt., 25th Regt., Co. A; wounded.
 Fitzgerald, Patrick, private, 11th Regt.; killed.
 Fleming, Michael, private, 11th Regt.; killed.
 Flynn, John, navy.
 Fogarty, William, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Ford, Charles T., private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Ford, James B., private, 19th Regt., Co. I; wounded.
 Ford, Joseph B., wagoner, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Ford, Michael, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Forrest, Michael A., private, 2d Regt., Co. I.
 Foss, Benjamin F., private, 11th Regt., Co. F; killed.
 Fox, Owen, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Foye, Samuel S., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Fraher, Patrick, private, 2d Heavy Art., Co. D; prisoner and died.
 French, George W., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 French, Samuel L., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Furness, John.
 Gamage, Theodore A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Gammons, Frederick, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner and died.
 Gannett, Charles E., sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Gannett, Joseph H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Gardner, Edward B., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Gardner, George L., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Gardner, Henry A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Gardner, Jacob, Jr., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Gardner, Jason, musician, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Garey, Andrew J., capt., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Garvin, Edward, private, 33d Regt.
 Gay, John O., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Gay, Samuel E., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Gerrold, Alexander M., navy.
 Gibbs, Benjamin S., private, 12th Regt., Co. E; wounded.
 Gibbs, Elisha J., lieut., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Gillingham, James R., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Gillingham, John, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Gloster, Patrick, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Goldthwait, Charles, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Goodwin, John M., at Watertown Arsenal.
 Goodwin, Samuel D., private, 12th Regt., Co. D.
 Goodwin, William A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Goodwin, William H., private, Nim's Bat., Co. B.
 Gordon, Joseph.
 Gorman, John, private, 36th Regt., N. Y., Co. K; wounded.
 Gove, Andrew S., at Watertown Arsenal.
 Grant, Thomas, private, 12th Regt., Co. D; wounded.
 Graves, George D., private, 18th Regt.
 Graves, Joshua.
 Gunning, Amos J., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Gustin, George A.
 Hackett, Patrick, private, 9th Regt.; killed.
 Hall, Edward W., private, 7th Regt., Co. F; died.
 Halligan, Edward, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Halloran, James, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Haley, John, navy.
 Hamilton, Lucius M., musician, 12th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Hamilton, Otis R., private, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Hanley, Michael (2d), private, 31st Regt.
 Harding, Elsworth M., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Harrington, Isaac N., private, 60th Regt.
 Harrington, Minot J., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Harrington, William, private, 1st Heavy Art.
 Hart, John W., private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Hart, Michael, 3d Heavy Art.
 Hastings, Charles W., capt., 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.

- Hawes, Bradford, private, 1st Cav., Co. K.
 Hawes, Charles, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Hayden, Albert C., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Hayden, George F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Hayward, Charles W., private, 28th Regt., Co. G; prisoner.
 Hayward, Isaiah T., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Heald, Lysander, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Healy, Cornelius, 12th Regt., Co. A: killed.
 Healy, George R., private, 13th Regt., Co. C; died.
 Healy, Henry, private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded.
 Healy, James H., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Healy, William, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Hennessey, John, private, 3d Regt. U. S. Reg., Co. E; wounded.
 Hersey, Daniel D., private, 32d Regt., Co. F; died.
 Hersey, William S.
 Hersey, Wilson D., private, 18th Regt., Co. K; died.
 Hesse, Augustus, private, 9th Bat.
 Hewitt, Henry, private, 4th Cav., Co. B; prisoner and died.
 Hickey, Kenneth, private, 12th Regt., Co. E.
 Higgins, Lucius.
 Higgins, Michael, private, 42d Regt.
 Hill, Boyle D., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Hobart, Otis M., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Hobart, Thomas P., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Hobill, Ralph, private, 11th Regt., Co. I; wounded and died.
 Hoeking, William H., private, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Holbrook, George, corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Holbrook, George A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Holbrook, Jeremiah, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Holbrook, John Q. A., private, 42d Regt., Co. D.
 Holbrook, Richard M., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Holbrook, William, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Holbrook, William A., private, 4th Cav., Co. E; died.
 Holbrook, William O., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Hollis, Adoniram B., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Hollis, Asaph L., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Hollis, George, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Hollis, Henry S., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.
 Hollis, Isaac N., Jr., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Hollis, John F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Hollis, John O., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Hollis, John Q., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Hollis, Leroy S., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Holmes, Jesse H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Holmes, Lyman T., sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Holmes, Marcus M., private, 11th Regt., Co. G; wounded.
 Hope, John, private, 24th Regt., Co. K; wounded.
 Houghton, Edzel, private, 16th Light Bat.
 Houghton, Oliver, private, 16th Light Bat.
 Howard, Henry, private.
 Humphrey, Clinton C., private, 8th Bat.
 Hunt, Henry N., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Hunt, James L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Hunt, John Q., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Hunt, Samuel W., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Hunt, Webster W., 4th Heavy Art.
 Hunt, William, private, 12th Regt., Co. E.
 Jacobs, Daniel, private, 1st Cav.
 Jackson, Nelson S., private, 14th Regt., Co. K; prisoner and died.
 Jaquith, Reuben, private, 16th Light Bat.
 Jones, Charles G., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Jones, Granville R.
 Jones, James G., 1st Heavy Art., Co. M; died.
 Josephs, Uriel, corp., 42d Regt., Co. A; died.
 Joy, George F., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Joy, Walter H., musician, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Joyce, E. L., private, 1st Heavy Art., Co. M; killed.
 Keating, Thomas H., musician, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Keep, William J., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Kelly, Timothy, private.
 Kelley, Thomas, private, 42d Regt., Co. C.
 Kendrigan, Edward, private, 3d Cav.
 Kenney, Bernard, private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Kennison, Benjamin R., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Kerr, Owen, private, 28th Regt., Co. C; wounded.
 Kilburn, Charles E., private, 1st Cav.; wounded and supposed dead.
 Kimball, Selden, private, 16th Light Bat.
 Kingman, Nathan, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Kirby, Patrick, private, 7th Regt.
 Kittridge, Paul C., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Knights, Edward, private, 35th Heavy Art., Co. A.
 La Forrest, Frederick, private, 4th Regt.
 Lajoie, Joseph, private, 12th Regt., Co. D; killed.
 Lamson, Daniel, sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Lane, S. Cushing, engineer, navy.
 Lane, Parker E., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Lane, Webster, engineer, navy.
 Lantz, David J., private, 42d Regt., Co. A; prisoner.
 Larmay, Joseph, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Larmay, Leander.
 Lary, William, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Lathrop, Hiram G., private, 12th Regt.
 Lathrop, Washington I., private, 13th Regt., Co. F; killed.
 Leach, Adnah G., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Leach, Ezra W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Lemar, Joseph, private, 11th Regt., Co. E; wounded.
 Leonard, Alonzo H., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Leonard, Charles H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Leonard, Charles M., private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Leonard, John, 22d Regt.; died.
 Lewis, Edward, lieutenant, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Lewis, George F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Lewis, William A., private, 38th Regt., Co. D; killed.
 Lewis, William H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Lincoln, Daniel, private, 32d Regt., Co. A.
 Lincoln, Daniel W., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Lincoln, Samuel, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Lindsley, Frederick, at Watertown Arsenal.
 Lines, Patrick, private, 24th Regt.
 Linnell, Samuel D., private, 2d Heavy Art., Co. L.
 Linton, Augustus A., private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Linton, E. Frank, private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Littlefield, Lemuel P., private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded and died.
 Livingston, George H., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Lloyd, Charles S., lieutenant, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Londergan, Thomas, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Long, William, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Loring, Benjamin J., 5th Regt., Co. G.
 Loring, Charles H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Loubey, Edward, private, 11th Regt.; missing.
 Loud, Byron W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Loud, Francis M., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Loud, John A., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Loud, John F., sergt., 32d Regt., Co. F; wounded.
 Loud, Josiah E., private, U. Cav., Co. A.
 Loud, Livingston W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Loud, Samuel R., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Loud, Thomas B., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Loud, William E., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Louney, Daniel E., private, 63d Regt., N. Y., Co. C; wounded, prisoner, died.

Lovell, Benjamin S., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Lovell, Frank G., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Lovell, George, private, 16th Regt.

Lovell, Jacob R., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Lovell, James A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Lovell, William L., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Lynch, Patrick, private, 9th Regt., Co. H.

Lyon, George P., capt., 12th Regt., Co. H.

Macaulay, Matthew, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.

Mahan, Jerry, private.

Makepeace, Horace M., 42d Regt., Co. D.

Mangon, Charles, private.

Mann, George H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.

Marden, Lewis C., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A; died.

Marden, Newell, private, 29th Regt., Co. H.

Marlow, Peter, private, 1st Regt.

Martin, Edwin, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Mason, Adoniram J., lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H.

May, John D., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Maynard, George F., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H.

McAllister, Samuel A., 16th Regt., Co. G; died.

McArdle, Patrick A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

McAuliffe, Dennis, private, 9th Regt., Co. I; killed.

McCarthy, John, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

McCarthy, John, private, 9th Regt., Co. B.

McCauley, Dennis.

McCue, Patrick, private, 14th Regt., Co. H.

McDavitt, William, private, 16th Light Bat.

McGill, John, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; deserted.

McGill, Stephen, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

McGrath, Michael, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

McGuire, James, private.

McGuire, Patrick, private, 9th Regt., Co. K.

McGuire, Thomas, private, 9th Regt., Co. I.

McKenzie, Daniel B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

McMakens, John, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

McMorrow, Charles J., private, 11th Regt., Co. G; wounded.

Merchant, William F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Miller, Alonzo R., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Mitchell, George W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

Mitchell, William, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

Moore, Martin F., private, 16th Light Bat.; died.

Moran, James F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Moran, William H., private, 3d Heavy Art.

Morgan, Thomas T., private, 11th Regt., Co. E.

Morrell, Charles A., lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H.

Morrell, Charles G., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.

Morrison, James, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Moulton, Harrison, private, 2d Light Bat., Co. B.

Munroe, Alfred C., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Murphy, Eugene.

Murphy, Jeremiah, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Murphy, Martin, private, 9th Regt., Co. B; wounded.

Murphy, Terence, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.

Murphy, Timothy.

Murphy, William H., private, 32d Regt., Co. A; wounded.

Nash, Aaron P., Jr., private, 12th Regt., Co. C; wounded.

Nash, Elbridge, private, 44th Regt.

Nash, Franklin A., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Nash, William C., private, 16th Light Bat.

Nightingale, Thomas J., private, 11th Regt., Co. K.

Nolan, Daniel, private, 16th Light Bat.

Nolan, James, private, 16th Light Bat.

Norton, Royal, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

O'Brien, Richard, private, 9th Regt., Co. G.

O'Connell, Maurice, private, 2d Regt.

O'Conner, Timothy, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.

O'Conner, John, private.

O'Donnell, Patrick, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Oreutt, Augustus E., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.

Oreutt, Benjamin H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Oreutt, Charles, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Oreutt, George O., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; died.

Oreutt, James M., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Oreutt, William, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Osgood, George W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

Parks, John, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.

Parrott, Josiah R., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

Parry, John, private, 32d Regt., Co. A.

Pedman, William J., private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded.

Perrigo, Charles C., private, 30th Regt.; died.

Perry, George H., navy.

Perry, Henry, private, 22d Regt., Co. F.

Peterson, Alfred, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Pettes, I. D. Howe, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Philbrick, Stephen K., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Phillips, Lewis, private, 24th Regt.

Pierce, David J., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Pierce, Eliot C., maj., 13th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Pike, William, private, 25th Regt., Co. H; killed.

Pond, Henry V., private, 60th Regt.

Pool, Samuel B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Pope, Charles A., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.

Pope, Clinton F., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Pope, Warren W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

Porter, Hiram, private, 29th Regt., Co. G.

Porter, Jonathan K., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Powers, Peter, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

Pratt, Asa B., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.

Pratt, Benjamin (2d), private, 42d Regt., Co. D; prisoner.

Pratt, Benjamin F., brev. brig.-gen., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Pratt, Benjamin F. (2d), private, 35th Regt., Co. H.

Pratt, Benjamin F. (3d), corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.

Pratt, Charles, private, 4th Cav.

Pratt, Chester D., private, 1st Cav.

Pratt, Francis B., capt., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Pratt, Francis S., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Pratt, George H., private, 24th Regt.

Pratt, George Hiram, private, 2d Cav., Co. C.

Pratt, Henry, private, 4th Cav., Co. G.

Pratt, Henry F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Pratt, James, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.

Pratt, Josiah H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

Pratt, Leander.

Pratt, Leonard, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.

Pratt, Leonard F., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; died.

Pratt, J. Quincy, private, 4th Cav., Co. B; killed.

Pratt, Samuel, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Pray, Samuel, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.

Pry, Thomas W., private, 3d Heavy Art.

Prouty, Elijah, private, 4th Regt., Co. C; died.

Prouty, Oliver B., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

Puffer, James E., private, 32d Regt., Co. F; killed.

Putillow, Frank A., private, 4th Cav.; died.

Quinn, Jeremiah, private, 42d Regt., Co. D.

Rand, James W., private, 59th Regt., Co. I.

Randall, Martin L., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Ray, William N., navy.

Raymond, Bela T., private, 42d Regt., Co. I.

- Raymond, Benjamin, private, 42d Regt., Co. I.
 Raymond, Charles W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Raymond, Horace B.
 Raymond, James G., 4th Cav., Co. D; died.
 Raymond, James G., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Raymond, T. H., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Raymond, Thomas W., private, 4th Cav., Co. E.
 Raymond, Walter B.
 Rea, John D., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Rea, William M., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Reamy, Joseph, private, 4th Cav., Co. E.
 Reckards, Winslow M., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Redmond, Charles S., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Remington, Foster.
 Rennard, Henry F., private, 3d Cav.; killed.
 Reed, Franklin, private, 4th Cav., Co. B; prisoner.
 Reed, Matthew, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Reed, Salmon, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Reed, Thomas, private, 60th Regt.
 Reynolds, William H., private, 4th Cav., Co. E.
 Rice, Stephen L., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Rice, Urban, navy.
 Rice, William P., sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, Benjamin F., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, Charles L., private, 18th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.
 Richards, Charles N., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Richards, David P., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, George W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, Samuel M., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, William H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Richardson, Emery, private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Richardson, F. P.
 Riley, Michael, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Riley, Timothy, private, 11th Regt., Co. D; deserted.
 Ritchie, Henry, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Roachman, John, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Robbins, Charles H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.
 Robbins, Christopher C., private, 3d Md. Regt., Co. D; wounded.
 Robinson, Benjamin F., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Robinson, Wilber F., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Robinson, William H., private, 18th Regt., Co. K.
 Rockwood, Elisha R., lieut., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G; wounded.
 Rogers, Daniel F., 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner and died.
 Ross, Samuel J., private, 35th Regt., Co. K.
 Rowe, James, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Rowley, Edward, private, 9th Regt., Co. C.
 Ruggles, George, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Ryan, John, 3d Cav., Co. C.
 Ryan, Timothy, private, 28th Regt., Co. D; wounded.
 Sampson, John M., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Sargent, Edward W., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Sargent, George W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Sargent, Walter H.
 Scully, John, private, 9th Bat.
 Shannah, Jeremiah, private, 16th Regt.
 Shannah, William, private, 20th Regt.
 Shaw, Augustus E., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Shaw, Austin B., private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded.
 Shaw, E. Faxon, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Shaw, George, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Shaw, Gilbert M., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Shehan, Dennis, private, 16th Regt.; killed.
 Shepherd, Joseph E., private, 13th Regt., Co. F.
 Shergold, Nehemiah, private, 12th Regt.
 Simpson, Oliver E., private, 1st Regt., Co. I; killed.
 Skinner, Robert G., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Slason, William T., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Slatterly, Edward, private, 12th Regt., Co. C; wounded.
 Slatterly, John G., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; probably killed.
 Slatterly, Patrick, 42d Regt., Co. B.
 Smiledge, Alfred B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Smiledge, John S., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Smith, Bernard, navy.
 Smith, Cornelius, navy.
 Smith, Frank, Watertown Arsenal.
 Smith, James, navy.
 Smith, Jason, Jr., private, 35th Regt., Co. K; died.
 Smith, John, private, 12th Regt.
 Smith, John (2d), navy.
 Smith, Richard B., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Smith, William W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Snell, William, 20th Regt., Co. A.
 Spear, Albert A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Spear, Charles H., private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Spear, Josiah Q., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Spear, Richard, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Spencer, Jeremiah, private, 18th Regt., Co. K.
 Spinney, Harris H., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded and prisoner.
 Spooner, William A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Springer, Samuel B., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Stackpole, Oliver B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A; died.
 Starbuck, George, private, 2d Regt., Co. I; died.
 Stevens, James H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Stoddard, Addison, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Stoddard, Elbridge I., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Stoddard, Henry A., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Stoddard, John H., private, 42d Regt., Co. D.
 Stoddard, Sargent L., private, 42d Regt., Co. D; prisoner.
 Stone, William E., private, 2d Cav., Co. I.
 Sutton, Reuben.
 Swan, Gideon R., 29th U. Heavy Art.
 Sweares, Henry, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Sweeny, Robert, navy.
 Sweeting, Putnam I., private, 24th Regt., Co. F.
 Taylor, Joseph F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Thayer, George R., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Thayer, John Q. A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Thayer, Joseph W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Thayer, Nathaniel A., private, 12th Regt., Co. E.
 Thayer, N. W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner and died.
 Thayer, Samuel G., private, 12th Regt., Co. C; prisoner.
 Thayer, Stillman, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Thayer, Watson, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Thayer, William G., private, 12th Regt., Co. E; wounded.
 Thomas, Albert, private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Thomas, Allen, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Thomas, Benjamin F., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas, Edwin, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Thomas, Edwin (2d), capt., 3d U. Heavy Art.
 Thomas, Francis L., lieut., 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Thomas, Isaac, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas, John, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Thomas, Leonard, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas, Minot A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas, Nelson, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Thompson, Harrison G., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Thompson, Josiah, Jr., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Thompson, Sumner, private, 16th Light Bat.; died.
 Thompson, Zenas M., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Tirrell, Albert H., lieut., 1st Cav.
 Tirrell, Albert J., private, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Tirrell, Alfred W., lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Tirrell, Augustus, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, E. P., private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Tirrell, Ebenezer, Jr., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Edwin F., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Francis B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Franklin, corp., 32d Regt., Co. F; died.
 Tirrell, George W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, John W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Levi, private, 12th Regt.
 Tirrell, Major, private, 33d Regt.; wounded.
 Tirrell, Warren, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Winfield B., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tomalty, Owen, private, 63d Regt., N. Y., Co. B.
 Toombs, Eliot L., private.
 Torrey, Appleton H., private, 11th Regt., Co. B.
 Torrey, Benjamin F., private, 12th Regt., Co. C.
 Torrey, Charles D., sergt., 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Torrey, Charles L., private, 32d Regt., Co. A.
 Torrey, James L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Torrey, Joseph E., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Torrey, Joshua L., private, 1st Cav., Co. A.
 Torrey, Lorenzo, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded, prisoner, and died.
 Torrey, Naaman, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Torrey, Naaman J., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Torrey, Noah W., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Torrey, Richard L., private, 11th Regt., Co. B; wounded and supposed killed.
 Torrey, Richmond, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Torrey, Sumner F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Torrey, Turner, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Totman, Elmer H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Totman, Irving J., private, 2d Heavy Art., Co. C; died.
 Townsend, William, private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Tracy, Patrick, private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Trask, Joseph, private, 29th U. Heavy Art.
 Trott, Charles R., corporal, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Trufant, Edgar H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Trufant, Edward F., private, 11th Regt., Co. F; killed.
 Turner, Waldo, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Tyndall, John, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Vance, William, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Viger, Joseph, musician, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Vining, Adoniram E., private, 14th Regt., Co. F; prisoner.
 Vining, Alonzo, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Vining, Andrew J., private, 24th Regt., Co. K.
 Vining, Daniel, drummer, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Vining, George H., private, 14th Regt., Co. F.
 Vining, George W., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Vining, N. F., private, 4th Cav., Co. E.
 Vining, Solon A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Vining, William A., private, 1st Cav., Co. I.
 Vogel, Henry B., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Walker, Edwin, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Walker, George, private, 12th Regt., Co. F; wounded and died.
 Walker, Isaac H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Walker, Roscius R., Watertown Arsenal.
 Wall, Patrick, private, 11th Regt., Co. B.
 Walsh, Michael, private, 12th Regt.
 Ward, James, private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Ward, Patrick, private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Ware, Lawrence, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Warren, Ephraim L., maj., 22d Regt.

Weed, Otis H., Jr., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Weeks, James, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Weeks, Nathan, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Welch, James (3d), private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Wendall, James C., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Whelan, Edmund B., private, 3d Regt. U. S. Regulars, Co. E; prisoner.
 Whelan, John H., lieut., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Whitecomb, John M., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 White, Benjamin, private, 1st Regt.
 White, Calvin T., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 White, Charles H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 White, Francis E., lieut., 4th N. Y. Cav., Co. G.
 White Herbert, Watertown Arsenal.
 White, Henry, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 White, Frederick R., private, 38th Regt., Co. A.
 White, J. Francis, 1st Heavy Art., Co. C.
 White, James, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 White, Patrick, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 White, Robert H., musician, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 White, Robert S., musician, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 White, Sanford, private, 38th Regt., Co. A.
 White, Warren F., private, 3d Heavy Art.
 White, William, lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Whiting, Charles D., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Whiting, Harrison, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Whitman, Theron W., private, 60th Regt.
 Whitmarsh, John Q., private, 12th Regt., Co. C; killed.
 Whitmarsh, Peter, private, 16th Light Bat.
 Whitney, Edwin, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Whittemore, William, private, 32d Regt.
 Wilber, Charles C.
 Willett, G. F., private, 4th Cav.; wounded and died.
 Williams, Charles S., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Williams, Eugene S., private, 4th Cav., Co. B; killed.
 Williamson, Joseph, private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded and died.
 Willis, Stephen R., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Winslow, Joseph B., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Winslow, Nathan F., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.
 Woodward, Sylvester R., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Worster, E. Frank, Watertown Arsenal.
 Wright, C. Wesley, private, 4th Cav., Co. B; prisoner.
 Wright, Henry, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Wright, William H., navy.
 Wrightington, Judah, private, 18th Regt., Co. C.
 Young, Benjamin M., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Young, Job, private, 16th Light Bat.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEN. APPLETON HOWE, M.D.

From the most authentic records we have been able to obtain it appears that the Howe family of America—many of whose members have attained honor and distinction in various walks in life—are descended from the Howes, of Warwickshire, England, where the name has a very honorable record, "two branches at the least having received earldoms, and

several having been knighted for meritorious services rendered their sovereign." James Howe, the first American ancestor, was made freeman in 1637, married Elizabeth Dane, of Ipswich, where he spent most of his life; he died 1702. Deacon Abraham Howe—probably a grandson of James—married Lucy Appleton. Their third son was Nathaniel, born 1764. He became a celebrated divine. He was pastor of the Congregational Church, at Hopkinton, Mass., from 1791 to 1830, when he retired from the ministry after an active service of forty years. He died seven years later, aged seventy-three. He was of marked originality of character, Puritan in every fibre of his being, uncompromising in his convictions, with a quaint humorous vein in his composition, he had the faculty of saying original things in an original way that arrested and chained the attention of all. His celebrated "Century Sermon" made his name familiar to the reading public, both of this country and Europe, where it was republished. He married Olive, sixth daughter of Col. John Jones, Jr., of Hopkinton, and granddaughter of Col. John Jones, who came from the Old South Church, Boston, to Hopkinton in 1727.

Gen. Appleton Howe, M.D., son of Rev. Nathaniel and Olive Howe, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Nov. 26, 1792. He fitted for college at Phillips' Andover Academy. He entered Harvard College, where he availed himself earnestly of every advantage that famous institution could offer, and graduated in class of 1815, receiving the degree of A.B. He was a classmate of Jared Sparks, afterwards president of Harvard College, John G. Palfrey, Dr. Jeffries, Rev. Dr. Hodges, John G. Lowell, Ebenezer Francis, and others who became distinguished in after-years. Upon leaving college he taught school winters, and studied medicine with Drs. John C. Warren and John Ware, two of Boston's most noted physicians. In 1819 he received from Harvard College the degree of M.D., and shortly after received—what is a very unusual thing—a written call, signed by a committee representing the Second Parish of the town of Weymouth, to come and settle there as a medical practitioner. This committee was composed of the leading citizens of the community, and this quaint document is still in possession of Dr. Howe's family. He accepted this "call," and began practice as a physician in what is now the village of South Weymouth, where he was the leading physician and citizen for fifty years, or until the day of his death. He soon became widely known and respected, his many sterling qualities of mind and heart, united with an earnestness in study and application, made him much sought

for medical advice, in critical cases, outside his own town. He was for many years president of the Norfolk County Medical Society, was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was much interested in military matters, as in all other affairs of public interest, and many military honors were bestowed upon him. In 1839 he was chosen major-general of the First Division Massachusetts Militia, and again under the new law in 1841. He was chosen captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1840. He always took a foremost stand in the cause of education, and was chairman of the high school committee many years.

It has been remarked of him that "he was a man whom office and honor sought, he never sought them." He filled many positions of trust. He was an officer in the Weymouth and Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was for many years president of the Weymouth Savings-Bank. He was State senator from Norfolk County in 1841-42. He was always one of the foremost to press all needed improvements and reforms. This was true not only in matters of local interest, but in the great questions and measures in which a nation was interested. He always earnestly and zealously espoused and advocated the measures he believed right. He was among the earliest disciples of the anti-slavery movement, and throughout his life was a bitter foe to intemperance and all other vices which tend to degrade and destroy a noble manhood. Dr. Howe was a remarkably strong man physically, mentally, and morally. There was in his make-up a wonderful, persevering energy that would not succumb to or acknowledge defeat. This characteristic marked his boyhood and developed with his manhood. The son of a poor clergyman, he made for himself all the advantage he ever enjoyed. He taught school and earned the money to defray his expenses through college. This done, he taught school and earned the money necessary for the prosecution of his medical studies. Having qualified himself, he practiced that profession with the same earnestness and assiduity that characterized all his undertakings through life. He labored not only to build up a competence for himself and family, but he labored with equal zeal for whatever would benefit his community or mankind at large. Starting in life with an object and purpose, he had the courage to pursue that object, and attain that purpose against all opposing circumstances or temptations. Like most earnest, broad-minded men, he possessed a wonderful personal magnetism. Genial, spontaneous, candid, he had the



Appleton - H. C.

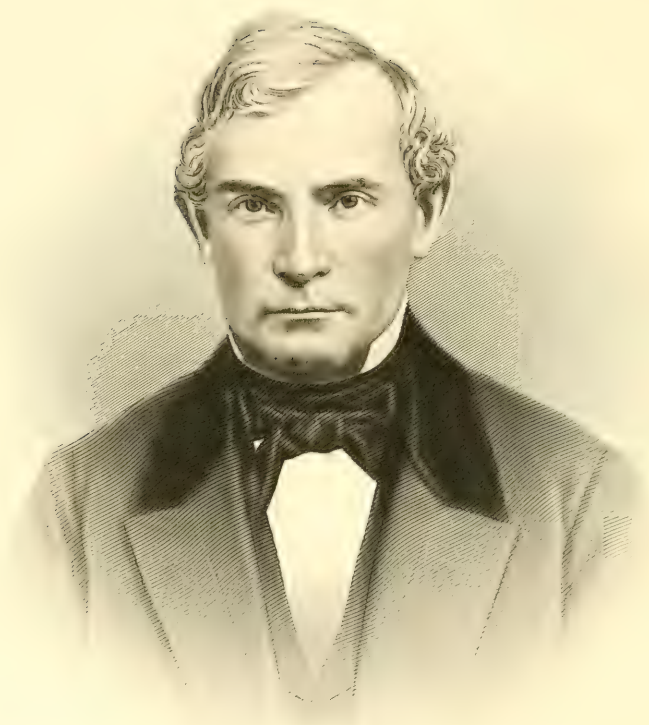


James Terrell



Amos Simeth





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faculty of winning to him and to his views those with whom he came in contact. He was one who stood in the front rank in that noble army of New England's gallant sons, who, starting in life with only brave hearts, clear heads, and willing hands, carve for themselves a career of honor, and write their names in enduring characters on the scroll of their country's history.

Dr. Howe was twice married, first to Harriet, daughter of Hon. Eliphalet Loud Weymouth. By this marriage there was no issue. His second wife, who survives him, was Eliza, daughter of Joseph Loud, of Weymouth. There were two children, a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, still living. Dr. Howe died at his home in Weymouth, Oct. 10, 1870.

JAMES TIRRELL.

James, son of James and Hannah (*née* Kingman) Tirrell, was born in Weymouth, May, 1797, where he resided until his death, Nov. 5, 1865. He was the second son in a family of seven,—Kingman, James, Betsey (Mrs. Richards), Minot, Wilson, Albert, and Mary (Mrs. Vining). The family is traced back to Gideon Tirrell, who settled in Weymouth about 1658, and died Oct. 13, 1730. He was an extensive land-holder, prominent in the affairs of the town and in the church, whose descendants, thirty years ago,—two names excepted,—were believed to constitute the largest number of voters in the town. At the age of eighteen James was left fatherless, and he assumed his father's place in the care of the family. His mother lived to the age of eighty-seven, and died in the Christian faith in 1858. He pursued his business with various success till about 1831, when the firm of James Tirrell & Co., consisting of the three brothers,—James, Minot, and Albert,—was formed for carrying on the boot and shoe business. Minot was early sent to New Orleans, and was soon followed by Albert, who, by energy and economy, succeeded in establishing a successful business. But James was the leading spirit. He was cautious and enterprising. He had means, experience, and the confidence of business men. He was a man of commanding presence, great firmness, and persistent energy. He felt a large interest in the public welfare, and was ready for any movement that commended itself to his judgment. He was early the commander of a company of artillery, which gave him the title of captain, which he wore by an apparent right the rest of his life. For many years he was one of the overseers of the poor. He was one of the founders

and directors of the bank in South Weymouth. He was a Whig in politics in the days of Daniel Webster, as were most of his brothers, and great national questions stirred him deeply. He was an active member of the Union Congregational Church, whose welfare was dear to him. He built its first house of worship from his own funds, the society repaying him after the pews were sold; and often when there was a deficit at the end of the year in the parish expenses, he would ask them to raise what money they could, and he would pay the balance. Thus, though his business was in Boston and his days spent there, he was ever thoughtful of home interests, ever helpful to the common welfare, and it cannot be doubted that his personal influence and example encouraged many of his fellow-townsmen to successful enterprise.

He married Betsey Whitmarsh, a most fitting companion, who still survives, surrounded by her children and grandchildren in a pious and serene old age. Their children are Hannah (the constant companion and tender guardian of her mother in her declining years), Tirzah (the wife of Moses T. Durell, and resides in Boston), Alfred (who married Frances Hastings, and early entered upon a successful business career in Boston and New Orleans), Mary Jane (the widow of the late Gen. James L. Bates, of the Massachusetts Twelfth, who did honorable service in the late war), and James (who married Helen Sprague, and while a young man became a member of the firm of J. & A. Tirrell). Two children died young.

NATHANIEL SHAW.

Nathaniel Shaw was born in Weymouth, Mass., Jan. 24, 1804. He was the son of Capt. Nathaniel and Jane (Tirrell) Shaw. Capt. Nathaniel was born in East Abington, Mass., Aug. 5, 1769. Early in life he moved to Weymouth, and became one of the pioneers in what has since grown to be New England's greatest industry, the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was a man of character and integrity, and much respected in the community. His children were Nathaniel (1), Jane (1), Lydia (1), and Oran (1) (all of whom died young), Nathaniel (2) and Jane (2), twins (she married Josiah Torrey and died 1839), Cynthia (married Thomas Reed and died 1878), Theron V. (died 1878), Sophronia (married Thomas White, died 1871), Oran P. and Lydia T., twins (she married Adoniram Vining and is still living in Weymouth). Oran is also still living. Capt. Shaw died Nov. 17, 1835. Mrs. Shaw died Sept. 7, 1833.

Nathaniel Shaw had no exceptional advantages in

the way of schooling beyond that furnished by the common schools of his day and locality. At these schools only the rudiments of learning were taught, but many, if not the majority of our practical successful business men were brought up under the same *régime*, and while they were denied the privileges and pleasures of classic attainments, yet they were sufficiently instructed in the fundamental principles of mathematics and other useful branches to enable them to successfully conduct the various transactions incident to a business life. As soon as Mr. Shaw was old enough to be of practical service in his father's shop he was initiated into the mysteries of the craft, and by the time he had arrived at manhood he had acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details. Soon after attaining his majority he came to Boston and engaged as clerk in the store of Joseph Smith, on Hanover Street. On Jan. 20, 1831, he married Emily L., daughter of Eliphalet and Anna (Blanchard) Loud, of Weymouth, and soon after, on account of the ill health of his wife, he returned to his native town and took an interest in the manufacturing establishment of his father. Upon the death of his father (1835) he took entire control of the business, and for some years conducted it alone. He soon developed remarkable tact and energy in the conduct of his business, and rapidly extended his trade until it became, for those days, a large concern. Some time prior to 1849, Theron V. Shaw was admitted to partnership; but this copartnership only continued a few years, when Theron V. withdrew, and Nathaniel conducted the business alone until 1855, when William Appleton Shaw (Nathaniel's eldest son), becoming of age, he and Hon. B. F. White were admitted as partners, under the firm-name of Nathaniel Shaw & Co., and this copartnership continued until Mr. Shaw's death, Feb. 21, 1860. A few years later, Hon. B. F. White, owing to ill health, retired from business and removed to California. Upon his retirement, Theron V. again took an interest in the business, which he retained to the time of his death (1870). Since then William A. Shaw has conducted the business alone.

Nathaniel Shaw was in many respects a remarkable man,—remarkable for energy, courage, perseverance under difficulties, and for the equanimity of temper and courtesy of demeanor which he maintained under all, even the most trying circumstances. He was of a quick, active disposition, with a wonderful facility for the dispatch of business. The large business which he built up from a comparatively small beginning, and conducted successfully through the most trying ordeals, was beset by more than ordinary ob-

stacles and discouragements. At times there seemed an epidemic of failures among his customers, notably during the great panic of 1837, and later, in 1857; but through all his embarrassments and adversities he carried a smiling face, an undaunted heart, and an active, persistent energy that eventually tided him successfully over all difficulties. It was often remarked among his acquaintances that he seemed to "carry sunshine with him wherever he went." Probably no employer ever was more respected or better beloved by his employés. He was the soul of honor and one of the most charitable of men, always looking after the interests and seeking the comforts of the families of those in his employ. He shrank from public notice or public office, and the only office he ever accepted from the people was that of representative to the State Legislature in 1857. He was one of the directors of the Weymouth National Bank. In politics he was a Whig and Republican, and was a strong anti-slavery advocate. He was a warm friend to the temperance movement, and gave a great deal to its support. He was very public-spirited, and many marks of his handiwork are observable in the improvements of his town. He was a regular attendant at the Second Congregational Church at South Weymouth, and was never absent unless on account of illness. He was twice married. By his first marriage there was one child, William Appleton (born Jan. 28, 1832; educated at Braintree Academy and Phillips' Andover Academy; married Harriette P. Reed, April 8, 1858). Mrs. Shaw died Jan. 17, 1833. Mr. Shaw married, as his second wife, Diantha, daughter of Stephen and Susan (Loud) Tirrell, Feb. 18, 1840. She was born Oct. 10, 1817. They had three children,—Emily L., born April 8, 1842, died in infancy; Mary R., born March 23, 1844; and Wendell, born Feb. 1, 1848, educated at Weymouth High School and at select school at Auburndale, Mass., and married Lydia G., daughter of John Urquhart, of Gloucester, Mass. They have two children living, Theron B. and Stacy W. Wendell is a farmer, and resides at the old homestead in Weymouth. Mary R. Shaw is now the wife of Stephen W. Harmon. He was born at Buxton, York Co., Me. After attending the common schools of his town, and also Linnington and Limerick Academies, he fitted for college at Maine State Seminary (now Bates College), at Lewiston, Me. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1865, and subsequently taught the high school at Saco, Me., the academy at Hampton, N. H., and the Parsonfield Seminary at North Parsonfield, Me. He read law at the office of Wells & Marshall, at Buxton, Me., and was admitted to the bar at Saco, Jan. 18, 1869. The following



J. S. Fegg

March he came to Boston, Mass., and since that time has practiced his profession in the courts of that city.

JOHN S. FOGG.

John S. Fogg, well known as a boot and shoe manufacturer, and also as a prominent banker in Boston, was born in Meredith, N. H., April 16, 1817. He is the son of Josiah and Mary (Roberts) Fogg. His ancestors came originally from the South of England, where large estates are now held by Sir Charles Fogg. Younger brothers of this family came to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and were among the early settlers of Exeter, N. H. Their progeny went westward, and were pioneers in the settlement of the territory about Meredith. Mr. Fogg's parents removed to Stanstead, Canada, when he was a year and a half old. They were poor, and the only opportunities afforded him for an education were the very limited advantages of the public schools. The winters in that climate being long and severe, prevented a regular attendance at these during the winter months, and in summers the necessities of the family compelled him to be placed at labor as soon as he was old enough for his services to be of any value. The death of his mother when he was only nine years old added to the disadvantages under which he was placed, and this was followed, when in his fourteenth year, by the death of his father, leaving a family of five children, of whom John S. was the elder. The children were now compelled to separate and find homes in different families. Mr. Fogg remained in Canada until his nineteenth year, when he came to Meredith, his native place, and attended school that and the following winter, working on a farm the intermediate summer.

On the 1st day of April, 1836, he started by stage-coach alone for the city of Boston to seek his fortune. At Lowell he saw his first railroad train, boarded it, and that (Monday) afternoon he stepped from the cars in the city of Boston, with scant means in his pocket, with not an acquaintance in the entire city, with no definite plan or object in view save that he was determined to do something to earn a living and if possible to win his way to fortune. He procured cheap lodgings and board, and proceeded during the following week to cast about for something to do. In this he was unsuccessful, and the following Saturday found him penniless and sadly discouraged. On the afternoon of that day, while standing at a place

called the "loafers' stand,"¹ near the place where he boarded, ruminating as to what should be his next move, he was approached by Martin S. Stetson, of Stetson & Blake, East Abington, boot and shoe manufacturers, and offered a job "treeing" boots. It is needless to say the proposition was accepted. He continued with them a few months, until the business became slack, when he accepted a like position with Daniel Blanchard. Here he worked very hard for a year, when this firm likewise failed, and Mr. Fogg lost more than half his wages. In the mean time Stetson had managed to get under way again, and Mr. Fogg returned to his employ, where he continued till 1840, treeing and crimping boots. In April of this year he began business for himself as a boot and shoe crimper, at South Weymouth, Mass. About the first of the year 1841 he bought stock and made a few cases of best quality boots, brought them to Boston, and sold them to retailers. With the funds thus acquired he replenished his stock, paid his hands, and thus embarked in the boot and shoe manufacturing business. He soon built up quite a trade, and in 1842 he built his first factory—a large one for those days—at Columbian Square, South Weymouth. This was the first large factory in that part of the town; was heated by steam, and was looked upon by Mr. Fogg's more conservative neighbors as rather a risky and extravagant venture. After having met with some losses, through failures among his customers, he confined himself exclusively to the supplying of the wholesale houses. His first deal with a wholesale house was with Alexander Strong, one of Boston's leading dealers. Mr. Fogg's goods were the best that could be made, and he experienced no difficulty in finding customers among the best dealers, such as Atherton, Stetson & Co., Joseph Whitten & Co., and other prominent houses.

On Jan. 1, 1850, he formed a copartnership with Wilman Burbank, who was also a partner with Alexander Strong, and they established a boot and shoe store on Central Street, Boston. In July of the following year, 1851, Mr. Burbank died. Mr. Fogg then associated with himself William S. Houghton. They removed their store to Pearl Street, and under the firm-name of Fogg & Houghton, they did a large and rapidly-increasing business. About 1861, Albert L. Coolidge was admitted as a partner, and the firm became Fogg, Houghton & Coolidge. In the mean time, about 1859, they began to secure quite a

¹ This was a place where men out of employment and who desired to obtain work were in the habit of congregating, and where employers used to come to seek help when they desired to increase their forces.

trade in California; they manufactured a class of goods especially adapted to that trade, and their sales in this market continued to increase so rapidly that in 1866 they did a business of more than a million dollars, and were at that time quoted as the largest boot and shoe manufacturers in the United States. In 1878, Mr. Fogg withdrew from this firm, but still continued manufacturing at Weymouth. In the mean time, in 1867, his brother, Parker S. Fogg, returned from California with a cash capital of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, which he had amassed in the boot and shoe trade, and for which he sought investment. John S. placed an equal amount with him, and together they established themselves as bankers, at No. 20 Congress Street, Boston, with Parker S. Fogg as active business manager. John S. continued to give personal attention to his manufacturing interests at Weymouth until June 1, 1871, when his brother died, and he then assumed the management of the bank, and to this interest he has devoted his chief attention to the present time. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Fogg, Houghton & Co., 1878, Mr. Fogg formed a copartnership with N. B. Thayer, who had been foreman of the Weymouth factory and who had shown good business qualities, and under the firm-name of N. B. Thayer & Co. the manufacturing at Weymouth was continued until March, 1882, when the firm of Fogg, Shaw, Thayer & Co. was formed, with factories at South Weymouth, Westboro', and Marblehead, Mass., and Farmington, N. H. In their banking operations Messrs. Fogg Brothers & Co. made a specialty of dealing in western commercial paper, and in this connection one remarkable fact may be mentioned,—during the last five years they have handled over one hundred million dollars western paper and have never lost a dollar. In 1865 the First National Bank of South Weymouth was incorporated, and Mr. Fogg was chosen president, which position he has held to the present time. In this same year Mr. Fogg was elected president of the Agricultural Industrial Society. After acting in this capacity eleven years he resigned. In 1879 he was elected president of the Putman Horseshoe Nail Corporation, in which concern he is a large shareholder. He still holds this position. Mr. Fogg is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the Union Congregational Church since 1850. His business career has been a phenomenally successful one, and through all his various and multitudinous dealings and interests he has always paid dollar for dollar, and never asked an extension. Of his personal traits and characteristics, one of his neighbors speaks as follows: "Mr. Fogg is a man of fine personal

appearance, splendid physique, in perfect health, and weighs something over two hundred pounds. His personal manners are easy, address and manner of speaking kindly and sympathetic. He is noted among a very wide circle of business and other acquaintances for *his perfect self-control* under even the most exasperating circumstances." Neighbors of forty years testify that while they have on very rare occasions seen him angry, they have never known him to exhibit other than the most composed external bearing. This habitual 'ruling of his own spirit' has always given him great influence over his many employés, and has preserved between him and them an unusual degree of harmony. He is candid and frank in his natural disposition, and has an especial sympathy for struggling young men of merit who are evidently trying to help themselves. More than one such has received from him substantial tokens of his sympathy. His early advantages in the way of education were scanty, but he has by diligence and persistence largely surmounted these difficulties. Mr. Fogg is highly esteemed in the community where he has so long resided and is best known. He is a man of decided religious convictions and character, though never obtrusive, always quietly firm whenever occasion arises for a declaration of his principles in this regard. He is, besides a giver to many good causes, a generous supporter of the Union Congregational Church, of which he has been for so many years a valued and influential member."

MARSHALL CURTIS DIZER.

Marshall C. Dizer was born in Weymouth, Mass., Sept. 23, 1822. He is the son of John and Sophia (French) Dizer, and grandson of John Dizer, a German immigrant to this country about 1790. This John Dizer was a seafaring man, and made his home in Boston, where his only son was born. John Dizer, Jr., learned shoemaking when a young man, and followed that occupation until between fifty and sixty years of age, when he retired to a farm, where he still resides, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Marshall C. is the oldest son of seven children. In his youth he had no educational advantages further than the schools of Weymouth afforded, and as soon as he had arrived at such age that his services were useful he was placed in the shop to help his father at the shoemaker's bench. He was brought up to this vocation, and worked at his trade until he attained his majority. He then took a case of shoes to make for a manufacturer, for which, when finished, he received thirty-five



Mr C Dyer



dollars. With this capital he embarked in business for himself, and from that day to the present he has never worked a day as an employé. He purchased stock, made shoes, and sold them to merchants, and with the money thus acquired would replenish and increase his stock and employ assistants,—gradually but continually building up and advancing. He practiced the most rigid economy, and labored with the most persevering energy. As an instance of the self-denial and restraint he practiced, he has frequently, when business called him to Boston, made his noon meal off an apple and doughnut costing a cent each. To the young men of the present day this would seem ridiculous and contemptibly penurious, but many if not most of those who are to-day the leading, substantial business men of New England laid the foundation of their fortune and success by the exercise of similar frugality. In about three years Mr. Dizer purchased and conducted a grocery-store as an adjunct to his manufacturing business, his shoemaking being conducted in one-half the store. It is worth recording that the only material aid Mr. Dizer ever asked or received from any one in the building up of his business was a loan of one hundred dollars from Mr. Jonathan Denton, of Boston (afterwards his father-in-law), and this debt caused him so much mental uneasiness that he determined never to repeat the process. In a few years his business had so far increased as to render new and larger quarters necessary. He had also married in the mean time, and so he fitted up the grocery-store as a dwelling and leased a larger factory in which to conduct his business. Here he remained only a few years, when, in obedience to the demands of his rapidly-growing trade, he leased a much larger factory, gave up the grocery-store attachment, devoted himself exclusively to manufacturing, and continued in this factory until 1861, when he built a shop where his present immense establishment now stands. Up to this time, however, Mr. Dizer's career had not been one of uninterrupted prosperity. Like other business men, he had encountered many unlooked for obstacles and met with many reverses, but, unlike many others, he never lost heart or courage, but overcame obstacles as best he could and kept energetically at work. In the great financial crash of 1857 he lost almost the entire accumulations of previous years, and it was only by the most unyielding efforts that he managed to avoid suspension. Again, in 1861, the loss of his Southern trade through the outbreak of the civil war, and the consequent failure to collect outstanding dues in that quarter left him once more almost penniless. Again, however, he began almost at the beginning, built up new trade, and once

more conquered adverse fortune. When he began the erection of his new factory he had no surplus money, but paid all bills of its construction (as they fell due) from the proceeds of his business. Up to this time he made only shoes. He now began making calf boots, and for about three years made a specialty of army shoes.

Since 1861, as Mr. Dizer's business has increased, he has increased his facilities and made additions to his factory more than half a dozen different times, until he has now *the largest factory in the world* for the class of goods he makes. He has never had any partners in business except his two brothers, John T. and Jacob F., who at different times have had an interest, until Mr. Dizer's two sons became of age, when the brothers retired and the sons were admitted as partners, the firm-name being M. C. Dizer & Co. Mr. Dizer's factory now furnishes employment to nearly six hundred persons, and they do a business of about eight hundred thousand dollars per annum. The writer of this sketch was conducted by Mr. Dizer through the various departments of his immense establishment, where hundreds of curiously-fashioned machines, many of which are original with this house, each perform with the most astonishing rapidity some part of the process of making a boot or shoe, where each of these various machines has in attendance a skillful manipulator who operates the machine with such wonderful skill and does his work so deftly and with such mathematical regularity that one involuntarily wonders whether by long months and years of routine work he too has not become a machine, a veritable automaton that could not go wrong if he would. A visit to an establishment like this is full of instruction and interest; it serves to so forcibly and impressively illustrate the rapid strides which have been made in inventive science in the last quarter of a century, that but little seems left for succeeding inventors to do.

Mr. Dizer has always devoted himself strictly to his business, and almost invariably refused any official position tendered him. He has been director of different banks and corporations for short periods, but always gave up such positions as soon as he could consistently do so, believing one interest at a time sufficient for one man, if that interest be properly attended to. The only position of trust he now holds is that of vice-president of the Union National Bank of Weymouth and Braintree. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church, which is largely sustained by his liberality, and of which his father is deacon. He has always been strictly temperate, never using either tobacco or

liquor. As an evidence of the character Mr. Dizer has always sustained among his business acquaintances, a single incident will suffice to illustrate. During the great panic and upheaval in business circles caused by the outbreaking of the civil war in 1861, one of Boston's leading business men was approached by another, who had a very slight acquaintance with Mr. Dizer, and asked what he thought of Mr. Dizer's responsibility. The gentleman referred to replied, "If I knew to-day that M. C. Dizer was not worth one dollar in the world, I should not hesitate to trust him for ten thousand dollars."

He married, first, Sarah A. Denton, of Boston. She lived but little more than a year, and Mr. Dizer married as his second wife a sister of the first, Miss Delia A. Denton. They have had five children, two are dead, two sons and one daughter are living,—Silas C., who married a daughter of Gen. Luke Lyman, of Northampton, and now resides in Longwood, near Boston; Walter M. married a Miss Eggleston, of Westfield, and resides in Weymouth, and Alida R., now Mrs. George W. Baker, of Weymouth.

ELIAS SMITH BEALS.

Elias S. Beals was born in Weymouth, Mass., Oct. 20, 1814. He is the son of Lewis and Sarah S. (Harding) Beals, and is descended in a direct line from John Beal, who came from the parish of Hingham, in Forehoe Hundred, County of Norfolk, England. He came to America in the vessel "Diligent," arriving at Boston on the 10th of August, 1638, with his family, consisting of wife, five sons, three daughters, and two servants. He settled in Hingham, probably on account of his wife being the sister of Rev. Peter Hobart, who had chosen that town as his residence, and was the first minister there. John Beal became a man of influence in the new colony, and his progeny, which has been somewhat numerous, has been distinguished for intelligence, integrity, and good citizenship. The line of descent from John Beal to Elias S. is: John (1), Jeremiah (2), Lazarus (3), Lazarus (4), Lazarus (5), Lazarus A. (6), Lewis (7), Elias S. (8).

Lazarus, of the fifth generation, was a physician in what was then the Second Precinct of Hingham (now Cohasset), it being set apart as a new town in 1770. From the meagre data obtainable at this late day, it is evident that this Dr. Lazarus Beal was a man of more than usual enterprise and ability. He was a leader in all measures of advancement in his town, and was one of those who joined with Rev. N. Hobart

in signing the church covenant, and was an early deacon in the church. A copy of this document, now in the possession of Mr. Quincy Bicknell, of Hingham, shows it to be remarkable for its liberality, "being sufficiently broad to embrace all denominations of Christians." Dr. Beal's wife was named Lydia. They had a large family, of twelve children. He lived to be seventy-two years of age, dying Oct. 31, 1797.

Lazarus A., son of Dr. Lazarus, was born Sept. 30, 1753; died Nov. 23, 1822. Early in life he moved to Weymouth, where he married, Oct. 29, 1776, Bethiah Lewis. She was born April 8, 1756; died Aug. 5, 1805. They had a family of six children, of whom Lewis was one. He was born Oct. 13, 1793. His education was such as could be obtained at common schools of his town at that period, and when about seventeen years of age he chose brick-masonry as a trade, and this he followed assiduously as an occupation till between fifty and sixty years of age. By habits of economy and thrift he had during these years accumulated some means and purchased a farm, and to the avocation of agriculture he devoted his declining years. He, like his father, was an orthodox Congregationalist, and was a member of that church for more than fifty years of his life. He married Sarah S., daughter of Capt. James and Mary (Ford) Harding, of Weymouth. Their children were Elias S., Mary H. (afterwards the wife of Francis B. Bates, now deceased), Sarah L. and Lewis A. (who is a mason by trade, and resides with Sarah L. at the old homestead). Both are unmarried. Mr. Beals lived to the remarkable age of more than eighty-eight years, retaining his faculties to the last. He died May 10, 1882.

Elias S. had in his youth no educational advantages other than the common schools afforded. He worked when a boy, about three years with his father at masonry. When about eighteen he learned shoemaking, and for a few years worked at cutting and making shoes for neighboring manufacturers. In 1838 he took a large lot of boots and shoes, the property of various manufacturers in Weymouth, on board a vessel and sailed for Savannah, Ga., where he disposed of part of the same to advantage, the remainder he shipped to Charleston, S. C., and then sold the larger part of what he had left from the Savannah market. This was Mr. Beals' first business venture out in the world, and the fact that his neighbors trusted him, a young inexperienced man, showed the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen. On his return from Savannah to Charleston he sailed on board the steamer "Savannah," celebrated as being



E. V. Beals.



the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean. On the voyage to Charleston she broke her starboard shaft in a gale of wind and came to anchor. The gale was so furious that she parted all her cables but one, and the vessel was in imminent danger of being lost with all on board. During the prevalence of the storm, however, the passengers were transferred at great risk of their lives to a passing steamer, and carried on to Charleston. After a week or so spent in Charleston Mr. Beals took passage on the ship "Leland," and after a very rough voyage arrived again in his native town, Weymouth. He then began in a small way manufacturing boots and shoes, and soon connected with this pursuit a small store of general merchandise. Later on he built a factory at Torrey's Corners, and continued as manufacturer and merchant until 1849, when he connected himself with others in a jobbing boot and shoe trade in New Orleans, from which he retired some two years later. Returning to Weymouth, he built a larger factory, and became regularly established as a boot and shoe manufacturer. Having by intercourse and contact familiarized himself with the peculiar requirements of the Southern market, he made a specialty of catering to that trade. He studied the tastes and requirements of his patrons, and took pains to keep abreast of the times, and, if anything, a little in the leadership in the matter of styles, etc., in his goods, and by these means established a paying trade in first-class goods in his line. As an instance of the enterprise which has always characterized Mr. Beals' business career, it may be mentioned that he purchased and ran the first sewing machine ever used in North Weymouth; he soon after bought another, and they proved paying investments. He took pains to note their value as compared with hand labor, and it is a noteworthy fact that in the first year of their use these two machines saved him a matter of one thousand dollars, in increased production and diminished expense. The outbreak of the civil war destroyed all of Mr. Beals' trade, as his customers were all in the South, consequently he gave up manufacturing. He deliberated long as to whether he should offer his services to his country, but physical infirmities deterred him; he however, sent a substitute, and one of his sons (Frank) enlisted and served until the first battle of Fredericksburg where he was severely wounded. After considerable delay and trouble Mr. Beals succeeded in getting his son home, where he was tenderly nursed by his parents through a long confinement from his wound, but he eventually recovered and was afterwards honorably discharged, being unfit for further duty.

Mr. Beals served as selectman in Weymouth in

1855 and in 1856. When a young man he was the principal auctioneer in the northerly part of Weymouth, and has always been greatly interested in all kinds of public improvements. The Hook and Ladder Company in his ward have assumed his name, had it painted on their truck, and hung his portrait in the front end of their hall.

He has done a large business as insurance agent for many years, and has been so fortunate as to never have had a single loss for any one of the more than one hundred different stock insurance companies that he had placed risks in, and less than one thousand dollars for all the several mutual insurance companies that he is agent for.

He has been a director at different times in two national banks; and is, and has been for several years, president of the North Weymouth Cemetery Association, and also treasurer of his religious society.

In 1859 he was a member of the State Legislature, and assisted in the revision of the laws of the commonwealth, which were published as "The General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." He often served on school and special committees, such as for the erection of public buildings and other important purposes. It was almost wholly through the unwearied and unremitting endeavors of Mr. Beals, continued through a period of three years and against the most inveterate and unyielding opposition from various quarters, that toll privileges of the Quincy and Hingham bridges were abolished by act of the Legislature, and the bridge was made free to all. The account of Mr. Beals' efforts, the strenuous and bitter opposition he met with, and his final victory in the achievement of his object would be too long to be accorded space here, but the entire story is ably, concisely, and wittily told in a pamphlet published at the time, entitled "The Hingham and Quincy Bridges: their Freedom, and the Manner in which it was Obtained."

Through his earnest endeavors in this matter he was brought in contact with, and formed the personal acquaintance of, almost the entire senatorial body, and as an evidence of the impression he made, it may be mentioned that in the winter of 1862 a petition was circulated in the Senate, directed to the authorities at Washington, requesting the appointment of Mr. Beals as Internal Revenue Assessor for the Second District of Massachusetts. This petition was signed by every member of the Senate (forty in all), by about one hundred members of the House, and by many other prominent men. It was forwarded to Washington, and in due time he received an appointment signed by Hugh McCulloch, then Secretary of the Treasury, appointing him to the position sought. On Feb. 28,

1863, a second commission was issued, signed by President Lincoln, continuing him in the office. He held this position until shortly after the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidential chair, when for political reasons a successor was appointed. Three months later Mr. Beals received a telegram from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, asking him if he would "travel as special agent for the Treasury Department, to instruct Internal Revenue officers in the discharge of their duties." This he did, and for a year and three months he traveled all over the country this side the Mississippi River in the performance of this duty, which he discharged to the entire satisfaction of the department. He served until there was a general act passed, which went into effect July 4, 1868, discharging *all* special agents of the Treasury Department under the United States government. One act of Mr. Beals in this connection is especially worthy of mention: he alone and unaided recovered for the government from the First National Bank of the District of Columbia, at Washington, on incorrect returns, many thousands of dollars more money than all he ever received from the government as compensation for services and expenses; this he did while temporarily located in Washington between his tours in the prosecution of his regular duties, and the work was not in the strict line of his legitimate duty.

In 1868, Mr. Beals' son (Frank) commenced business as a boot and shoe dealer in Milwaukee, Wis. Two years later Mr. Beals and also Alexis Torrey took a partnership interest in the business, and about the same time Mr. Beals' youngest son, James L., engaged as book-keeper for the firm. For a number of years Mr. Isaac G. Mann was also a partner, but in 1877 they purchased Mr. Mann's interest and he retired. James L. then became a member of the firm. The firm-name is Beals, Torrey & Company, and they do a business exceeding half a million dollars per year, which the young men of the firm have built up through their own efforts.

Mr. Beals married, July 27, 1837, Betsey, daughter of Ancill and Eliza Burrell, of Weymouth. Their children are Augustus, Elizabeth, Elias, Frank, James, and Mary S.; Mary died at the age of nineteen, the rest are living.

Augustus was chief clerk in his father's office while he was in government employ. In 1866-67 he was United States Internal Revenue Agent in the Second District of Massachusetts, for collection of delinquent taxes. In 1868 he began manufacturing boots and shoes at his father's old stand, and in 1878, under the name of Bay State Hammock Company,

he also engaged in the manufacture of nets and hammocks. He married Abbie F. Lovell, of Weymouth, and has three daughters,—Clara E., Gertrude F., and Alice S. Elizabeth married Josiah H., son of Capt. Cornelius Pratt, of Weymouth. They have one son,—James H. Elias Frank married Emily C. Torrey, sister of Alexis Torrey. James married a lady in Milwaukee, and has one son,—Frederick Elias.

Mr. Beals was one of the town auditors for many years prior to 1883, at which time, on being again elected, he declined serving longer. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1851, and now holds his fifth commission as such officer, doing no small amount of gratuitous service in that line for pensioners and others. In politics he is a pronounced Republican. In religion he is a Universalist, and has contributed liberally in various ways, not only to the erection of a suitable house of worship, but also to the support of the society of which he is a member. Mr. Beals is frank and outspoken in his opinions and sentiments, and honorable and earnest in all matters.

Whatever he has taken in his hand to do he has always done with a will, and his efforts throughout life have been crowned with that success which must accrue to intelligently directed and persistent energy. In 1878 he made a tour through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, etc., and while on this trip contributed a series of letters to the *Weymouth Gazette*.

He says he neither hopes for nor desires any new official position whatever, as his business interests and connections require all the labor, time, and attention he is able to bestow.

He now, in his seventieth year, fully realizes that the evening shades of this earthly life are drawing closely about him; and his full faith in God and His providence makes to him the future more and more bright and glorious as time rolls on, and his scenes of earthly things are vanishing into the past.

JAMES TORREY.

Deacon James Torrey was born in North Weymouth (Old Spain), Sept. 2, 1811. He is a son of James and Hannah (Holbrook) Torrey, and grandson of Lemuel and Sarah (Lovell) Torrey. The Torreys were among the pioneer families in this ancient and historic town, and they have always been noted for their integrity of character and good citizenship. James Torrey was a farmer in North Weymouth, and had three children,—Sarah, married Jacob Dyer, of Weymouth, had seven children, and



James Torrey



died June 26, 1880; Lemuel, born Oct. 30, 1806 (married Nancy Bicknell, of East Weymouth, and had seven children. Mrs. Torrey, after suffering much from rheumatism, died Jan. 5, 1864, and Lemuel married, as his second wife, Mrs. Ann Maria Batchelder, *née* Stoddard, of Upton. She is still living). Mr. Torrey died June 5, 1880; the third and last child is James, whose portrait accompanies this sketch. James Torrey, Sr., died in 1815, in his thirty-eighth year, from lung fever brought on by cold contracted while mustering in militia. Mrs. Torrey married as her second husband Stephen French, of East Weymouth. By this marriage there was no issue.

James, Jr., was only about four years of age at his father's death. The family were left with small means, and of course the children were compelled to work at an early age to help support the family. At thirteen years of age James was hired out to work on the farm at three dollars per month, and worked at this price seven months of that year, and the following year he worked a number of months at the same price. About this time his mother married the second time, and he returned home to live with her and his stepfather. Here he remained until the death of his mother, which occurred when he was in his twenty-first year. During his minority he had learned boot and shoemaking, and he now went to work for various manufacturers. Nov. 12, 1834, he married Catharine Whitmarsh, daughter of Peter and Ruth (Webb) Whitmarsh, and granddaughter of Thomas and Jane (Reed) Webb. About the time of his marriage he began in a small way manufacturing boots and shoes. In company with his brother he bought out and conducted a small store at North Weymouth. This copartnership lasted eleven years, when he sold his interest to his brother, and established business for himself. He built up quite a large business for those days, and was uniformly successful. About 1865 he took into partnership his nephew, Lemuel Torrey, Jr., furnishing the funds and superintending the general affairs of the firm, while Lemuel assumed the actual charge of affairs, and gave his personal attention to the manufacturing. This copartnership continued until 1872, when Mr. Torrey withdrew his capital from the concern, and permanently retired from active business, after having spent nearly forty years of his life as a manufacturer.

Since his retirement he has not been idle; he has settled many estates, some of which were in a very complicated condition. This he has done to the general satisfaction of those concerned.

During the course of a long and very active life,

Deacon Torrey so deported himself as to win the confidence and esteem of those who know him, and he, though never an aspirant for office, has been honored with many trusts. He was elected director of Quincy Stone Bank, afterwards called National Granite Bank, in 1853, and has held that position to the present time. He has been for many years, and is at present, trustee of the Weymouth Savings-Bank. He has been, since its incorporation, a director in Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, covering a period of about thirty years. He was postmaster at North Weymouth under the administration of four Presidents, has been selectman three years, and overseer of the poor one year. He was on the board of selectmen at the time when there was a dispute as to the boundary line between Weymouth and Abington. They petitioned the Legislature, and Mr. Torrey was one of the commissioners appointed to survey and establish the line. This proved to be a very arduous and laborious work, as it was done during the most inclement weather of a severe winter, and through a badly-constructed route. The line was established, however, according to their survey, the Legislature accepting their report. Deacon Torrey is an earnest and faithful worker in Masonry. He joined first the Old Colony Lodge, F. A. M., at Hingham, Mass., was made a Master Mason at this lodge, and continued his membership there until the renewal of charter and reorganization of Orphans' Hope Lodge at East Weymouth. He changed his membership to this lodge, and has been its treasurer since its organization, a period of more than a quarter of a century. He is a member of the North Weymouth Pilgrim Church (Congregationalist), and has been a deacon of this church from its organization, in 1852, to the present time, and for ten years or more superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Though never an active politician, he has always acted with the Republican party in most measures, and in this, as in all other matters, he is liberal in his views and opinions. Deacon Torrey is one of the most highly-respected citizens of his town, and together with his estimable wife is passing a serene and quiet life's autumn near the spot where he was born, surrounded by warm friends, and in the enjoyment of a competence secured by years of active industrious toil and traffic.

No children have blessed their union, but many little sons and daughters of neighboring people will remember with pleasure in after-years their kindly-received visits to Deacon Torrey's.

CHAPTER LV.

WRENTHAM.

BY HON. SAMUEL WARNER.

At a General Court holden at Newe Towne, Sept. 2, 1635, it was ordered "that there shall be a plantation settled about two miles above the Falls of Charles River, on the northeast side thereof, to have ground lying to it on both sides of the river, both upland and meadow, to be laid out hereafter as the Court shall appoint."

On the 8th of September, 1636, the General Court ordered that the plantation to be settled above the falls of Charles River shall have three years' immunity from public charges, as Concord had to be accounted from the 1st of May next, and the name of said plantation is to be Deddham; to enjoy all that land on the southerly and easterly side of Charles River not formerly granted to any town or particular persons, and also to have five miles square on the other side of the river.

This was the original grant as appears in the first volume of the records of Massachusetts of that tract of land which includes the present townships of Dedham, Medfield, Wrentham, Needham, Bellingham, a part of Sherborn, a part of Natick, Franklin, Medway (which was attached to Medfield until 1781), Walpole, a part of Foxborough, Norfolk, and Norwood.

In about the year 1647 the records of Dedham say that John Dwight and Francis Chickering gave notice of hopes of a mine near certain ponds thirteen miles from town. It is supposed that the ponds here meant were at Wollomonpoag, the Indian name of the plantation afterwards made a town by the name of Wrentham. It is probable that at the date of this grant of the General Court the inhabitants of Dedham had little knowledge of this part of their township. But it must have been somewhat explored before the year 1649, as we learn that in that year, on account of the scarcity of grass in Dedham, the inhabitants went to Wollomonpoag to cut grass from the meadows there.

But the earliest movement regarding the occupation of Wollomonpoag of which any record is found was made in the year 1660. It is as follows:

"Dedham, 22, 4, 1660. At a meeting of the selectmen there, Lieut. Fisher, Sergt. Fuller, Richard Wheeler, Ensign Fisher are deputed to view the lands both upland and meadow near about the ponds by George Indian's Wigwam, and make report of what they find to the selectmen in the first opportunity they

can take." This was in obedience to the desire of the inhabitants expressed "formerly in a lecture day."

The selectmen reported on the 31st of Tenth month (December), 1660, that they had deputed men to search and view the place, whose returns encouraged them

"to depute two men to endeavor to compound with such Indians as have a true right there.' And they approved of the establishing a plantation there in this careful language, viz., 'To us it seems that it might be helpful to conduce to public and particular good that the place might be planted with meet inhabitants in due time.' They also suggested that the present care thereof be left to a committee to explore the place further, and to consider what measures are proper in the premises, and 'propose them to the town in some public meeting to be considered and resolved as the case may require.'"

At a town-meeting in the following month a committee was chosen "in respect of Wollomonpoag."

On the 27th, 1st, 1661 (March), at a general town-meeting, the question being put whether there should be a plantation erected or set up at the place called Wollomonpoag, it was answered by a vote in the affirmative. The question being further put whether the town would lay down six hundred acres of land at the place before named for the encouragement of the plantation, it was answered by a vote in the affirmative. This vote, however, was not unanimous. Thirteen voters dissented, and their names were entered upon the record.

A committee was appointed also at this meeting,

"to settle and determine such things as shall be mentioned needful for the plantation before named. First, they shall determine when men present themselves for entertainment there who are meet to be accepted. Second, they shall proportion to each man his part in the six hundred acres. Third, they shall order the settling of the plantation in reference to situation, highways, convenient place for a meeting-house, a lot or lots for church officers, with such other things necessary as may hereafter be proposed."

In case the committee should reject applicants the right of appeal to the town was reserved to them.

It will be noticed that in this legislation in the Dedham town-meeting, it was especially provided that the Indian title to the lands at the place intended for the new plantation should be extinguished by purchase. As early as 1629 the Governor of the New England Company advised the Governor and Council for London's Plantation, in the Massachusetts Bay, that "if any of the savages pretend rights of inheritance to all or any part of the lands granted in our patent, we pray you to endeavor to purchase their title, that we may avoid the least scruple of intrusion." And in a second communication similar advice was repeated. In the year 1652 the General Court solemnly resolved, "that what lands any of the Indians within this jurisdiction have by possession or im-

provement by subduing of the same, they have just right thereunto according to *that* in Genesis 1 and 28, and chapt. 9, 1, and Psalms 115, 16."

In 1662, Timothy Dwight and Richard Ellis made a report of their doings in extinguishing the Indian title to the Wollomonopoag lands. The substance of this report was, that by the assistance of Capt. Willett, they had obtained, under the hand and seal of the sagamore, a release from the Indians of their title to six miles square of land, the captain making the payment of the consideration on behalf of Dedham. Upon reading of this report, the town voted a letter of thanks to the captain for his kindly services, and that he be requested to procure a deed, signed by the sagamore, that may be sufficient according to our laws. It was also voted that a rate be made upon cow-commons to pay the captain £24 10s. for the purchase of the lands.

In 1661 the boundaries of the plantation were established at a general meeting of the town (Dedham) as follows: "It is ordered that the bounds of the plantation at Wollomonopoag shall be upon Stop River towards the East, beginning at Medfield bounds, and so all along as the river lies, up stream until it comes about half a mile above the falls in that river, near about where the path to that place at present lies, and from thence Southward to Dorchester line; and the West bounds shall be at or about the end of five miles from one of the ponds in Wollomonopoage, to be a line running parallel with the line at the East end of the plantation, Always provided that it extend not to any lands but such as are at present our own; And the south bounds shall be Dorchester line, and the North bounds shall be Medfield bounds in part and Charles River in part."

Dorchester at this time extended from its northern line, at Boston, nearly to Rhode Island, and Rehoboth included Attleborough and Cumberland, now in Rhode Island. It is said that the above-named south line ran from the southwest corner of the present township of Walpole southwesterly, south of the Maj. Mann house (now S. W. Grant's), and northerly of Turner's Mill (now Hawes'), crossing Thurston Street north of Mr. Hodges' house, and Madison Street a little south of Mrs. Gage's house, and then continuing in the same course over Line Hill to the end of Dorchester line as above. This was the line until 1753, when a gore of land on the southeast line was annexed to Wrentham.

In this same year (1661-62) the proprietors voted to sell their rights to lands in Wollomonopoag for one hundred and sixty pounds, to persons fit to carry on the work in church and state, provided the plantation be entered on within two and one-half years.

Wollomonopoag seemed now in a fair way of being planted. Two years had now elapsed since the good people of Dedham began to agitate the question. The place had been *viewed*, as they expressed it, favorable report had been made, and the fathers of the town had given it their cautious approval. Some few persons had already broken ground and made *improvements*, and these were recognized in after divisions of the land. It seemed, therefore, that the settlement had begun to exist. But difficulties were started, and those who had intended to go from Dedham to live at Wollomonopoag asked for a meeting of the proprietors, "that then and there such questions may be answered as shall be proposed."

Accordingly, a meeting is called for the 12th of Eleventh month, 1662 (January), "to attend the propositions of such brethren and neighbors as have intended to go to Wollomonopoag." The proprietors "presented a paper of some considerations." A conference ensued between the proprietors and the proposed colonists. The committee of the latter were Anthony Fisher, Robert Ware, Richard Ellice (Ellis), Isaac Bullard. Their statement was, that ten men had been accepted by them to go to Wollomonopoag, and had agreed with the proprietors about their rights there, but that this number is not sufficient for encouragement to *goe* on with the plantation. But, further, if they have sufficient encouragement to *goe on*, they will pay the money rate of any of the proprietors who remain in Dedham, with whom they have agreed or can agree, and that they "are not in a capacity to settle rights of those who have not subscribed." And, "all things considered, as they are now circumstanced, they cannot go on to make a plantation as the town intended, . . . that although they are not free," yet they are not desirous to leave the world altogether, "but are willing to proceed, if the town will enable us to proceed in a safe way." That they have been at charges in making improvements there, and are not able to bear burthens here (Dedham) also, and desire the town would relieve them. The proprietors, in answer, propose to lay out to each proprietor in town his part proportionably, in that six hundred acres for a plantation as first intended, by which means they say possibly they, the colonists, may be supplied, each man being left to bargain for himself. And secondly, that payment should be made for their improvements, if their improved parcels should fall to others in the drawing of lots, or compounded some other equal way, or they be allowed to retain those parcels with the lots they might draw. Hereupon others who had intended "to go to Wollomonopoag," did disown what the four

men (committee) had subscribed unto, and accounted themselves not at all engaged thereby, "but agreed to sit down by the advice of the major part of the proprietors." These were Nath. Whiting, John Kent, Nath. Bullard, James Thorpe, John Evered, Robert Freeman, Nath. Stearns, Dan Makiah, Samuel Fisher, Job Littlefield, Job Perry, Samuel Parker, Cornelius Fisher.

It thus appears that the whole number of men who proposed to settle at Wollomonopoag was twenty-three. But they conceived they had poor encouragement from the parent town. Their isolated condition in this wilderness was intensely real to them, and they gave utterance to their feelings in the declaration that they "did not wish to leave the world altogether." Moreover, Capt. Willett's bill had not yet been paid, although the selectmen, being also a committee having charge of the Wollomonopoag affairs, on the 27th of February, 1662, "doe judge it meet that the case should speedily come to an issue and resolution that so the engagement to Capt. Willett may be performed and our own future power be settled and continued."

On the 2d of March, 1663, the proprietors resolved by unanimous vote that they "could not advise the parties to proceed to make it a plantation, all things considered, as they are now circumstanced." But they voted "that the charges of those persons who had been accepted by the committee, which they had necessarily expended upon breaking up of lands at Wollomonopoag, should be reasonably and equally satisfied." Thus, it seems, the first attempt at settlement had failed.

At the same meeting, however (March 2, 1663), the proprietors took a decisive step (one consideration being Capt. Willett's bill yet unpaid, for the payment of which a tax had been ordered, as before stated, some of the proprietors refusing to pay on the ground that those who were to have the lands should pay for them), viz., they voted "that there shall be six hundred acres of land layed out at Wollomonopoag for a general dividint, that so every proprietor may have his proportion therein, according to the general rule of division of lands; and the six hundred acres to be layed out with as much convenience as may be with reference to a plantation, if the Providence of God shall make way thereunto, viz., that the six hundred acres shall be such lands as to be so laid out for house-lots, and all highways, officers' lots, burial-place, and training-grounds. And all other lands necessary to be reserved and used for all public uses within the trat (tract) of the town shall be over and above the six hundred acres before mentioned, and also all manner of roughlands, the circumference of the six hundred

acres to be taken before the last of this month." On the 23d of the same month the proprietors met to draw their lots in the Wollomonopoag plantation, which it seems had been surveyed and platted. It was agreed "on behalf of them that have improvements there that they might take the lots they had already subdued and improved, and not draw lots with the rest of the proprietors. The persons who were thus allowed to choose were Anthony Fisher, Jr., Sergt. Richard Ellis, Robert Ware, James Thorpe, Isaac Bullard, Samuel Fisher, Samuel Parker, Josh Kent, and Job Farrington. These persons, with Ralph Freeman, Sergt. Stearns, and perhaps Daniel Makiah, were the first persons to break up and improve land at Wollomonopoag. The proprietors then proceeded to draw their lots, the same being numbered from one to thirty-four inclusive. The first lot was "to be where the Indians have broken up land, not far from the place intended to build a mill at." This was undoubtedly in the neighborhood of the mill site now occupied by the Eagle Factory. This appears from the depositions of aged persons taken in 1724, who were then old enough to remember the first occupation of these house-lots, and who say "that they were east or easterly of the mill-pond, and that the first was James Draper's, the second Nathaniel Whiting's, who improved them several years; and many other lots there were improved by their owners." The first settlers beyond question located their improvements (so called) upon the easterly and southeasterly side of Whiting's Pond, or the Great Pond (previously known as the mill-pond), but their houses were at some distance from the pond, probably on what is now Franklin Street and on South Street. An ancient map (1738), showing the position of these first house-lots, confirms this supposition, showing also some lots occupied on what is now called East Street. The whole number of proprietors was seventy-three; the number of lots drawn was thirty-four, and the order and numbers given, but the boundaries were not determined. The shares were unequal, the division being made "according to the rule for dividing lands in Dedham."

In the year 1663 the first highway was confirmed by the selectmen of Dedham, at the request of those who had drawn lots at Wollomonopoag, "at the east end of their lots." This was the first authoritative recognition of a highway in this plantation, and was probably a part of a way now known as South Street.

After this date the affairs of the plantation were very quiet until the year 1666-67, when the proprietors voted that the meadows "appertayning to that place" be all measured, and appointed a committee for

that purpose, Lieut. Joshua Fisher being named as measurer, and he was directed to "lay out all the lots that are granted and drawn in succession together." For the preservation of wood and timber a penalty of two shillings sixpence was imposed upon the transgressor for each tree by him felled without the consent of Lieut. Fisher and Sergt. Ellis; and in 1667 a committee was appointed to define the east boundary of the plantation upon the suggestion that there was some mistake about it.

At a general meeting of the town, April 11, 1668, the proprietors, upon the request of the Indian Sarah, of Wollomonopoag, "grant her one parcel of upland near a pond about two miles westward from the situation of Wollomonopoag, in exchange for that land the said Sarah, her son, or George, her brother, possessed or claimed there to be set out to her by Robert Ware and Samuel Fisher, estimated at ten acres, and she to have liberty to take fencing stuff, and is enjoined to keep it sufficiently fenced. The Indian Sarah, and George, her brother, and John, her son, being all present, do all declare themselves to accept of this grant upon these conditions as above expressed." The pond to which Sarah went is supposed to be the small one which we call Uncas Pond, now in Franklin. The men of Dedham thus determined to recompense this Indian woman for the loss of her claim, although they had purchased the land of her sovereign. In 1668, upon complaint made by Samuel Sheeres, a committee was appointed "to repayre to Wollomonopoag to settle the lines between his lot and those of John Alders (Aldis) and Job Farrington."

Sheeres was at this time an inhabitant of Wollomonopoag, having come here to live, according to Rev. Mr. Man's record, about the year 1666. He says, under date of Aug. 12, 1709, "Old Goodman Sheeres died,—a man eighty years and somewhat more,—the first English inhabitant in this town, and who had lived here about forty-three years." The first birth recorded at Wollomonopoag was that of "Mehitabel Sheeres, the daughter of Samuel Sheeres and Mary, his wife," who was born the 1st of February, 1668. It is supposed that Sheeres lived on the place now occupied by Mr. Isaac F. Bennett, on South Street, and that in 1668, John Ware also built on the Bean place and Samuel Fisher on the Luther Fisher place (Mr. Barnes'). John Littlefield also is supposed to have built about this time.

About this time some of the proprietors sold their interests in the lands to such persons as wished to go there and remain as inhabitants or engage in the settlement of the plantation. Sheeres does not appear to have been named as one of those who joined in the

first attempt at settlement, but he now became a purchaser. He lived in Dedham, but was not a proprietor. John Thurston, of Medfield, also purchased rights in lands at Wollomonopoag, as it is said, and became active in promoting the settlement. As the proprietors at Dedham conveyed their rights to others, these purchasers of course became independent of them. The proprietors of Dedham and the proprietors of Wollomonopoag were no longer the same.

In order to understand the nature of the land titles here and the meaning of the words (often met) "according to the rule for the division of lands," some further explanation may be necessary. Mr. Worthington, in his history of Dedham, gives a history and an explanation of this matter substantially as follows: The second grant of the General Court, in 1636, for a plantation was made to nineteen persons. These grantees were sole owners until they admitted new associates.¹ At first these were admitted without asking any compensation, lots of land being freely granted them; and after the home-lots of the inhabitants were cleared of wood, leave was asked to cut it from the common lands. In 1642 two hundred acres were made a common tillage-field, in which each proprietor's share should be assigned to him by seven men chosen for that purpose. These men proceeded, not upon any arbitrary rule, but upon the various considerations of personal merit, usefulness, ability to improve, or the amount of taxes paid. Thus the minister had twenty-three acres set off to him, while the deacons had fourteen acres each, and Maj. Lusher modestly received thirteen; other inhabitants taking from eight to one acre each. In 1645 they divided three hundred and seventy-five acres of woodland on the same plan, but in 1656 they ceased to make free grants to strangers of the common lands. This led to the adoption of some rule for division of those lands among the proprietors and their heirs. No one pretended that all should have an equal share. They agreed on this principle, that each man's share should be proportioned to the valuation of his property. They then found that the number of acres in the herd-walks, or cow-commons, was five hundred and thirty-two, and the number of cattle fed thereon somewhat less; and that by allowing one cow-common for every eight pounds' valuation of estate the whole number of cow-common rights or shares would be four hundred and seventy-seven, and this would make the number of cow-commons the nearest to their then number of cattle.

¹ These nineteen with their associates formed a body called the Proprietors of Dedham.

Five sheep-commons were equal to one cow-common, and were used as fractions of a whole right.

This rule bearing hardly on several poor persons, the proprietors so far departed from it as to give them twenty-five more cow-common rights, which, added to the former number, made five hundred and two common rights or shares. This arrangement as thus far made became permanent.

But the proprietors went further, and voted that non-resident owners of land should not have any right to put cattle into the cow-commons, although they should have dividends in the lands. Henry Phillips and some other non-resident owners made complaints. The General Court appointed referees to settle this dispute, the contending parties agreeing. These gentlemen made an award, which they supported by quotations of Scripture, giving to Phillips and other aggrieved persons twelve more cow-common rights, and to the church eight more, making the whole number five hundred and twenty-two. The parties acquiesced in this decision, and the selectmen assigned to the eighty proprietors their due shares. The commissioners further decided that the majority in interest should hereafter govern.

After this decision there were two distinct bodies, the proprietors and inhabitants (including non-proprietors). But for many years this distinction existed only in theory, for there were not for many years people in town who were inhabitants and at the same time non-proprietors. In process of time the two separate bodies had meetings on the same day, and their doings were recorded in the same book. The number of shares determined the number of cattle each could pasture on the common lands, but this privilege was limited to those who belonged to this body of proprietors, which was a sort of a corporation; other persons might be inhabitants of Dedham without having any interest in the common lands. They could acquire an interest in those lands by purchasing of some proprietor. The proprietors had the ownership and power to convey and manage the undivided lands, while the inhabitants took the management of town affairs upon themselves.

These rules regarding the division of lands were, of course, applied throughout the whole township of Dedham, and included the lands at Wollomonopog.

It will be remembered that Dedham had, through Capt. Willett, paid the sagamore Philip, in the year 1662, for his right and title to the lands at Wollomonopog, £24 10s. But Philip now, in 1669, set up a claim to a tract said to be within the limits of his former grant. He addressed the following letter to two of the principal men of Dedham:

"Philip Sachem to Major Lusher and Lieutenant Fisher :

"GENTLEMEN,—Sirs, thes are to desire you to send me a holland shirt by this Indian, the which att present I much want, and in consideration whereof I shall and will assuredly satisfie you to content between this and the next Michelmas, for then I intend to meet with you at Wollomonuppouge, that we may treat about a tract of land of four or five miles square, which I hereby promise and engage that you shall have ye refusall of, and I make no doubt but that we shall agree about said tract of land, which I shall sell you for ye use of your town of Dedham. I pray fail not to send me a good holland shirt by the bearer hereof, for I intend next week to be at plimoth Court, and I want a good shirt to goe in. I shall not further trouble you at present, but subscribe myself your friend,

"PHILIP SACHEM'S P MARK.

"MOUNT HOP, ye 25 May, 1669."

We are not informed whether the liberality or the fears of the good men of Dedham provided Philip with the Holland shirt in which he wished to appear before the wise men of Plymouth; but we find that on "the 8th of the 9th mo., 1669, upon notice from Philip Sagamore yt he is now at Wollomonopouge and offers a treaty about sale of his rights in ye lands yr within the town bounds not yet purchased, A committee was appointed, viz.: Timothy Dwight, Anthony Fisher, Robert Ware, Richard Ellice, and John Thurston, to repayre to Wollomonopogue on the morrow, and treat with the said Philip, in order to a contract with him to clear all his remaining rights within the town bounds, provided he make his right appear, and to secure our town from all other claims of all other Indians in the land contracted for."

It seems that a contract was made, for on the 15th of the same month (November, 1669) a rate was made for the payment to Philip "for his right lately purchased." The sum thus assessed was £17 0s. 8d., to be paid in money. "Tradition informs us that Philip, in this second treaty, showed the northern boundaries of his kingdom, being the southern boundary of the Sachemdom of Chickotabot, in Walpole; and that the shape of the land was somewhat like that of a new moon, enclosing a part of the first grant within its horns." Seventy-nine persons were assessed to pay this rate. Ensign Chickering's tax was the largest, being 11s. 10d. Rev. John Allen's was next in amount, being 8s. 9d. This tax was assessed upon the cow-commons of the proprietors. Adding this £17 0s. 8d. to the sum previously paid through Capt. Willett, we find the whole amount paid to Philip for his title to Wollomonopog was £41 10s. 8d.

Second Attempt at Settlement.—Although, as we have seen, an attempt to settle a colony at Wollomonopog had failed in 1663, yet the idea was not absolutely abandoned. Proof of this is seen in the transactions had in the interim between that date and

that which we have now reached,—1669. We instance the drawing of lots, the laying out of a highway, surveying of the meadows, the grant to Indian Sarah, the settling of lines of lots, the purchasing of proprietors' rights, and the second treaty with King Philip.

Although previously to 1669 no white man perhaps, except Samuel Sheeres, had come here to dwell, nevertheless those who had made *improvements* by breaking up ground, etc., kept their lots or transferred them to others who retained the title.

And now in December, 1669, the proprietors of Wollomonopoag (now independent of the proprietors of Dedham) met at the public-house of Joshua Fisher, in Dedham. This was their first meeting as a body distinct from the proprietors of Dedham. The purpose of the meeting was

"to adopt some rules as to the ordering and due management of the said place for the *furthering and settling* a plantation there." They voted first that "all rates, etc., for defraying public charges hereunder written shall be and remayne in full force to all ends, intents, and purposes to all proprietors there until the intended plantation become a town.

"2d. Every proprietor shall annually pay towards the maintenance of a minister there 1s. 6d. for each cow common right, besides what shall be assessed upon improved land.

"3d. That the libertie to call or invite a minister to exercise to the people there is left to the inhabitants there and such of the principal proprietors as may be advised without difficulty, provided it be by the allowance and consent of the Rev. Mr. Allin, of Dedham, and the ruling Elder of the Church there, and Elea. Lusher.

"4. That a convenient meeting-house shall be built, to which end 2s. per cow-common shall be paid, whereof Mr. Theo. Deane, Capt. Willm Hudson, and Mr. Job Viale promise to pay accordingly in money, which is accepted. John Thurston, Robert Ware, and Sergt. Fuller are appointed a committee for the ordering the building and finishing that meeting-house in convenient time."

The meeting-house was not finished until about the year 1682. But on the 27th of December, 1669, the Rev. Samuel Man was invited to become the minister at Wollomonopoag. The letter of invitation was as follows:

"ESTEEMED SIR,—We, the subscribers, being by the Providence of God proprietors, and some few of us inhabitants in that place called Wollomonopoag, in Dedham, and according to our best observation and understanding concerning that place capable of affording competent subsistence according as the employments of husbandry use to produce to so many families as might be a small town if it be duly improved by an industrious people according to the rule of the word of God, and in his name and fear, and that the kingdom of the Lord Jesus may be enlarged, and several families at present streightened might be relieved, and some benefit might arise to the public, which are the ends we propose to ourselves; these things being considered by us, we thinke it our duty to indeavor the settling a plantation there, so far as lyes in our power, and in order thereto we would in the first place, with the greatest care, provide that

the ordinances of the Lord Jesus may be there dispensed and duly attended, that his blessing may be upon us and presence with us, remembering that he have promised that where his name is recorded there he will come and there he will bless his people; and whereas we have already enjoyed encouraging tast of that measure of fitness that God hath bestowed upon yourself to dispense his mind to us in the public ministry of his word, we therefore do jointly declare with one consent we desire you to accept of these few lines as a solemn and unanimous desire and invitation to that work of the ministry of the gospel to us and among us at that place, hoping that though our beginning be small yet our latter end shall much increase; and that knowing that until the house and ordinances of the Lord Jesus be carefully provided for, few, if any, serious godly people, they that we desire to encourage, will be willing to settle themselves there with us, we so much the more earnestly desire you would not refuse our request and wish, and doubt not but that the Lord of his goodness will make us in some measure able and willing to attend the rule of Christ for your due encouragement in all outward supplies; and if you please to accept of this our invitation and earnest desire, we do engage ourselves to be careful not to neglect our duties therein, and such of us as are Inhabitants shall also attend the same according to our proportion in our estates there at such time as we shall reside and dwell there; but wheresoever we, the late proprietors, dwell, we shall be ready and willing to bear charge thereunto according to our late (vote)."

This letter is dated 27th Tenth month, 1669, and was subscribed by thirty-nine names. It was indorsed as follows:

"We whose names are hereunder written declare our approbation of the within invitation, and desire that a blessing from the father of Merceys may be upon it and the work intended.

"ELEA. LUSHER,

"JOHN ALLIN,

"JOHN HUNTING."

Eleazer Lusher, whose name is frequently mentioned in connection with town and proprietary affairs, was a prominent man in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. In Dedham he was concerned in all important matters, which of course included Wollomonopoag. Hence the invitation to Mr. Man must have his approval. It is said he came to Dedham with Mr. Allin, and was more learned than any other man in town, excepting Mr. Allin. He kept the records, and it is to his care that we are indebted for the facts that have been preserved regarding the settlement here. He was frequently a deputy to the General Court, of which body he was a useful and influential member. He participated in all the momentous affairs of the colony whenever there was occasion for the counsel and services of the wisest and most patriotic.

In April, 1670, the proprietors appointed John Thurston and Samuel Sheeres to be fence-viewers at Wollomonopoag; attended to some complaints against some land-takers outside of the six hundred acres, and voted a dividend of lowlands, fit to be improved for English grass, half an acre to each cow-common, if so much may be found, otherwise less.

At a general meeting of the proprietors held on the 1st of the Second month, 1671, "the question being put, who are the persons that will engage (God willing) that themselves and their families shall be settled at the place called Wollomonopoag, before the end of the fourth month, called June, Anno 1671, persons answering were John Thurston, Thomas Thurston, Robert Ware, John Ware, Joseph Cheeney. It was thereupon voted, that the proprietors desire that these men and John Aldis should settle themselves and their families." They also confirmed the bounds of the plantation as established in 1661, and ordered a book "for the entering such acts as concern Wollomonopoag, and such transcripts as may be made from Dedham town book, and contributed three shillings, sixpence for the purchase, and appointed Eleazer Lusher to make the entries and transcripts and paid him three shillings eightpence in part satisfaction."

It will be noticed that June is called the fourth month. At that time the year commenced on the twenty-fifth day of March throughout his majesty's dominions. In the twenty-fourth year of the reign of George II. (1751), Parliament enacted that the year should begin (after Dec. 31, 1751) on the first day of January next following.

It seems, then, that six persons with their families were to be settled at Wollomonopoag before the end of June, 1671. These, with Samuel Sheeres' family, would make seven families that were probably dwelling here in the wilderness, before the close of 1671.

In January, 1672, a grant for a corn-mill was made. The mill was to be built "upon that stream that comes out of the ponde and runns into Charles River, in the neerest convenient place to the lower ende of the ponde in Wollomonopoag, and made fitte for work, and doe grinde corn as such a mill ought to doe before the first daye of Maye, which shall be Anno 1673, and be so kept and attended that the Inhabitants there be supplied with good meale from time to time of the corne they shall bring to mille." To the builder the whole power of the stream was granted, and he was also to have a house-lot out of any unappropriated land not exceeding ten or twelve acres.

This action was some ten years after the first steps taken by Dedham about the plantation, and tends strongly to show that the first comers were only temporary dwellers, looking after their improvements and returning home when their tasks were done.

This time the settlement began in earnest. The Thurstons, Wares, and others agreed to go up and settle at Wollomonopoag, with their families; the building of a corn mill was provided for, the estab-

lishment of a blacksmith,—hardly less important,—and an able and faithful minister was invited.

A committee, of which Maj. Lusher was a member, entered into a contract with Robert Crossman to build a mill on the conditions above stated. Robert engaged for himself and his heirs to build and equip the mill, "God permitting," according to the propositions of the proprietors, whereunto he did subscribe by making his mark.

This was the last service rendered the settlement by Maj. Lusher. His death occurred this year, and in January following a committee was appointed to "recon with Mrs. Lusher for the writing written in the booke by the Hon'd. Major Lusher."

The mill, it seems, made slow progress; for in 1674, Crossman requesting that the land he was to have might be laid out to him, was answered that when he should finish the mill according to his engagement, he should have it laid out by Sergt. Thomas Thurston and others. And in 1680 it was voted that "if Robert Crossman do not speedily put his mill in good repair the inhabitants 'will see out for the procuring another mill.'"

There is a tradition that a son of Crossman was killed below the mill by an Indian, by which the father was so alarmed and discouraged that he abandoned his mill and let it go out of repair. The record of the son's death is as follows: "Nathaniel Crossman, the son of Robert Crossman and Sarah, his wife, was killed by the Enymy Indians, March ye 8, 1675-6."

Anticipating a few years, it appears that in 1685 the grants formerly made to Crossman were conferred upon John Whiting upon similar terms. He was the son of Nathaniel, who had a corn-mill on Mother Brook, in Dedham, and who drew lot number two in the six-hundred acres dividend "not far from the place intended to build a mill at." He did not come to Wollomonopoag. But he must have been the owner of Crossman's rights in the mill, as his widow, Hannah Whiting, conveyed them by her deed to this son John, with other property, describing it as coming to her from her deceased husband, Nathaniel. This deed was dated Nov. 9, 1688, in the fourth year of King James II. John married Dec. 24, 1688, and lived upon the land granted to Crossman, near the outlet of the Great, or Mill Pond.

In the year 1821 the town of Wrentham investigated the question whether the successors of John Whiting, viz., the Eagle Manufacturing Company, were not bound to grind corn, etc., for the inhabitants according to the conditions of the ancient grant to Crossman. It appears in the course of this investi-

gation, from the depositions of Capt. Lewis Whiting, Joseph Whiting, and Jemima Fisher, grandchildren of John Whiting, "that their grandfather built the mill on the present dam on the grant made to Crossman to grind particularly for the inhabitants of Wrentham." And it further appeared that the dwelling-house built and owned by their grandfather, John Whiting, now (1821) owned by Eliphalet Whiting, stands on the two-acre lot granted by the proprietors to their grandfather, John. (Two acres were granted John when he succeeded to Crossman in 1685.) It further appeared that the original site of the corn-mill was some eighty rods above the present dam, one of the deponents saying he had dug out mortised timber there, and seen the remains of a dam, and that such remains were believed to be visible even then (1821). The deponents had been told, and always understood that their grandfather, John, was the son of Nathaniel, of Dedham, and that before he was married, when he was about eighteen years old, he came up from Dedham, and "tended the mill;" and that his mother came with him and purchased all the lands, buildings, and rights of Crossman. These deponents were more than eighty years of age, and must have known their grandfather, John, who died in 1755. That house, the dwelling-house of that John Whiting, some portions of which were erected nearly two hundred years ago, and which were standing in 1821, is still standing, probably the oldest building within the bounds of the plantation, and still in the possession of descendants of John Whiting. It is doubted if a parallel case can be found in the ancient Wollomonopoag.

As to the obligation of the factory owners to grind for the inhabitants, such eminent counselors as William Prescott and Solicitor-General Davis united in the opinion that the owners were under that obligation, and that suits might be maintained against them. But here the matter was dropped. Besides the grain-mill, there were formerly a fulling-mill and a saw-mill where the dam now stands.

The precise time when the first minister, the Rev. Samuel Man, came to abide at Wollomonopoag is not known. The people had, as appears from their letter, heard him preach probably at Dedham, and probably between the date of that letter (1669 and 1672) he preached to the little group of settlers in this wilderness occasionally, if not regularly.¹ However this may have been, in 1672 the proprietors voted that "a rate should be made of 1s. 6d. per cow-common towards the maintenance of the present minister at

Wollomonopoag." And the "inhabitants moved there might be a committee chosen to treat with Mr. Samuel Man in reference to his settling and carrying on the worke of the ministrie ther."

After this preliminary step in the most important matter of settling a minister, they began to care for the highways and to procure a blacksmith, next to the miller a man of the greatest importance in the infant settlement.

They, the proprietors, voted to give ten acres of upland for the encouragement of "such a man as may be approved of the calling of a blacksmyth." This was in 1672. But they did not then succeed, for in 1674 they voted "for further incoragement of a blacksmith in case there appere a man that is suffichant workeman and other wayse Incorageabell and do supply the towne with Good and suffichant ware, too acres of meaddow and 2 or 3 acres of low swampy land, on condition that he inhabitt in the toynne 7 years, but if he remove from the town within 10 years the too acres of meadow to returne to the towne againe." And in 1675 a small parcel of meadow containing two acres, lying below "Slate Rock," was left for a smith. This was granted to James Mosman upon the condition of the vote of 1674. The inference is that Mosman was the first blacksmith in the place. But he did not remain here long, and in 1685 it was voted that "considering the want of a blacksmith Sergt. Fisher is requested to treat with Samll. Dearing respecting the same and make report to the town." Two years later the town invited Samuel Dearing "to settle with us to folow the calling of a blacksmith." In 1687 the town, for his encouragement to settle, granted him "liberty of wood for firing and for coal for his worke and feeding and timber for his use upon the comon land so long as he continue in the calling of a blacksmith in the town; this and what was proposed to him att our meeting last year." On the 23d of June, 1688, the inhabitants being at work in the highway, Samuel Dearing also being present, agreed to accept the land assigned for a blacksmith upon the terms stated at the meeting in 1672, and the inhabitants agreed "to confirm said land, and also y^e parcel of meadow and swampy land which was assigned for the encourgement of a smith, to the said Saml. Dearing; and do also appoint a committee to lay out the house-lot of ten acres near the Meeting-House." The committee "did forthwith lay out said ten acres abutting upon the highway in part southwest and near to the land for the Burying place Northeast and common land on all other parts." Other grants and promises of land were also made to him. He decided to locate here. In 1708 he was married to

¹ As he died in 1719, and this was the forty-ninth year of his ministry, as Mr. Bean was informed, he must have commenced about the year 1671.

Mary Man, the daughter and oldest child of the Rev. Samuel Man. Mr. Dearing was one of the selectmen in 1706. He died in 1753, at the good old age of ninety-six. The grant of ten acres made to him includes the land where the present Congregational and Episcopal houses of worship stand.

In 1672 a committee, previously appointed, reported to the proprietors as follows, substantially: "Imprimis, to grant Mr. Man a convenient house-lot out of the public lands, so much as shall arise upon ten cow-commons, and all rights and privileges thereto belonging, as also libertie to choose half his proportion of meadow, the rest to take as other men." Further, the proprietors tender fifty pounds towards building him a house, and the inhabitants engage to pay as they have intimated. This on condition that he settle at Wollomonopoag; but "if he is called to move, then he shall choose two or three men who shall judge and determine what shall be presented to them, and if they agree that his call is clear to remove through default of the people, then Mr. Man shall enjoy the house and all the lands formerly mentioned; but if they do not so judge, and yet Mr. Man remove, then the former grants to return to the proprietors." To these terms Mr. Man agreed as follows: "I do accept of these propositions in case they be performed within the space of a year and a half. (Signed) Samuel Man."

A committee was at the same time chosen to collect the money and build the house.

Such was Mr. Man's settlement. The prospect was not cheerful. His call had been pending some three years. He knew, for he had preached among them, that this small company of farmers could barely maintain themselves and their families. He came into almost a wilderness, where there was not only no meeting-house to receive him, but even no dwelling-house for a shelter and home, and, as Mr. Bean says in his century sermon, only sixteen families.

He was the only son of William Man, who came from Kent County, England, where he was born about the year 1607. He married Mary Jarrard, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. His son Samuel was born there July 6, 1647. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1665; married Esther Ware, of Dedham, in 1673; was employed as a teacher at Dedham, Mass.; ordained at Wrentham April 13, 1692, and died there May 22, 1719, in the seventy-second year of his age and forty-ninth of his ministry. His children were eleven in number, seven sons and four daughters, and, while his descendants must be very numerous, not one is known to bear the name at present in the town.

Incorporation of Wrentham.—In October, 1673, the inhabitants addressed the following petition to the General Court:

"The petition of the Inhabitants of Wollomonopoage humbly sheweth that whereas it hath pleased God by his especial providence to set the place of the habitation of divers of us in a place within the bounds of Dedham where some of us have lived severall years conflicting with the difficulties of a wilderness state, and being a long time without any to dispense the word of God to us, although at last it hath pleased God to send the gospel among us, dispensed by that faithful servant of his, Mr. Samuel Man; but not having power to assess or gather what have been engaged by reason divers live not within the limits of the town, and the constables of Dedham are not willing to gather what has been engaged, neyther is that engaged by Town power, so the pay is not attained, but that work is like to fail and we perish for lack of knowledge unless it please God to move your hearts who are the fathers of the country to take care for us and not for us only but for the interest of God here, now being helpless and hopeless doe yet venture to spread our complaint before your honors desiring you would put forth your power to promote the ordinances of God here. That which we desire and humbly present to your pious consideration is that there may be a committee impowered by this Hon. Court to settle some way for the maintenance of the ministrie, which we doubt not but most of the proprietors in Dedham and elsewhere will readily grant, yet some there are that have rights here seem only to be willing that we should labor under the *straights* of a new plantation so as to bring their land to a great price, which no other can regulate (that we understand) but yourselves. Therefore we fly to your wisdom and justice for help which no other under God can do. The proprietors also having engaged but for so long as we remain under the town power of Dedham, and Dedham now advising us to endeavor to be of ourselves declaring that they cannot act for us as is necessary in divers cases they living so remote. And if it shall please God so far to move you to help us in this distressed state we humbly further crave to be excused from paying any County rates for 7 or 8 years, we being few and poor and far into the country, and not considerable to the County which will oblige us to serve your honors. We have herewith sent the copies of what the proprietors did engage (which have caused us your petitioners to venture upon these difficulties expecting more would have come to us) which we desire may be ratified till they send inhabitants suitable, or what other way God may direct your wisdom to determine, which shall ever oblige your poor supplyants to pray, &c."

The selectmen of Dedham assented, and upon the 17th day of October, 1673, O. S., the inhabitants were made a town by the name of Wrentham. The selectmen desire, "if the Court see meet to grant them town power, that it may be called Wrentham." Mr. Bean alludes to the tradition extant in 1773 that some of the first settlers here came from Old Wrentham, in England. It is supposed that the Rev. Mr. Philip or Phillips, who left his pulpit in Old Wrentham by reason of the persecutions of 1636-38, came to Dedham, and that he received an invitation to the ministry in Dedham in 1638, but did not accept it. After being in Dedham and perhaps other places about a year he returned to his native land and resumed his

pastoral duties in his former parish. It is said that upon his voyage hither he was attended by "a goodly company," others also from Old Wrentham, England, having preceded him. The names of Thurston and Paine are particularly mentioned. These brought "an account of the state of affairs in Wrentham on which the Christian people of Dedham in that country invited him by letter to that plantation beforehand, so that when he arrived his friends there did expect and much endeavor to obtain his guidance in the first beginning of their ecclesiastical relationship."

In the petition of the inhabitants their leading thought seems to have been the maintenance of the minister. They asked for town power that rates might be made and collected for this purpose. "Spiritual affairs were ever first in the minds of the Puritans." "It being as unnatural for a right New England man to live without an able ministry as for a smith to work his iron without a fire." And the General Court "judgeth it meet to give the petitioners all due encouragement conduceable to their settlement with the present minister, according to their desires."

The minister was the principal person in town; the real head of the people. His advice was sought in matters temporal as well as spiritual. Usually he was the only learned man in these primitive settlements. As the freemen must be church-members, it may be conceded that his influence must have been almost without limit.

The early comers to Massachusetts established a church after their own choice, and the civil polity was in subordination to the ecclesiastical.

In the resolve of Oct. 17, 1673, the General Court granted "all the liberties and privileges of a township," with the boundaries heretofore agreed upon between the inhabitants and Dedham. Wrentham thus became independent of Dedham. But yet the inhabitants were not considered competent to manage their town affairs, and the Court placed them under the guardianship of a committee, "for the better carrying in end of their prudential affairs," etc., and appointed Capt. Hopesstill Foster, Mr. William Park, and Ensign Daniel Fisher to be the committee. They were to be joined with any two of the inhabitants that might be chosen, and the acts of said committee or the major part of them were "to be valid, and their power to continue till the Court take further order." And Wrentham was exempted from county rates for four years.

John and Thomas Thurston were chosen by the inhabitants "to joyne with the committee appointed by the Court."

Organization of the Town.—We now leave our Indian cognomen of Wollomonopog. Hereafter the name given by the General Court is to be our designation. On the 4th day of December, 1673, the committee (for ordering the affairs of the town called Wrentham, near unto Dedham) met and ordered as followeth :

"1. Thomas Thurston to have the town book and make record of such orders as have passed respecting said plantation, etc.

"2. Property holders there shall pay 1s. 6d. for every cow-common for support of the minister, according to a previous vote.

"3. £50 to be assessed upon the proprietors towards building him a house, according to an act past by them y^e 31 June, '72.

"4. All former committees to continue the work committed to them heretofore, as to laying out highways, etc.

"5. That the order in Dedham Town Book referring to the admitting inhabitants, made June 1, '66, be transcribed in this town book, to be an order for the town of Wrentham as to all intents and purposes therein contained.

"Subscribed. Per order of Gen. Court.

"HOPESTILL FOSTER,

"WILLIAM PARK,

"DANIEL FISHER,

"JOHN THURSTON."

The important order referred to by the committee was in substance as follows :

"Whereas, towns have suffered from the entertainment of persons privately, and as this town is liable to like inconvenience, therefore for the prevention thereof, it is ordered that no inhabitant of the town, or tenant of any house, lands, &c., shall after due publication hereof, grant, sell, alienate, lease, assign, sett, or to farme lett any house, lands or parcels of land whatsoever within said town &c., to any persons not formerly dwelling within our town, nor shall hire any out of town person for a servant by the yeare or any apprentice for more than two months without the leave of the Committee or the Selectmen, without such 'securitie' for the 'town's indemnitie' as said Committee or Selectmen shall accept. Notice shall be given of all such contracts made or intended to some one of the Committee or selectmen, and if not forbidden within a month then the party may proceed therein. But if being forbidden, he shall, notwithstanding proceed to contract or entertain contrary to this order, or shall fail to give notice as above provided, he shall for every month so continuing forfeit to the use of the Towne twenty shillings to be levied upon his goods by the constable by warrant from the Committee or Selectmen or be recoverable by action at law."

Such an order sounds very strangely in these days. But two hundred years ago such regulations conformed to the sentiment prevalent in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

And in 1692 a law of the province gave settlement to persons who sojourned in any town three months without having been warned by the constable to depart. And in 1736 it was enacted that the inhabitants who took in strangers should in twenty days notify the selectmen thereof. Prior to these enactments it seems that

the towns adopted orders upon the whole subject of the admittance of inhabitants, servants, and apprentices. At this time notifications and warnings were not very frequent; Wrentham being "far into the country," few strangers probably found their way hither. Later in its history arrivals were more numerous and warnings more frequent. One is here copied:

"WRENTHAM, January the 20, 1758.

"We the subscribers would In Form the Selecttmen In Behalf our Honored Father Pelatiah man that He Hez brought into This Towne from Dedham gilyard Morse and Taffey Morse children of the late Widow Morse.

"DANIEL MAN,
"MILATIAH MAN."

Having progressed thus far the inhabitants had a general meeting in February, 1673-74, and passed votes as to the mode of assessing estates for the support of the minister, requesting of the church in Dedham the use of their lands here for Mr. Man, for preventing the waste of timber, for repair of highways, and for fencing the lots of settlers. John Thurston was chosen surveyor of highways; Samuel Sheeres and Joseph Kingsbury, fence-viewers. Measures were also taken for herding cattle, for keeping out-of-town cattle off the common lands, for the ringing of swine, and for building a pound.

In 1674 an Indian named Matchinamook asked that he might have some place to live in, and "full liberty" was granted him "to go to a place called Harry's Plantation, or at the head of Ten-Mile River, near to the Pattene Line, there to improve three or four acres of land during his lifetime."

All these votes were subject to the approval of the court's committee. In this year some further negotiations were had with Crossman regarding the corn-mill, as previously related; and in 1674 and 1675 the votes for the encouragement of a blacksmith were passed.

This latter year was undoubtedly one of anxiety to the little town of Wrentham. "Early in the spring of 1675," says Drake, "Sassamon's body was found in Assawomset Pond, in Middleborough." He was an Indian preacher, a professed convert to Christianity, who had learned something of the English tongue. Having learned from his countrymen that they intended to make war upon the English, he communicated that knowledge to the Governor of Plymouth, and by Indian laws this forfeited his life. Three Indians were executed for this murder on the 8th day of June, 1675, according to the same authority, the act having been committed Jan. 29, 1675, N. S. Until this execution the natives had not engaged in any acts of open hostilities. But soon afterwards

Swanzy was attacked and nine of her inhabitants killed, and on the 24th of June the abandoned houses were burnt. Soon afterwards a part of Taunton, Middleborough, and Dartmouth were destroyed. Mendon was also attacked, and it is said four or five persons killed.

In 1675-76 the General Court, in consideration that many Indians were "skulking about our plantations, doing much mischief and damage," offered a bounty of three pounds per head, or the Indian so taken, to every person who should surprise, slay, or bring in prisoner any such Indian."

It was probably about this time, and not long before their *withdrawal*, that the valorous little colony covered itself with glory in the famous attack at Indian Rock. The story is as follows:

A man by the name of Rocket being in search of a strayed horse in the woods, about three miles north-east from Wrentham village, discovered a trail of Indians, forty-two in number, towards the close of the day directing their course westward. Rocket, undiscovered, followed the trail until about the setting of the sun when they halted, evidently with a design to lodge for the night. The spot chosen was well situated to secure them from a discovery. Rocket watched their movements until they laid themselves down to rest, when with speed he returned to the settlement and notified the inhabitants. They being collected, a consultation was held, whereupon (the women, the infirm, and the children being secured in the fortified houses) it was agreed to attack the Indians early the next morning. The little army consisted of thirteen; at its head was a Capt. Ware. Rocket was its guide. They arrived upon the ground before daylight, and were posted within a short musket-shot of the encamped Indians, with orders to reserve their fire until the Indians should arise. Between daybreak and sunrise the Indians rose, nearly all at the same time; when, upon the signal given, a full discharge was made, which, with the sudden and unexpected attack and slaughter, put the Indians into the greatest consternation, so that in their confusion, attempting to effect their escape in a direction opposite to that from which the attack was made, several were so maimed by leaping down a precipice from ten to twenty-feet among the rocks that they became an easy sacrifice. Some of the fugitives were overtaken and slain. And it is related that two of them being closely pursued, in order to elude their followers, buried their bodies all except their heads in the waters of Millbrook (about one mile from the first scene of action), where they were killed. It is probable that these were likewise injured by their precipi-

tation from the rock. One Woodcock discharged his long musket called a buccaneer at a single fugitive Indian at the distance of eighty rods, and broke his thigh-bone and afterwards dispatched him. After the battle there were numbered of the Indians killed upon the field or by the fall from the rock, twenty; some say twenty-four. Not one of the inhabitants was killed.

Dr. James Mann, to whom we are indebted for this account of the fight at Indian Rock, says there is an intelligent man eighty-seven years of age (Deacon Thomas Mann), who in his youth was acquainted with Rocket, and perfectly well remembers that on account of the above adventurous deed he received during his life an annual pension from the General Court. A granddaughter of Capt. Ware, of the name of Clap, was also living, aged ninety-four years, who well recollected to have heard the story related when quite young, as a transaction in which her grandfather bore a conspicuous part. He adds there are men now living (at the date of his communication) who well remember to have seen bones in abundance of the unburied Indians left upon the spot where the action happened.

In March, 1676, the inhabitants left their homes, so lately established here and with so much difficulty, on account of the alarming attitude of the natives. Up to this date eighteen births had been recorded, and the small number of families who were without any means of defense against the savages prudently withdrew. The war against the English was now fairly initiated by Philip. Having stirred up the native Indians from Mount Hope to Hadley, he led them against the settlements of the whites, and prolonged the contest for nearly a year. The settlements were brought to the verge of destruction. Twelve or thirteen towns were entirely ruined, six hundred houses burned, and six hundred men fell in battle. The neighboring town of Medfield was attacked and some twenty whites killed, and more than half the houses were burned or otherwise destroyed. Wrentham lay in the track from Mount Hope to Medfield, and was in danger. The withdrawal of the inhabitants was in season; "no lives were cut off by the heathen." But the Indians came after the inhabitants were gone, and burned all their dwellings but two, which were saved because, according to tradition, the party attacking believed they had been infected with the smallpox.

We get some knowledge of the condition of our town, and of the manner of administering its affairs more than two hundred years ago, from the record of a town-meeting held before the inhabitants abandoned the place, viz., in 1674-75. At this meeting

"Samuel Fisher was appointed to take down in writing what shall be agreed on this day." It was ordered that a list of voters should be made, and absentees from town-meetings were to be fined; grants of land were to be recorded; fences three feet high, and sufficient to turn lawful cattle, should be built; cattle should be herded and a herdsman appointed, the minister's salary provided for, and additions made to it as inhabitants and improvements should increase, that the meadows should be laid out; that births, marriages, and deaths should be registered; appointed surveyors of highways and fence-viewers, and men to burn the woods. They also voted that Mr. Man should have his ten cow-commons heretofore promised, and that four days' work should be done upon the highway. These votes were approved by the committee, of which it will be remembered two of the inhabitants were members, whose importance in the little community was thus recognized and acknowledged. One of these was Samuel Fisher, who was appointed also to keep a register of births, marriages, and deaths. Even thus early a list of voters was to be made, and under the laws of the colony but little difficulty could arise in determining who were voters.

The General Court ordered, "to the end that the body of commons may be preserved of honest and good men, that noe man shall be admitted to the freedom of this body politicke but such as are members of some of the churches within the lymitts of the same." And in 1635, "that none but freemen shall have any vote in any towne in any action of authority or necessity," etc.; and "for the yearly choosing of assistants the freemen shall use Indian corn and beans, the corn to manifest election, the beans contrary." Quakers and others who refused to attend public worship were made "incapable of voting in all civil assemblise during their obstinate persisting in such wicked ways and courses and until certificate be given of their reformation."

It was voted upon Mr. Man's request, in 1675, that the common rights and lands heretofore granted to him for improvement should become his absolutely if he remained in Wrentham seven years. Cornelius and Samuel Fisher bargained for his ten cow-commons, agreeing to pay therefor five pounds and five shillings—£1 10s. in wheat, five shillings in money, and £3 10s. in merchantable Indian corn.

The last meeting of the inhabitants prior to abandonment of the place was holden on the 19th of January, 1675-76, and on March 30th they left on account of the Indian war.¹

¹ The book-keeper made this entry: "March ye 30, 1676, ye inhabitants ware drawn of by rason of ye Endian worre."

And on the 2d of February, 1675-76, the Prudential Committee met and appointed the first Tuesday in March following to be a meeting of the proprietors at Dedham in reference to their replanting there again. On the 6th of March, 1677, at the proprietors' meeting in Dedham, the question being put whether "they would go on with Wrentham plantation again if there were peaceable times," the answer was by all present that they would bear charges there as formerly, and divers of them expressed themselves "willing to return if Mr. Man would return with them, and a considerable number would ingage in that worke." Upon further debate it was decided that a committee be chosen to present the case of Wrentham to the honorable General Court for their advice and concurrence in order to the rebuilding the towne again."

They also made a division of their meadow lands. In this division only forty-five persons drew lots. In 1660 the number of proprietors was eighty. Sixteen years had made changes in the ownership of lands.

From this time until January, 1677, no important public transactions concerning Wrentham took place. At that time the "Proprietors and those that were formerly inhabitants of Wrentham" met, and the inhabitants were asked whether "they would go on to rebuild and inhabitt Wrentham." Their answer was as follows:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having formerly had our residence in Wrentham, but by those sad and sollame dispensations of God's providence were removed, yet desire a worke for the honour of God and the good and comfort of ourselves and ours might be again ingaged in and promoted att that place. Therefore our purpose is to returne thither, God willing. But knowing our own inability for so great and waytie a worke, both in respect of our insufficiency for the caring on of new plantation worke, and the dainger that may yet be renewed upon us by the heathins breaking out on us, thinke it not saffe for us to returne alone, except other of the proprietors joyne to go up along with us, or send inhabitants to ingage in that work with us." Subscribed by Elizcar Metcalf, Daniell Haws, Daniell Wight, Saml. Fisher, William Macknah, Elizcar Gay, Samuel Man, Cornelius Fisher, Joseph Kingsbury, Robert Ware, John Aldis, John Payne, Benjn. Rocket, Nath. Ware, John Ware, Michell Wilson, Samuel Sheeres.

This faithful record informs us who the first inhabitants were. And although driven from their homes by the "heathins" and obliged to take quarters with their Dedham friends, they nevertheless preserved their organization, choosing John Ware and Samuel Fisher to join with the court's committee, Eleazar Gay, constable, and the faithful Samuel Fisher to keep the town book.

The proprietors responded favorably to the appeal of the inhabitants, and a committee was appointed to

treat with Mr. Man. He very wisely required that a goodly number of competent persons should go back as a principal condition of his own return; and also that a suitable dwelling-house should be prepared for him; that there should be no delay as heretofore in the payment of his salary. This of the proprietors. Another condition of great importance he annexed, to wit: that they should *sell their interest to settlers in good faith*. Other conditions were made to the proposed inhabitants, such as the improvement of his land, providing fifty loads of wood, care of his cattle, and a chosen manager of his out-door business. And if they failed to perform these he was to be at liberty.

As to the first proposition, it was stated that the former inhabitants have determined to return to Wrentham, and that others purpose to join them, and that this is all the "incouragement that can at present be expected." The other terms were substantially accepted by both the proprietors and inhabitants.

A rate was made probably in 1679 for the building of Mr. Man's house at two shillings per common. Forty-five were taxed for this purpose, including the church at Dedham. The amount assessed was fifty-two pounds fifteen shillings and sevenpence, of which fourpence per common was to be paid in money, the rest to be one-third part in wheat and rye, the other two-thirds in Indian corn. Mr. Man himself was taxed one pound. John Thurston, a non-resident, it seems was the largest taxpayer, the amount assessed him being three pounds sixteen shillings.

In 1680 a house-lot and ten cow-commons, with the privileges thereto belonging, were granted to Mr. Man, to be "absolutely his." Constables were made to account for the rates collected by them, and it was determined that highways should be made through the six hundred acres. Rules also for supplying Mr. Man's wood were adopted. Votes for the preservation of grass upon the common lands, for the encouragement of a saw-mill, for a clerk of the rietts (writs), and a brand-mark for their cattle. The book-keeper was ordered to procure a "copy of the purchase of Wrentham, Indian title, when and of whom it was purched" (purchased). Mr. Man was to have the benefit of the church-lot. Constables, fence-viewers, book-keeper, etc., were appointed. A herd of milch cows was to be kept "in the towne." On account of the scarcity of timber no one could cut off the common land upon penalty of five shillings per tree. Lands were to be fenced in general fields, each man bearing his proportion of the expense, according to the number of his acres. Bounds between town and individuals were to be renewed once in three years.

A part of the former inhabitants had returned in March, 1680, as appears from the following entry of the book-keeper: "The inhabitants, such as were then come to Wrentham being meat [met] to agree of raising an addition for the finishing Mr. Man's house and chimnis according as they had formerly ingaged, they agreed that a rate should be made for that end, and that it should be leavied upon the commons, for that several of them that had ingaged whose names are upon record were not yett come to dwell here and thereby theire rateabell estate is not in towne."

The First Meeting-House.—In March, 1681, the committee having met at Dedham, and being informed that the inhabitants of Wrentham were suffering "great inconvenience for want of a suitable place to attend the worship of God, it is ordered that a convenient house be forthwith erected." The cost was to be borne in part by the proprietors and in part by the inhabitants. In March, 1682, they concluded that,—

"The bigness of the house shall be as followeth, viz., 36 foote in length and 26 foot wide, with 16 foot stude suffichantly brasted (braced) and all other suffichant timber suitabel for such an house; to stand the north side of Mr. Man's house. And they granted to John Woodcock a parcel of land as nere the place where the meeting-house shall stand as may be conveniently had, that he might sett a small house up for theire refreshment on the Sabbath day when they come to attend upon the worship of God."

This was the first vote regarding the building of the meeting-house, which they thought might be inclosed by the 15th of September next following and finished by March 1, 1684, but a dozen years had passed before its completion.

In 1684, to "prevent unnecessary discourse," a committee was appointed to ascertain what debts were due to and from the town before the war, and to do as God shall direct them." They also ordered three dividends of land, viz., timber and woodland, plowland, and meadow or swamp land; and having chosen their book-keeper, prudential committee, constable, and agent for the minister's business, they chose also a committee to assess a tax for the payment of his salary, the only object for which a tax was at this time assessed, there being no school at this early period, and the highways being made and repaired by the personal labor of the inhabitants. A committee was appointed to "looke to the boys upon the Sabbath in time of exercise to keep y^m from playing and also to sweep the meeting-house."

Liberty was given to certain persons to build a gallery in the meeting-house. It thus appears that this first meeting-house was erected and occupied in 1684, although far from being finished.

In 1685 there was a general meeting of the proprietors and inhabitants "att Wrentham meeting hous," when it was determined that the common land between the two great ponds "shall lie common for the proprietors." Secondly, that they would "sett out four or six acres of their now common land near the metting hous, with twenty or twenty-five acres of other upland and swamp or swampy land for the encouragement of a school, which was not to be diverted to any other use or purpose whatsoever." These lands and the proceeds of their sale, let it be said to the honor of the good people of this town, never have been diverted by them from the use to which they were thus applied, but now make a part of the fund whose income is appropriated to the support of schools.

It was ordered that the meeting-house should be used for a watch-house. They provided also for a stock of ammunition, voted to establish the stocks for the punishment of offenders, to pay for "billiting" soldiers at the time of the Indian war, and to pay bounties for "wolves that have been killed." Eleven wolves were killed. John Ware was allowed one pound four shillings and ninepence for his disbursements or services in building Mr. Man's first house, from which it would seem that Mr. Man had been a householder here before Philip's war, his first house having been burned by the Indians.

In the same year the inhabitants presented a petition to the General Court praying that they might be authorized to chose selectmen, as in other places, representing that the committee appointed to have the care over them, although very useful in "yt capacity, yet they are crazy and infirme in body, and cannot be got together so often as we stand in need of, etc."

The General Court in answer granted "that they may have liberty to chous men as in other places."

In 1686, selectmen were chosen for the first time. They were Samuel Fisher, John Blake, John Fairbanks, John Guild, and John Ware. And now the town began its real independent existence, being deemed at last capable of acting without guardians. They appointed a committee "to goe the bounds between Dorchester and Wrentham, and renewe the markes as the law directes." They voted bounties for killing blackbirds, adopted orders concerning cedar timber, and fined certain persons for neglecting work upon the highways and for cutting grass upon common land and for other trespasses. The town had at this time forty-two pounds of powder and one hundred of lead. A committee was appointed to go to Rehoboth (since Attleborough), and examine the title to lands in the west part of the town. There

was but little money in the plantation, and the salary of the good minister was so much in arrear that the town "doe nominate their friend and neighbor, Sargt. Samuel Fisher and do desire and impour him to demand and upon refusal to address himself to ye Governor and Council for advice and make his report to the Town."

On the 1st day of March, 1687, there was a meeting of the inhabitants "to consider the matter of clearing the Enden [Indian] title to their lands." Samuel Fisher and John Ware were chosen a committee "to take care in the town's behalf and manage the clearing and confirmation of the Town's title to ye lands in ye town bounds according to ye agreement with Dedham at the first settling of Wrentham."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.—"Forasmuch as Thomas Awasamogue a Natick Indian in the last year being 1687, made claim to some of our lands which was bought of Philip Sagamor and payd for according as the law then provided for ye Endians the town being called together to consult y^e own interest, ther was a committee chosen to inquire into the matter, which Committee (after some inquiring and also treating with said Thos. Awasamogue) presented to the town divers Evidances [evidences] and wrightings both of English and Endians for ye making the thing mor clear which Evidances are insarted as followeth.

"1. Philip Sachem to Major Lusher and Lieutenant Fisher.¹

"2. The following order, Wollomonopog, 10, 9, 69.

"To the Selectman of Dedham—these are to request you to pay to this barer for ye use of King Philip five pounds, five shillings mony and five in Trucking cloath att mony price with a third Pt advanced.

"JOHN THURSTON, Sr., & others."

"3. Receaved of this bill ye 16 of November 1669 in reference to the pay of King Philip of mount hope ye full and just sum of five ponds and five shillings in money and twelve yards in trucking cloath, three pounds of powder and as much lead as to make it up to — which is in full satisfaction with ten pounds that he is to receive of Nathaniel Pan [Paine] of Seconek for all the rights of land claimed by Indian title from the town or within ye limits belonging to the town of Dedham which is due by any claim to King Philip or heirs or assigns in witness hereof I have here sett to my hand this 16 Novemb. 69

"In presents of us.

"JOSHUA FISHER & others

"PETER INDIAN
his C mark."

Then follow sundry depositions,—

1. "Nathaniel Colburn, aged 70 years and upward (Dedham, March, 1687), testifie that I, being at Wollomonopogue when King Philip did make sale of thos lands, which ware in ye bounds of Dedham, to those men which Dedham Selectmen had sent up to trade with King Philip respecting ye same, and

¹ This is the letter previously inserted on page 626, in which Philip wished his white friends to send him a "holland shirt to wear to Plimouth Court and offering to sell his land at Wollomonopog." There is also an entry under date of 8th of 9th mo., 1669, that Philip's notice was received and a committee appointed to treat with him at Wollomonopog, and the report of the committee and the ordering of a rate to pay Philip.

I did see King Philip seal the deed in ye presents of divers Endens (Indians), who, he said, ware of his council."

2. "An Indian, called Joseph, aged 46 years or more (Wrentham, March, 1687), who testifie that when I was a young man I did live at Wollomonopogue, and was one of Philip's men. And I know that Philip, our Sachem, his hunting land was from Mashapogue pond, & so along to a hill, called by ye English Noon hill, & so to ye grat River, called by ye English Charles River, & so up y^e River to a River att Sichsopogue, and up to Sanetcheconet and ye land belonging to Wollomonopog, all y^s lands I know was Philip's, and that he sold it to Dedham men. I was at Wollomonopog when Dedham men bargained for it, and farther, when I was a boy, my grandfather lived at Pabeluttock, and payed tribute to Philip."

3. "Sampson, an Indian, aged 55 years, and Deask, aged 40 years (Bristol, March, 1687), testifie and saith that we, having had some knowledge of the bounds of the lands which sometime did belong to Philip Sagamore, and it was always accounted that in the north or norwest part, his bounds went from Mashapogue pond, and so to Wawwatabseutt, and yn (then) Pabanutuck, and to Bappatocket, & yn to Nihoquicag, and from thens straight away to Pontucket River, and that these places was Philip's propariate, being his outmost bounds that way, and further saith, that ye Indians y^e dwelt ther did pay tribute to Philip. When they killed a bare they brought it to Philip.

"Roben, a Tanton Endian, & his squay testifie the same. John Doggett testifie that Nihaquag was in Philip's bounds."

4. "The testimony of an Indian called Labcock, aged 86 years (Decem. 24, 1686), who saith he knew all the lands here described to be aforetime Wassomeakin's (Massasoit), and after Philip, his son's. The bounds Eastward was at Mashapogue pond, and so from ye middle of that pond Northward over a high hill, and straight along to another great hill into Medfield ward, a hill called by the English Noon hill, and from that hill straight along to ye great River, called by ye English Charles River, and up y^e River, to a pond and a little hill, which was by the Indians called Pabaluttock, wher was of old a hill field; and further, his land was to Seanchapogue River, & so bake again southward to Senecheconet, and all y^e land called Wollomonopogue. I say I know all this land was, after Wassamakin's death, Philip's land, and that all Indians that lived ther when Philip was alive called him Sachem and payd tribut to him; and further, I hard Philip say that he had sold thos lands to Massachusetts men, and had no more to doe ther, and I did see Philip's men when they brought the pay to Philip.

5. "John Daggett, of Rehoboth, aged 64 years (Wrentham, March, 1687), testifie, that in former times, as I had frequent convers with the Indians upon Ocasion I was att a great meeting of ye Indians, or an Indian dance, where yr (there) was present Ansemakin, Sagamore of Mount hope, and Philip, his son, who was afterwards Sagamore, and a great number of Indians, and I did then understand that there was a bussell or controversie amongst ym, and many large words about ye Right of land, and after long debate the conclusion was, that from Pontuequet River and so northward by a small river near Seanchapogue, at least eight or ten miles, and y^e (then) about Eastward, and so to Mashapogue pond, was and should be Ansemakin's land. Ys (this) meeting was, as nere as I can remember, upwards of 30 or nere 40 years since, and was on the land in controversie."

Land Titles.—In 1688 all grants of land were to be in fee simple. This year the salary of Mr. Man was to be forty pounds, one-fourth in money, one-fourth in English grain, and the other half in coun-

try payment. Ten persons agreed to pay certain sums towards the salary, twenty-six requested to be taxed their proportional parts. It would seem, therefore, that there were thirty-six taxpayers living here at this time. Of these, Ensign Blake was the wealthiest.

Public officers made moderate charges for their services in 1688. Lieut. Fisher, for going to Mendon two days and to Dedham and Boston five days, charged twelve shillings. John Ware, for going to Swanze, Brestol, and Tanton five days, to Dedham and Boston four days, eighteen shillings.

In the assessment in December, 1688, for paying the expenses of clearing the Indian title, which was to be borne by proprietors as well as inhabitants, but few names except those of inhabitants appear. Mr. Man's policy that non-resident proprietors should sell out their interest in the lands here had prevailed. The tax also was for a black staff, for wine and ale measures, scales and beam, and for some finishing of the meeting-house, and other things for which the town is indebted. The black staff was for the constable, whose duty it was "to carry his black staff in the execution of his office that none may plead ignorance."

Burial-Ground.—When the proprietors in 1689 laid out to Samuel Dearing the blacksmith the ten acres promised him, "sufficient land for to bury in, one acre and a half at least, and a leading way to it," was reserved. This was pursuant to the reservation made at the original planting of Wollomonopog. No more specific statement of the quantity of land reserved for this use has been found. The southeast corner of Dearing's house-lot "touched on the burying-ground." It was no doubt near the site occupied by Mr. Harlow. Although the proprietors appointed a committee to lay out the burying-ground, yet in 1795 no report of such committee could be found, but the yard was found to be included in the lands of Cyrus Guild, and an agreement was then made with Guild as to boundaries, leaving three acres and four rods for burial purposes. The old cemetery has recently been enlarged by the annexation of more of the land originally owned by Cyrus Guild. The *ancient* yard is filled with the dust of generations that have lived and died since Samuel Sheeres first came to Wollomonopog. But

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep"

not altogether in quiet; modern improvement is reported to have driven its plowshare over their ashes.

In the westerly part of the town (now Franklin) one acre was laid out for a burying-place, "bounded

on the way leading from Capt. Robert Pond's along by Eleazer Metcalf's, north on the land of Baruch Pond, eastward by common land on all other parts." Laid out March 28, 1735.

In 1689 the town made provision for the first person requiring help as a pauper. The constable was ordered to "convey out of town a woman of late come from Boston to Mr. Blake's, unless she forthwith give bond with sufficient sureties for the securitie of the town."

Richard Puffer agreed to take the above-mentioned pauper for one year, and was to have "three pounds & ten shillings in Country pay, and in case she should larn to spin and card yn (then) yr (there) shall be consideration on yt account of ten or twenty shillings as may be meet."

The meeting-house was still unfinished in 1690. It was then voted that "it should be shingled on or before the 20th of June, 1690, the walls lathed, plastered, and white-limed, two galleries finished, and the windows gleased (glazed)." Watchmen were to walk two together "of a night" from the meeting-house eastward and westward "not exceeding half a mile." The law of 1636 required them to examine all night-walkers after ten o'clock at night, unless they be known peaceable inhabitants; to inquire whither they are going and what their business is, and, if their answers are unsatisfactory, they were to be held securely until the next morning and carried before a magistrate to answer, etc.; and to secure any one after ten o'clock at night behaving "debauched by" or being "in drink." In short, like Dogberry's posse, these worthy officers were

"To comprehend all vagrom men."

And, further, they were "to see all noises stilled and lights put out (except upon necessary occasions) for the prevention of fire as much as may be."

A circumstance illustrative of the spirit of the time happened in the case of Benjamin Force in 1691: Cornelius Fisher, having informed the selectmen that he intended to let Force into his house as a tenant, was ordered to make no contract with him until the selectmen should be satisfied, or that his stay in town should be limited, at least. This order was, however, in strict conformity to the rule adopted by the town, as set forth upon a previous page.

A tax was assessed of thirty-six pounds for Mr. Man's salary, he being entitled to forty pounds, "having reseved order from y^e Revt. Mr. Man to make it no more respecting the waight of publike charges."

The next year we find the inhabitants engaged in

their ordinary affairs, including the perambulation of the town lines between Wrentham and Dorchester, and Medfield and Wrentham, Dedham and Wrentham. The young settlement had now become able to contribute to public charges, and was assessed £135 16s. 4d. as its part of a county tax. This tax-list contained forty-two names, John Blake's having the largest sum set against it, viz., £9 11s. Lieut. Fisher's tax was £6 2s. 9d.

In some discussion concerning a way to Mischow meadow, it was said it would be of great use to other meadows that way, one of which was the meadow at the mine. We get from this statement an idea as to the location of the mine, and infer that it was in the westerly part of the town; but as to its character, whether it was a gold-, silver-, copper-, lead-, or coal-mine, we are not informed.¹

One Dr. James Stuerd (Stewart), with his family, having taken up his residence at the house of Eleazer Gay, an admonition went swiftly from the selectmen to Eleazer that he must be responsible for this bold physician and his family according to the town's orders. It is probable that the forty-two householders,—an obstinately healthy people—gave poor encouragement to a medical man, so that the worthy selectmen of that day most prudently prevented Dr. Stuerd from becoming an inhabitant unless the required security should be given.

In 1692 some new regulations were made concerning the admission of inhabitants. New-comers were required to present themselves to the selectmen and bring with them certificates of their good behavior and honest vocation, and especially of their ability to get a "livelihood." And if strangers failed thus to satisfy the selectmen, or to give sureties, they were to be warned out of town, and in case of their neglect or delay, they were to be "sent out of said town bounds by y^e constable."

Thomas Young, having desired to be admitted an inhabitant, the selectmen answer him that as they do not desire to be rash in any proceeding, they will postpone the consideration of his case three weeks, and, if he shall then satisfy them by certificate or otherwise, then to be admitted.

At the annual town-meetings the list of voters was to be read by ten o'clock A.M., and the absentees to be fined.

A town-meeting was called on the 28th of April, 1692, "by sun half an hour high in the morning to

consider the subject of seating the people in the meeting-hous."

The town compensated Deacon Samuel Fisher and Cornelius Fisher, for their services as representatives to the General Court, by the payment of seven pounds and fifteen shillings; and allowed Samuel Fisher, for his disbursements for "Diat," etc., fifteen shillings for something more than two weeks, his horsekeeping included; and Cornelius Fisher, for "Diat," drink, and other necessities, one pound, fifteen shillings, and four pence for about four weeks, including his horsekeeping.

In 1693 the towns of Rehoboth (Attleborough) and Wrentham renewed their bound marks, being occupied three days in the matter, and beginning at Pawtucket River. Afterwards the selectmen were directed "to let out the common meadow on the south side of Dimon Hill nere Rehoboth line till the town otherwais dispose of it." Showing that a part of what is now Cumberland, R. I., was within the limits of Wrentham.

It was now, 1693, voted that the annual town-meetings should hereafter be holden on the first Monday of March, and this continued to be the day of those meetings for about one hundred and eighty-five years.

A new corn-mill was established at Jack's Pasture, now the site of the City Mills.

A similar grant of stream, land, and privileges was made to any one who would erect "a good and sufficient corn-mill at Stony Brook."

It was not until the year 1695 that any steps were taken towards the building of a school-house. At this time the voters determined to build a watch-house, which should serve the purpose of a school-house also. It was "to be so bigg as y^e y^e (that there) may be a room of sixteen foot squar besides convenient room for a chimney." Galleries were to be finished in the meeting-house and the people to be placed therein, and Eleazer Fisher was to sweep it, take care of the cushion, and provide a lock for the door.

People were occasionally warned to leave town, six having been so warned from 1696 to 1699.

Two dividends of land made in 1698 are instructive. The first was of timber land, consisting of only one and one-half acre to each cow-common. Seeming to prove a scarcity of timber land. And we also may add that the proprietors at different times made regulations concerning the use of timber, and for preventing trespasses and waste thereof. The second dividend was called the great dividend, being seven acres to each cow-common right. A corrected list of

¹ The Dedham Records, vol. iii. p. 206, speak of hopes of discovering a copper-mine within the bounds of Wollomonopog at Harry's ground, on the west side of a brook that runs out of Mischow.

the commons was prepared in order to this dividend in October, 1697, and it was found that the whole number of cow-commons was five hundred and two (502), and of sheep-commons thirty-one and one-half (31½), and that the number of proprietors was sixty-three (63). In this "divident" fifty-eight lots were drawn—one being the church lot. All but fifteen of the remainder were drawn by inhabitants and by John Thurston, who drew twenty. The non-resident proprietors had at this date become reduced to a small number, and the little community was really becoming independent.

Upon consultation with Mr. Man, the selectmen decided that there should be "a contribution on the Lord's day, after the evening exercise, toward defraying his salary." The people had been very negligent about paying him. The constables were often behind in their collections, and many "reckonings" were had with them on this account. The towns in New England were often delinquent in this respect. An anecdote of the Rev. Jonathan French is told by President Quincy substantially as follows: "The parish were bound to find him in wood; the winter was coming on, and they had neglected to furnish it. Experience had taught him that a direct complaint would be useless. He waited therefore until the proclamation for Thanksgiving came, and after reading it to the congregation he said, with great apparent simplicity, 'My brethren, you perceive that his Excellency has appointed next Thursday as a day of Thanksgiving, and according to custom it is my purpose to prepare two discourses for the occasion, *provided I can write them without a fire.*' The hint took effect, and before twelve o'clock on the succeeding Monday his whole winter's stock of wood was in his door-yard.

A committee was appointed "to take care of the common meadow about Diamon Hill for the town's use." Jurisdiction was taken by Wrentham over this part of Rehoboth (now Cumberland, R. I.). The names of people born on territory now included within the limits of Cumberland were entered upon the books of the record of births, etc., in Wrentham; especially was this the case with the name of Ballou.

In the same year (1698) the selectmen, acting for the first time in the name of the overseers of the poor, contracted with Ben Rocket to keep Hannah Kingsbury, a distracted or idiotic person, for one year for £3 10s. in money. In 1701 the number of taxpayers was fifty-four.

A town-meeting was called Dec. 19, 1701, to act upon the subject of establishing a school "as the law direct." The requisite number of householders—fifty—now being settled here, the town was compelled

to have a school kept within its limits. For about forty years the place had been known, and more or less inhabited, but nothing had been done in the way of a public school in all that time. But now the obligation could no longer be shunned, and the town voted to procure a schoolmaster. But it seems that the good fathers were not successful, for we find the record made that they had approached Mr. Cobbitt with an invitation, but found him engaged for the winter; and although they had heard of other masters, yet "considering the scarceness of money, etc., it is proposed for this winter time that ye Selectmen, and such others as will join in yt worke with them, doe by themselves or som others in their behalf, take their turns by ye week to keep a school to teach children and youth to read English and wright and cypher (Grates), and in hope that som of ʒ (our) neighbors will joyn with us in yt worke we Intend (God willing) to begin the next Monday."

In 1702 so much progress was made that it was resolved to build a school-house "twenty foot long and sixteen foot broad, to be built and finished by next Michelmas or thereabouts."

In the rate made for paying the cost of this school-house, the selectmen included the names of fifty-eight persons who were assessed. Of these, Daniel Hawes was taxed thirteen shillings and Robert Ware twelve shillings and ten pence, Lieut. Ware eleven shillings twopence, Michael Wilson ten shillings and eight pence, and Eben Gay ten shillings, who are named as showing who paid the largest taxes, and what amounts they were assessed. The assessment for the school-house probably amounted to about fourteen pounds. This first school-house was located near the present site of the bank building; at least, one stood there in 1738. On the 24th day of December, 1703, the selectmen "did bargain and agree with Theodor Man in behalf of the town to keep schoole, beginning January the 3d next insuing, until the next March for the sum of three pounds eight shillings in silver." He was a son of Rev. Samuel Man. In 1704, John Swineborn was employed for thirty shillings and his diet. In 1705, Theodore Man was offered forty shillings per month, and in 1707 the treasurer was directed to pay him four pounds for keeping school two months. John Fale, Jonathan Ware, and William Man were also employed to teach, and they, with others, kept the one school in town for some years. The town voted from time to time small sums for repairing this solitary school-house.

In 1717 a three months' school was established, to be kept alternately at the east end of the town one month, the next month at the school-house, the third

month at Ebenezer Ware's; and in 1719 four schools were voted at four different quarters of the town. Jabez Wight, of Dedham, was employed to teach a grammar school for one-quarter of a year for ten pounds.

In 1723 a school was provided at Poppoluttuck, and the next year it was voted that the school be kept one-half the time in some convenient place near the meeting-house, and in that part of the town formerly belonging to Dorchester, and the other half in those places that that will accommodate those inhabitants who live at a distance from town. In 1734, Mr. Joseph Bacon was employed to preach four months in the west part of the town (now Franklin), and also to keep school three months, for the sum of forty-two pounds. The schools were not permanently located in those days, it seems, as the matter of placing or stating them was frequently considered in town-meetings. To show what wages were then paid we append a few examples. In 1730, Nathaniel Newell was allowed twenty-seven pounds for keeping school three-quarters of a year, and he procured his board for five shillings per week. "The Selectmen agreed with Mr. David Cowell, to keep a grammar school in this town for one month for the sum of five pounds, and with Hezekiah Man for two months after the expiration of that time, and they were to provide for themselves." In 1739 the grammar-school teacher was paid "fourteen pounds and his diet and lodging." Notwithstanding the division of the town into precincts in 1737, precinct schools were not established, although the law of the province allowed it. The selectmen continued as formerly to contract with teachers, the town continuing to discuss and settle the questions of number and location of schools and amount of money to be expended.

In 1762, Eliphalet Whiting was directed "to make answer to a complaint laid before the grand jury, for not keeping a grammar school." All towns of one hundred families were under obligations by statute to maintain a grammar school. Whatever might be the notions of the selectmen of those days about a grammar school (and it seems that to instruct their children to read, write, and cipher was all they required of their teachers), the law-givers of 1647 defined it by requiring that the master thereof should be able to fit youth for the university. And it is probable that our predecessors made attempts to provide such teachers, agents being sent to Cambridge, Dedham, Roxbury, etc., to procure them; and Jacob Bacon, Hezekiah Man, David Cowell, Amariah Frost, James Messenger, and Benjamin Guild, who were employed as teachers, were university graduates. In 1764 the

grammar school was continued, and the school money remaining after paying for that was divided according to the number of children between four and sixteen years of age. This was the practice for many years. In 1767 the town voted to expend eighty pounds for the support of schools, and that the school should be kept in the circular form,—that is, moving about into different parts of the town according to their respective turns, until the eighty pounds be expended. The divisions of the town for school purposes were designated variously, as the Long Walk division, Capt. Day's division, the South End division, the school near Esquire Whitney's, Deacon Man's division, etc. In 1780 three thousand pounds were voted for the use of the school in this town, so depreciated had the currency become; and in 1786 it was voted to keep a grammar school at the cheapest rate in order to clear the town of a fine; also, that young men intending to go to college should be exempt from poll-tax so long as the town is exempted from keeping a grammar-school master. The Legislature, in 1789, authorized a division of towns into districts, with bounds defined for school purposes. And in 1790, Deacon Man's division, so called, was changed into a school district, and the bounds thereof established. In 1802, districts one, two, and three were in like manner defined, and eventually, viz., in 1846, there were nineteen. A hundred years ago the school money was expended as follows, viz.: for the Benjamin Shepard division, three pounds, thirteen shillings, for the year 1777; the River End division, three pounds, eighteen shillings; the Samuel Lethbridge division, three pounds, eightpence; Long Walk division, four pounds, one shilling, two pence; Capt. Fairbanks' division, five pounds, eight shillings, four pence; North End division, three pounds, nine shillings, fourpence; the Reuben Pond division, three pounds, nine shillings, fourpence; Joshua Grant division, four pounds, eighteen shillings, eightpence; the South End division, six pounds, ten shillings; Capt. Day's division, five pounds, twelve shillings, eightpence; the Samuel Hawes division, four pounds, eight shillings, tenpence; Col. Metcalf's division, four pounds, eleven shillings; Ellis' division, two pounds, three shillings, fourpence; Plain division, three pounds, eightpence; East division, six pounds, seven shillings, tenpence. In the year 1800 five hundred dollars was granted for the support of schools; from 1802 to 1806, six hundred dollars; from 1806 to 1810, eight hundred dollars; from 1810 to 1827, one thousand dollars; from 1827 to 1842, fifteen hundred dollars; in 1846 it was two thousand dollars. From that time it has not been below two thousand dollars, and has been five

thousand. After the loss of that part of our town which went into the new town of Norfolk the sum was reduced to four thousand dollars.

School Fund.—It will be remembered that in 1662-63, as previously related, the proprietors of the lands here held a meeting at Dedham, and among other things voted to reserve land "for highways, officers' lots, burial-place, trayning-ground, and all other lands necessary to be reserved for all public uses." As early as 1685 they voted to "set out four or six acres of their now common land in the most convenient place near the meeting-house for ye accomodating and incouragement of a school, with twenty or twenty-five acres of other land, upland and swamp or swampy land." This was "to be for the use and benefit of the school, and not to be alienated to any other use or purpose whatsoever." The boundaries of the six acres first above-named were not established until 1741. In 1734 the proprietors passed a vote "that there be and hereby is given, granted, and confirmed to the inhabitants of this town forever, for the use and benefit of a school in this town, the income or use thereof to be employed for the maintaining and keeping a school in this town, and to no other end or use whatsoever, a piece or parcel of land commonly called the school land, being upland and meadow land, containing by estimation twenty-five acres, more or less, butted and bounded, etc." These two tracts of land went by the name of the school land, and the meadow, at least, was leased to individuals for many years, until the people thought that their value in money would produce more income for the school, and therefore, in 1753, procured leave of the General Court to sell them, it being ordered that the principal sum should always be kept good and the interest only applied towards the support of the school in said town, and that neither the principal or interest be applied to any other use."

Under this authority the lands were sold, and the income of the money arising from the sale applied to the use of the schools. Other lands granted to the town at other times were sold, and the proceeds (in 1759) also applied to the use of the school, and made a part of the school fund.

In 1827, Benjamin R. Cheever, of Philadelphia, by his will gave the sum of one thousand dollars to Wrentham, his native town, in aid of its school fund.

The income of this fund has never been diverted from the purpose to which it was devoted by its founders. In all the years since its creation, through all the exigencies of the inhabitants, even in the straits of the Revolutionary war, to their honor be it said this fund remained intact.

Besides the common schools, the people here had for many years a successful private school, known as Day's Academy. For the establishment of this institution they were in a great measure indebted to the Rev. Elisha Fisk, who was the minister of the church and society. His efforts and the efforts of some others to raise funds for this purpose having been successful, a charter for an academy was obtained from the Legislature in 1806. It was named Day's Academy in honor of Benjamin Day, who contributed more largely to the funds than any other subscriber. The State granted a half township of land in Maine for the encouragement of the school. The amount subscribed in money was twenty-three hundred dollars. The General Court enacted that there be and hereby is established in Wrentham an academy by the name of Day's Academy, for the promotion of learning and religion, and that the present pastor and the present deacons of the First Congregational Church in said Wrentham, and their successors in office, together with Beriah Brastow, George Hawes, Jairus Ware, John Whiting, Lewis Whiting, Abijah Pond, Timothy Whiting, Daniel Ware, Amos Archer, David Fisher, Jr., Joseph Whiting, Jr., Eliphalet White, Luther White, Elijah Craig, Eliphalet Whiting, John Hall, Jr., William Brown, William Messenger, and such others as may hereafter associate with them, be and hereby are incorporated into a body politic by the name of the Trustees of Day's Academy, etc. This act is quoted for the purpose of showing who were the men that interested themselves in the establishment of an institution whose influence was so important upon the community.

The academy building, erected in 1808, was opened for the reception of students by a prayer by Rev. Nathaniel Emmons and an address by Bradford Sumner, Esq., the first teacher. It became a flourishing institution, and so remained until other academies were established in its neighborhood. Mr. Fisk said of it, "Many resorted to it for acquiring learning.—In it a large number of students have been fitted for higher usefulness in the common business of life and for entrance into the colleges."

A Baptist Church was organized in the westerly part of the town in 1769. Its first settled minister was the Rev. William Williams, who graduated at Brown University the same year. In March, 1775, the church invited him to become their pastor. He accepted the invitation, but his ordination did not take place until July, 1776. About the time of his settlement he opened an academy which attained to high distinction among the literary institutions of the day. He is supposed to have had under his care nearly

two hundred youths, about eighty of whom he fitted for college, not a few of whom became distinguished in literary and professional life. He also conducted the theological studies of several young men with a view to their entering upon the ministry. He continued to teach and preach until about the close of his life. He was a fellow of Brown University from 1789 to 1818. In 1777, when the college building was occupied as a barrack for soldiers, and afterwards as a hospital for French troops, the library was removed to the country and placed in the keeping of Mr. Williams. Rev. Dr. Fisher, of West Boylston, in 1859, says of Mr. Williams, "He is especially worthy of notice as having been one of the first graduates of Brown University, and as having contributed not a little to the intellectual improvement of the Baptist denomination in New England. His manners were easy and agreeable, and his powers of conversation such as to render him quite attractive. His talents and acquirements were highly respectable. His services as a teacher commanded great respect not only in, but out of his denomination. Among his pupils were the late Hon. David R. Williams, Governor of South Carolina; Hon. Tristram Burgess, of Rhode Island; Hon. Horace Mann. Not a man to attract and impress the multitude, yet by a steady course of enlightened and Christian activity he accomplished an amount of good for his denomination which fairly entitles him to a place among its more distinguished benefactors. He diffused a spirit of improvement and a love of intellectual culture throughout the circle in which he moved."—(Sprague's "American Pulpit.")¹

Samuel Sheeres, the first white inhabitant, was by vote of his fellow-townsmen exempted from the payment of all taxes in the future. Robert Ware and Deacon Metcalf both refused to serve as representatives to the General Court; and Samuel Fisher, Jr., who had been chosen in 1702, was allowed "to make use of nine or ten shillings of the town's money in his hand if he stand in need." The selectmen were directed "to take care that the *seats* in the *meeting-house*

be finished." Theodore Man was engaged to teach school from January 3d to March 1st, for three pounds and eight shillings in silver.

In January, 1704, the people seemed to feel some compunctions at the condition of their meeting-house, and resolved, "forasmuch as the place of the worship of God want finishing to make it suitable, &c., it is thought galleries may be made over the galleries that be, and the walls filled and white-limed, and then persons placed as ought to be that there may be decency and order in the house of God." The number of taxpayers was sixty-eight. In 1708-9 the town was threatened with presentment at the next Quarter Sessions unless Mr. Man's salary in arrear should be paid.

It seems from some votes passed in this latter year that men were impressed in Wrentham to serve against the French and Indians in the Canadas. We also learn that Ensign Blake was in the Queen's service. An attack of the combined northern colonies against Montreal and Quebec was meditated at this time, under the expectation that a British fleet and army would be sent to co-operate with them. But the British ministry did not keep their promise, and after waiting a long time for the appearance of the fleet the forces were disbanded without attempting anything. It does not appear whether any Wrentham men were in the expedition against Canada undertaken by the Tory ministry of Queen Anne in 1711, which terminated so disgracefully for the assailants. And after the peace which Walpole had maintained so long was at last broken, and the French and English in America were again in hostility, and Louisburg had been taken from the French by an army chiefly from Massachusetts, and again a project was formed to capture Quebec, and again the English fleet and army failed to appear, and the war was ended and Louisburg ceded back to the French, it is not certain that our town furnished soldiers for this, or for subsequent campaigns until 1756.

In that year the names of Benjamin Hubbard and Thomas Cook, both of Wrentham, are found upon the muster-roll of the company in his Majesty's service, under command of Capt. John Jones, of Bellingham. And in the company of Capt. Eliphalet Fales, of Dedham, in 1756, were enrolled Michael Mulsey, Zachariah Worthee, Jona Forster, and Simeon Forster, all of Wrentham. Also, Stephen Cook, of Marlboro', born in Wrentham, and Isaac Fisher and Ebenezer Streeter, of Wrentham, were in Capt. Nathan Tyler's company. Capt. Nathaniel Blake, of Milton, also enrolled in his company Abner Turner, Ephraim Randall, Jeremiah Blake, Michael Ware, Joseph Turner, Thomas Boyden who were all of

¹ Mr. Williams was the son of John and Ann (White) Williams, and was born in Hillstown, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1752. His father came from Wales to this country and settled in Bucks County, where he accumulated a handsome property and spent the remainder of his days. His son William was fitted for college at Hopewell, N. J., at a celebrated school taught by Rev. Isaac Eaton. He entered the institution which is now Brown University, then located in Warren, R. I., one year in advance and graduated in 1769. In the autumn following he married Patience, the daughter of Col. Nathan Miller, of Warren, R. I. Sept. 27, 1771, he was baptized by Rev. Charles Thompson, of the same place, and admitted to the church under his pastoral care. On the 18th of April he was licensed by the Warren Church as a preacher of the gospel."—*Sprague's American Pulpit*.

Wrentham. And in Maj. Stephen Miller's company, in Col. Bagley's regiment, Fort William Henry, Aug. 9, 1756, the following-named Wrentham men were enrolled, viz. :

Ebenezer Cox, from Capt. Day's company.
 John Cox, from Capt. Day's company.
 Abijah Hall, from Capt. Man's company.
 Thomas Boyden, from Capt. Man's company.
 Edward ———, from Capt. Day's company.
 John Conole, from Capt. Man's company.
 Benjamin Cox, from Capt. Day's company.
 Morris Fling, from Capt. Day's company.
 Joshua Fisher, from Capt. Day's company.
 Benjamin Ware, from Capt. Day's company.
 Michael Ware, from Capt. Day's company.
 Michael Wilson, from Capt. Goldsburys company.
 Pitt Pumpham, of Stoughton, hired at Wrentham, from Man's company.
 Richard Newton, of Wrentham, 1757.

An alarm company was enrolled in Col. Miller's regiment at Wrentham, April 22, 1757, of which Samuel Day was captain, Benjamin Shepard, lieutenant, Ebenezer Cowell, ensign, Lemuel Kollock, clerk, John Hancock, Daniel Man, Pelatiah Metcalf, Gamaliel Gerould were sergeants, and Samuel Fisher and Elisha Harrington were drummers, and there were sixty-four privates. Besides this there was an alarm-list of men between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, fifty-two in number, headed by the Rev. Joseph Bean, in which were also the names of Capt. Timothy Metcalf, Capt. Nathaniel Ware, Capt. Jona Whitney, Lieut. Joseph Fairbanks, Lieut. Ebenezer Cox, Dr. John Druce, Dr. Obadiah Blake, and others, some of whom had probably seen service in former conflicts with the enemies of the English.

In 1759, Capt. Jonathan Adams' company, in Col. Ridley's regiment, under Jeffrey Amherst, general and commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in North America for the invasion of Canada, included three men from Wrentham,—Benjamin Moore, Josiah Blake, and Ebenezer Blake.

In the same year Wrentham men were "inlisted or impressed for his Majesty's service" in Col. Miller's regiment, "to be put under the command of his Excellency Jeffrey Amherst, Esq., general and commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in North America for the invasion of Canada, 1759." These men had been in an expedition against Lake George in 1758, and one of their number in 1757. Their names were as follows :

Thomas Bristo.	Isaiah Bacon.
Andrew Everet.	Thomas Fuller.
Levi Morse.	Joseph White.
John Conole.	Melatih Ware.
Hezekiah Ware.	David Force.

John Lawrence.	David Shepard.
William Holden.	Samuel Metcalf.
Thomas Pitty.	Solomon Blake.
Daniel Pond.	Naphtali Bishop.
Daniel Guild.	Samuel Ellis.
Oliver Pond.	Moses Wheelock, 1757.
Reuben Thorp.	

Capt. Abijah Hall, of Wrentham, commanded a company in the service, and the Wrentham men mustered into it were Daniel Hawes, Thomas Boyden, Nathan Hall, Jacob Bacon, Henry Crossman, Elisha Farrington, Jonathan Newton, Amos Man.

In Capt. Samuel Slocomb's company were Robert Cooke, John Boyd, Eleazer Blake, John Blake, Stephen Cook, Thomas Cook; they were enlisted April 2, 1759, and mustered out December, 1759.

In September of this year, Quebec having surrendered to the English, the war in North America was virtually at an end. But the English colonies had for many years been exposed to the hostile incursions of warlike French and Indians, and had suffered the loss of many lives and of much treasure. The New England towns contributed soldiers, and the preceding record shows that Wrentham was not behind in furnishing men for the various campaigns.

Resuming our narrative, and returning to the year 1709, we find the people peacefully pursuing their usual avocations, and administering their prudential affairs with great economy,—“fastening the loose glass in the Meeting-house,” for example, and “stopping the windows with board where glass was wanting.” A few years later, John Ware and Ebenezer Fisher reported that they were appointed a committee to run the ancient patent-line between the counties of Suffolk, Bristol, and Plymouth, and had met Capt. Jacob Thompson, a surveyor, “but being shamed in the thing had done nothing.” This line was the boundary of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts, and a prominent bound, called Angletree, in Wrentham line, was established by commissioners of the respective colonies in 1664. But it seems that for a number of years, although surveys had been ordered, the line was in doubt. At length the Provincial Legislature enacted “that for the future a line beginning at a certain heap of stones on the west side of Accord pond, in Hingham and Abington, and running from said monument west twenty and one-half degrees south, leaving the towns of Weymouth, Braintree, Stoughton, and Wrentham adjoining on the north, and Abington, Bridgewater, Mansfield, and Attleborough on the south, to a certain old white-oak tree, anciently marked, now standing, and being a boundary between the towns of Wrentham and Attleborough, by some called Station tree, by others

Angle tree, shall forever hereafter be the bounds between the county of Suffolk and the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, so far as said line extends, etc." Wrentham was at this time within the county of Suffolk.

About this time (1713) the town was indicted for not maintaining a school.

In 1716 a committee was appointed to seat people in the meeting-house according to their age, usefulness, and estate, including the inhabitants of Dorchester, who attended church here. A suit was brought against Attleborough for refusing to renew the bound marks. It seems that the indictment of the town for not maintaining a school had its effect, for it was now voted to establish a school in four parts of the town. In 1719 a committee was chosen to procure a minister for one-quarter of a year, and was continued in authority after the death of Mr. Man, which took place on the 22d day of May, A.D. 1719.

Fifty years had passed away since he was first called to preach to the handful of people who were attempting a settlement in this wilderness. The people, in addition to the hardships incident to their pioneer life, had been liable to conflicts with savages and Frenchmen. He came to them while in their weakness and poverty, returning with them after Philip's war, although he had opportunity to settle elsewhere, and notwithstanding he had had bitter experience of their inability to provide for him suitably.

Some five hundred and thirty-three persons had been born in that time within the bounds of the township, seventy-one couples married, and seventy-three persons had died. It has previously been related that the former inhabitants made it a special condition of their return at the termination of Philip's war that Mr. Man should return with them. He was indispensable to them. In fact, the minister in those days was really the head of the people. He was their guide not only in spiritual affairs, but in worldly affairs also. He was undoubtedly the only man in the community who had had the opportunity of acquiring learning beyond the elements, and his influence was accordingly felt in all public affairs, as well as in his pulpit on the Sabbath. Moreover, the circumstances which forced the early inhabitants of Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies from their transatlantic homes to these shores compelled them to consider themselves a peculiar people. The chief men in the colony, who had been leaders of the emigration, governed according to their notions of what religion and the word of God required, and were

strongly seconded by the ministers of the churches. Hence, in answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Wrentham for town power, the colonial record is, "The Court judgeth it meet to give the petitioners all due encouragement *with their present minister* according to their desires."

To that excellent man is due, in a great measure, undoubtedly, the continuance of the settlement whose early planting here has been described in previous pages.

Mr. Bean, in his sermon preached at the conclusion of the first century of the town's existence, viz., in 1773, in speaking of the first settlers here, says, "They were careful to have the word of God regularly preached to them and procured Mr. Sam'l Man, a young candidate, for that purpose." And after Philip's war, "when the settlers had concluded to return, so great was their veneration for Mr. Man, and so acceptable had been his labors among them, that it was their earnest desire he should return with them." It seems that, while away from Wrentham, he had been preaching at Milton, and was about to receive a call there, but, says Mr. Bean, "so great was his affection for the people of Wrentham, and so desirous was he of the plantation's going on that he complied with their request." In 1692 a church was gathered here, consisting of ten members, including Mr. Man. The others were Benjamin Rockett, John Ware, Eliezer Metcalf, John Fairbanks, Thomas Thurston, John Guild, Ephraim Pond, John Vails, Samuel Fisher.

"Mr. Man was ordained over the church and congregation, the same day preaching his own ordination sermon." He had preached about eighteen years previously. "He died in the seventy-second year of his age and the forty-ninth of his faithful ministry." "By what I have heard of him," continues Mr. Bean, "he was a man of good erudition and an accomplished preacher, pious and faithful. He lived greatly beloved by his people, and died greatly lamented by them. He was born at Cambridge, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1665." He adds, that one of the first men of this province said of Mr. Man that he was not only a very good, but a very great and learned man.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants, in September, 1719, the church, in presence of the inhabitants, did agree that the inhabitants should join them in choosing a minister out of three that were nominated, viz.: Rev. Samuel Andrew, Rev. Jonathan Parepont, and Rev. Henry Messinger.

The record says, "The Rev. Henry Messinger, by a very unanimous and major vote, was chosen and

elected, by both church and town jointly concurring, to be the minister of this town to carry on the work of the ministry." He accepted their call by a letter dated at Cambridge, Oct. 2, 1719. He married Esther Cheever, of Cambridge, January, 1720, and was described in the records of that town as the Rev. Henry Messinger, of Wrentham. It would therefore appear that he had already commenced his ministerial duties at that date, as the name of Messinger is not found upon the town record previously. His children were twelve in number. One of his sons (John) died in 1814, in his eighty-third year. He served in the office of town clerk twenty-one years in succession, when he declined further service, remarking that he ought to be free at the age of twenty-one. In 1787 he was again elected, and served seven years successively, making, in the whole, twenty-eight years.

A printed sermon of the Rev. Mr. Man is in existence, and also two or more of Rev. Mr. Bean, but it is not known to the writer that there is any manuscript or published discourse of Mr. Messinger. It has therefore seemed proper to copy here his letter of acceptance, that the readers of these annals may be enabled to form an idea of the man.¹

"TO THE CHURCH AND TOWN OF WRENTHAM, Grace, Mercy, and Peace from God the Father, and from our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Sirs,—I cannot but with great fear take notice of the overruling Providence of God in inclining your hearts so unanimously to make choice of myself, the most unworthy and unfit, to settle with you and to carry on the work of the ministry among you. And since your invitation to me, I hope I have seriously and solemnly considered how awful great and difficult the work is to which I am called. And when this great work has been set so solemnly before me by others, and I have well thought of my own youthfulness and the little progress I have made in my studies to fit and qualifie me for so great a work, I have been ready to plead and say, how shall I speak that am but a child, and how shall I watch over souls so as to save my own and the souls of others? and have been almost discouraged. In the multitude of the thoughts within me I have asked counsel of Heaven, and left my case there, begging of God that he would direct me in the weighty business before me, so as should be most for his honor and glory, your spiritual good and advantage, and my own future joy and comfort, and I hope I have not sought in vain. I have likewise consulted many learned, wise, and godly men, who with one consent agree that my call is clear, and that therefore it is my indispensable duty to comply with the same, as I would not deny the call of Christ. Wherefore, in the fear of God and with a humble reliance on his gracious promises to his faithful ministers, I accept your call to carry on the work of the ministry so long as Providence shall provide for my comfortable sustentance among you, trusting that God that has called me to engage in so awful a work, who sees my unfitness for it and inability to perform the

same, will exercise a fatherly pity towards me with respect thereto, will daily more and more qualifie me therefor and encourage me therein, and accept my sincere desires and endeavors to advance his glory and the eternal happiness of others. And that it may be so, I humbly ask your earnest prayers for me at the throne of Grace, that God would forgive my many and great sins, whereby I am rendered so unfit to engage in so sacred a work, and for which I desire deeply to be abashed and humbled before God. Cry to God mightily on my behalf, that he in whom is all fulness would in a plentiful manner bestow upon me the outpouring of his spirit and adorn me with every Christian grace and virtue, that I may come to you in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Peace, and if God in his due time shall settle me among you, doe what you can to make my work, which I engage in with fear and trembling, easy to me, and let nothing be done to discourage me. To this end let brotherly love be and abound among you, let every one forgive his brother his trespasses as he hopes for forgiveness of God, live in peace, study the things which tend thereto, and the God of Peace will be with you and bless you. And God, of his infinite grace, grant that we may with united hearts strive to advance his kingdom and glory, may be mutual blessings to, may enjoy much comfort in each other, and perform the respective duties incumbent on us, as that, when our glorious Jesus shall make his second and illustrious appearance to judge both quick and dead, we may meet each other with joy and comfort, and give up our accounts with joy and not with grief.

"I am your sincere tho unworthy servant for Jesus' sake,

"HENRY MESSINGER.

"CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 2, 1719."

Mr. Messinger was ordained Dec. 5, 1719. In 1721 a second house for public worship was built, and was used as such by all the people in the town until Aug. 29, 1737, when the West Parish (afterwards Franklin) was organized. A new church was formed there, composed of members dismissed from the old church here, under the ministry of Rev. Elias Haven, who was ordained over them on the 8th day of November of the same year.

The immediate successor of Mr. Messinger says, "He continued in this First Parish greatly laboring in word and doctrine till it pleased the Sovereign Lord of life and death to put a period to his life and work nearly together. His death occurred on the 30th day of March, 1750, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and the thirty-second of his faithful ministry. He was a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and highly esteemed for his piety and virtue. He had the character of a plain, faithful, affectionate, and profitable preacher. And though he was of but a slender, feeble constitution, yet he was abundant in labors among the people of his charge, and spared no pains for promoting the interest of the Redeemer and the good of souls. It is no wonder, then, that when all the congregation saw he was dead they mourned for him as Israel did for Aaron."

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that there is no one now residing within the limits of the town who is a descendant, and bears the name at the same time, of

¹ Since this was written the writer has learned that an account of a revival in 1741, at which time many were added to the church in Wrentham, was prepared by Mr. Messinger and published in the book entitled the "Great Awakening," and also that he wrote a commentary on a part of the Old Testament.

either of the first five ministers settled, although Mr. Man left six sons and Mr. Messinger five, and Mr. Bean and his successors also left sons. The descendants of the first two must, nevertheless, be very numerous among us, notwithstanding the fact that large numbers of them have from time to time gone to dwell elsewhere.

The Rev. Mr. Messinger's daughters were sought in marriage by neighboring clergymen. Mary married the Rev. Elias Haven, of West Wrentham (now Franklin); Esther, the Rev. Amariah Frost, of Mendon, Mass.; Sarah, first, Dr. Cornelius Kollock, of Wrentham, and second, Rev. Benjamin Caryl, of Dover, Mass.; Elizabeth, the Rev. Joseph Bean, her father's successor in the ministry at Wrentham. His son, James, was the first minister of Ashford, Conn.

Those inhabitants of Dorchester living as they say convenient to come to the public worship of God in Wrentham, agreed to be taxed ratably for the payment of Mr. Messinger's salary so long as the town of Dorchester would exempt them from paying there. Their names were Samuel Man, Hannah George, Samuel Lane, Jeremiah Ruggles, Mary Shepard, John Martin, James Humphrey, Samuel Richardson, Mark Force, and Solomon Howes. In October of this year, having voted that the new meeting-house should stand on or near the spot occupied by the old one, the inhabitants determined that it should be "forty feet in length and thirty-eight in breadth, and of such height as may be most convenient and proper for two tiers of galleries one above the other."

Another institution indicating the progress of the settlement in another direction was established as appears by the following recited vote: "Agreed with Ensign Eliezer Ware to make a pair of stocks at the town's cost and charge." This useful reformer probably adorned the common in front of the new meeting-house, where its beneficent workings were visible to all the good people of the village, as often as the night-watch, whose duty it was to patrol the streets east and west, one-half mile from the meeting-house, made their seizures, and bore the trophies of their vigilance to this place of confinement, where the morning sun found them bound hand and foot.

We find that Benjamin Ware was living in Wrentham in 1721 as a practicing physician. He was the first physician who settled here, Dr. Stewart, as previously related, not finding sufficient encouragement in the earlier days of the plantation to remain.

At this time the inhabitants living in the westerly part of the town (now Franklin) desired some relief from ministerial charges because, as they say, they "live remote from the public worship and cannot at-

tend on the same without difficulties and hardships." It was accordingly determined that whatever they might now pay toward building the new meeting-house should, whenever they should be set off into a precinct, district, or parish by themselves, be returned to them for their use in the defraying the charge of building a meeting-house among them.

The provincial government having emitted bills of credit to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, this town took two hundred and seventy-two pounds and ten shillings, for which trustees were appointed to loan to the inhabitants at five per cent. interest. The entire tax for this year (1722) was two hundred and ninety-two pounds, seventeen shillings, and eightpence.

A committee appointed to seat people in the meeting-house were directed to reserve a pew for the minister and his family, and also one for the widow of the Rev. Mr. Man, and then to place the men on one side of the house and the women on the other. Schools were established in other parts of the town between the years 1723 and 1728, and in 1725, having opposed the setting off the westerly part of the town into a new precinct, the inhabitants (in 1727) prosecuted Bellingham for refusing to renew the boundmarks, and in 1728 took three hundred and fifty-one pounds and five shillings in bills of credit of the province.

In 1729 the number of inhabitants over sixteen years of age liable to road work was one hundred and ninety-three.

Bounties were occasionally paid for killing wild animals. Jonathan Nutting had one pound for killing a wild-cat.

The patriotism of the inhabitants was so much excited at this time that they, with preamble and good set phrase, ordered the selectmen to draw out of the treasury the sum of twenty-five pounds and forward the same to the Hon. John Quincy, Speaker of the House. The controversy between the officers of the crown and the people had been waged for many years with regard to fixed salaries. The king's government, fearing the effect of the payment of their salaries to the royal governors by the people, instructed each viceroy to demand of the provincial assemblies a fixed salary, believing that he would thus be less likely to incline to the popular interests against the crown. The demand made by Dudley in 1702, and resisted by the Assembly, was renewed by Shute in 1706, with like result, and being insisted on caused violent disputes, the people in the course of the quarrel repeatedly asserting the principle on which they finally appealed to arms against the mother-country. Glancing

at the fact of Shute's going to England in 1722 and preferring complaints against Massachusetts, of the House of Representatives choosing their Speaker in 1723 and placing him in the chair without presenting him to the Governor for confirmation, and in a variety of ways asserting its rights, especially in voting the allegations of Shute without foundation and ordering one hundred pounds sterling to be remitted to their agent in Europe to employ counsel, in which, however, the board of assistants refused to join, the preparing an address to the king, in which the Council refused to join, the ordering the Speaker to sign and send the paper to England, the preparing a separate address by the Council, which was forwarded to Shute, and the employment of Dummer and Cooke to appear for the province, we find that it was not until 1726 that a decision was made before the Lords in trade and the king in council upon the complaints preferred by Shute. The decision, as is well known, was adverse to Massachusetts, and resulted in adding two clauses to her charter, viz., one affirming the right of the Governor to negative the choice of Speaker, the other denying the House of Representatives the right of adjourning itself for any period longer than two days. And Governor Burnett, the successor of Shute, renewing in 1728 the demand that a fixed salary be paid him, saying this was the command of the king, the House refused, but granted him seventeen hundred pounds towards his support and the expenses of his journey. He refused it, but took three hundred pounds granted for his journey. Hence arose a violent quarrel, the Governor remonstrating and threatening, and the deputies persisting in their refusal. A statement of the controversy and its causes being made to the towns, great excitement ensued, Boston in a particular manner declaring its opposition to the commands of the king, in consequence of which the Governor adjourned the General Court to Salem, the House denouncing the step and requesting the Governor to summon them to Boston, which, being refused, the Court remained at Salem, supported by the towns. Here the House resolved to apply to the king, and Belcher and Wilkes were employed as its agents. Grants were made by the House to defray their expenses, but the Council rejected them, whereupon a sufficient sum was subscribed by the people of Boston and placed at the disposal of the House. The grant of twenty-five pounds made by Wrentham in 1729 was intended for this fund.

The bills of public credit continuing to depreciate, the town "proposed to take into consideration the present difficult circumstances of the Rev. Mr. Messenger, and make some further provision for the sup-

port of him and his family." "Wherefore it was voted that a contribution be taken up once a quarter upon the Lord's day for this purpose for one year next ensuing, and that the deacons take care to deliver the money so gathered to the Rev. Mr. Messenger." His salary was nominally one hundred pounds, but, as he was paid in the depreciated bills of credit of the province, the real sum received by him must have been much less.

The cost of the late war to the colonies, estimated at sixteen millions of dollars, of which only five millions was repaid by the British ministry, bore hardly upon the province. Besides, Massachusetts had contributed her share of the thirty thousand lives computed to have been sacrificed in the protracted contest. To defray her expenses she made such large emissions of paper money that gold and silver were not at all in circulation. It seems that a small party favored the calling in the paper money, "relying on the industry of the people to replace it with a circulating medium of greater stability."

"Another party favored a private bank, the bills not to be redeemed in specie, but landed security to be given." Another party were for a public bank, the faith of the government to be pledged to the value of the notes, and the profits accruing from the bank to be applied for its support. This party was successful, and fifty thousand pounds in bills of credit were issued, and afterwards one hundred thousand pounds. This currency was so much depreciated that at one time fifty thousand pounds were voted to defray town charges and six thousand seven hundred pounds for the minister's salary.

The town, in 1734, having refused to build a meeting-house for the westerly inhabitants, voted to supply them with preaching, and chose a committee to "clear the town of certain scandalous charges made by Bellingham in a petition to the General Court. It was also voted in 1735 that some people with their estates be annexed to Medway; and that a number of families formerly of the westerly end of Dorchester, but now intermixed with the westerly end of Stoughton, who were joined to this town in 1724, may be returned to the town of Stoughton." One reason assigned for this movement was "that the town of Wrentham is now under very mean, low, and poor circumstances, their town charges being very great; adding, the charge of the town to maintain the poor would amount, as we suppose, to more than all the polls and estates of families upon the said land would pay, and also many highways must be made through said tract."

The town continued to oppose the application of

the inhabitants of West Wrentham to be set off into a separate township, but, at the suggestion of the committee of the General Court, voted in 1737 that they might be set off as a distinct parish. Those who were dismissed from the church here formed a new church there in 1738, and Rev. Elias Haven was ordained their minister in November of the same year.

The warrants for town-meetings began in 1740 to summon the voters to meet at the public meeting-house in the East Precinct, and in 1742 the town discontinued the practice of warning town-meetings from house to house. In 1746 two parcels of land were laid out for training-grounds, one of which included all the common land about the meeting-house; and a grant was made to Eliphalet Whiting, of the use of the creek between the two ponds, with the privilege of erecting a dam, with the right of the town to resume it on certain conditions.

The church records say, "The Rev. Mr. Messinger gave up the ghost on the 30th day of March, 1750, and was buried on the Tuesday following; that the church and First Precinct unanimously invited the Rev. Mr. Joseph Bean to carry on the work of the ministry among them." Mr. Bean accepted, and was ordained Dec. 5, 1750.

Joseph Grant, Robert Ware, Obadiah Allen, Ebenezer Guild, Ephraim Knowlton, Samuel Ray, and John Hills, Jr., declaring themselves Anabaptists in 1752, were exempted from ministerial taxes.

A part of Stoughton was annexed to Wrentham, in 1753, and the next year the inhabitants of the West Precinct praying the General Court to organize them into a separate district, a committee was chosen to oppose the petition; and at the same time the town voted that "it was not in favor of the excise bill printed by the General Court."

Nothing extraordinary seems to have occurred in the affairs of the town from this date until the year 1765, when the voters placed themselves on record in regard to the Stamp Act, so called, in the following decided language:

"At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town, held by adjournment Nov. 1, 1765, it was unanimously voted that the following sentiments be recorded on the town book, that the children hereafter to be born may see the desire their ancestors had to hand down to them their rights and privileges as they received them from their ancestors, and that a copy thereof be sent to the Honorable, the House of Representatives in General Court assembled. Gentlemen, as a free and full enjoyment of the inherent rights and privileges of natural, free-born subjects of Great Britain, long since precisely known and ascertained by uninterrupted practice and usage from the first settling of this country down to this day is of the utmost value, and ought to be contended for as the best frame of gov-

ernment in the world, though with decency yet with the utmost firmness, having the strongest affection and loyalty to the King and the highest veneration for that august assembly the Parliament, and sincere regard for all our fellow-subjects in Great Britain, any attempt to deprive us of our rights and privileges as colonists must be very alarming, and as such we cannot forbear mentioning some of the proceedings of the late Ministry, and especially of the late Parliament, commonly called the Stamp Act, which we apprehend is unconstitutional and oppressive, as it wholly cancels the very conditions on which our ancestors settled this country and enlarged his Majesty's dominion in America, at their sole expense with vast treasure and blood,—that it totally deprives us of the happiest frame of civil government, expressed in our charter,—for by the charter of this Province the General Assembly has the power of making laws for its internal government and taxation,—and that no freeman shall be taxed, but by his own consent either in person or by proxy. And by this act a single judge of the Admiralty has power to try and determine our properties in controversies arising from internal concerns without a jury; which in our opinion is contrary to the very expressions of Magna Charta—that no free man shall be amerced but by the oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage, and by this act it is certain that it puts it in the power of Mr. Informer or Prosecutor to carry the subject more than a thousand miles distance for trial. Who, then, would not pay a fine rather than to be thus harassed, guilty or not? What can be worse? If his Majesty's subjects in America are not to be governed according to the known stated rules of the Constitution as those in Great Britain are, what then will be wanting to render us miserable and forlorn slaves? But supposing that these difficulties were imaginary only, yet we have reason to except against that act, as we apprehend considering the almost insupportable load of debt the Province is now under, and the scarcity of money. We have reason to think that the execution of that act for a short space would drain the country of its cash and strip multitudes of their property and reduce them to desolate beggary. What then would be the consequence resulting from so sudden and convulsive a change in the whole course of our business we tremble to consider. Gentlemen, as these are our sentiments of that act, we, the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town legally assembled for that purpose, claim a share to join with all the friends of liberty on so important a point; but when we consider the answer (this day read before the town) of the Honorable House to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session so minutely pointing out the inherent rights of the colonies and the spirit that runs through the whole form, it gives us the utmost satisfaction and strongest confidence under God to rely on the wisdom and integrity of the respectable body of the House, under whose paternal care and protection we have ever been a happy people. And we remain with the utmost assurance that no measures will be wanting by this Honorable House, in joining with all the other colonies in such remonstrances and petitions as are consistent with our loyalty to the King and relation to Great Britain, for the repeal of said act, which we hope by the blessing of God will have its desired effect."

This report was signed by Capt. John Goldsbury, Deacon Jabez Fisher, and Ensign Lemuel Kollock.

This act so odious to our patriotic sires, signed March 8, 1765, by a commission on account of the king's insanity, rendered invalid every written instrument which was not drawn upon stamped paper, to be purchased of the agents of the British government at

exorbitant prices, and punished every violation with severe penalties, suits for which were to be brought in any Admiralty or King's Marine Court throughout the colonies. The excitement extended throughout the province. The foregoing report was read to the town on the very day the act was to go into operation.

Boston had assumed an attitude of defiance; its people had determined that stamped paper should not be used; had hung Oliver, the distributor, in effigy upon the old liberty-tree, and made him swear that he had not and would not distribute the odious stamps; shouted liberty, property, and no stamps; demolished the stamp-office, and making a bonfire of its materials on Fort Hill, had consigned the images of Oliver, Bute, and Grenville to the flames, calling themselves Sons of Liberty, and rending the air with huzzas for Pitt and liberty, even going so far as to ransack the house of Hutchinson, the chief justice, spoiling his furniture and throwing his books and manuscripts into the street. At a meeting in Faneuil Hall these riotous proceedings were denounced, but Boston's resistance to the stamp act was sustained by numerous towns in the province, among which Wrentham's voice was heard in the emphatic yet temperate words of the manifesto above written.

Jabez Fisher, the representative to the General Court, was instructed the following year to vote against charging the province for any of the damages caused by the riotous proceedings above mentioned, and also against extravagant grants for superfluities; but to join in measures designed for the detection and punishment of the rioters. At the same time he was instructed to vote for a statue in honor of the *most patriotic* Pitt without any limitation annexed as to its cost.

But in November following a committee reported to the town that, "considering his Majesty's most gracious recommendation and the application of the sufferers, the vote passed in August last be reconsidered and the following instructions be given to our representative. 'To Mr. Jabez Fisher: Sir, we, your constituents, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in town-meeting assembled, considering the gracious desire of his Majesty that a veil be cast over the late times of tumult and disorder, and considering it as a point of prudence and true policy, instruct you that you give your vote to the purport of the bill which is prepared by the honorable House of Representatives at their last session entitled "An Act for granting compensation to the sufferers and of free and general pardon, indemnity and oblivion to the offenders in the late times," and that you use your influence accord-

ingly.' " This report being read twice before the town, after consideration and some debate, it was unanimously voted and accepted.

The town chose a delegate to a convention to be holden in Faneuil Hall on the 22d day of September, 1768, to consult and advise such measures as his Majesty's service and the peace and safety of his subjects in the province may require. In 1771, Jabez Fisher was chosen representative to attend a General Court to be held at Harvard College. The House was convened at Salem and Cambridge, to avoid the influence of the people of Boston upon that assembly. The quarrels with the Governor at every session of the court tended to make clearer and clearer the fact that the British government intended to coerce the colonies. The House protested against being adjourned from Boston, and learning that the government officers were receiving salaries from the crown, it passed a tax-bill, including those officers in the list of persons to be taxed, which the Governor rejected on the ground that he was expressly forbidden from giving his consent to such an act upon any pretense whatsoever, which so roused the ire of the members of the House that they declared they knew of no commissioners of his Majesty's customs, nor of any revenue his Majesty had a right to establish in North America. The Governor also rejected the grants made to the agents of the province in Europe. Vessels of war, twelve in number, arrived and anchored in the harbor, and Sam Adams declared "that America must under God work out finally her own salvation." The clergymen of Boston refused (with one exception) to read the Governor's proclamation for Thanksgiving, but "implored Almighty God for the restoration of lost liberties." In April, 1722, the Governor convened the Assembly at Boston, and here the quarrel was renewed. A resolve having been passed denouncing the payment of the salary to the Governor by Great Britain, he was informed by the secretary for the colonies that the king had made provision for the support of his servants in the Massachusetts Bay. A town-meeting was called (the court not being in session); John Hancock was moderator. The Governor was asked by this meeting "if stipends had been fixed to the offices of judges." He refused to answer. A message condemning the measure as contrary to the charter and the common law was sent to him, and requesting that the subject might be referred to the General Court. This request was also refused, and the General Court was not permitted to meet in December, the time to which it had been prorogued. The Governor in his reply denied the right of the town to debate such matters, upon which it

was voted that the inhabitants of Boston have ever had, and ought to have, the right to petition the king for the redress of such grievances as they feel, or for preventing of such as they have reason to apprehend, and to *communicate their sentiments to other towns*. And Samuel Adams then proposed that step which, it has been said, "included the whole Revolution, viz., a committee of correspondence to consist of twenty-one persons, to state the rights of the colonies, and of this province in particular, as men and Christians, and as subjects, and to *communicate* and publish the *same to the several towns*, and to the world, as the sense of this town, with the infringements or violations thereof that have been, or from time to time may be, made." This was the origin of the famous committee of correspondence, and it is in answer to their letter that the inhabitants of Wrentham, on the 11th day of January, 1773, returned the following spirited and patriotic reply:

"First. *Resolved*, That the British constitution is grounded on the eternal law of nature, a constitution whose foundation and centre is liberty, which sends liberty to every subject that is, or may happen to be, within any part of its ample circumference; that every part of the British dominions hath a right freely to enjoy all the benefits and privileges of this happy constitution, and that no power of legislation or government upon earth can justly abridge nor deprive any part of the British dominions of those liberties without doing violence to this happy constitution and its true principles; that every part of the British dominions in which acts of the British Parliament are exercised contrary to the true principles of the constitution have, and always ought to have, a right to petition and remonstrate, or to join in petitioning and remonstrating to the king, lords, and commons of Great Britain that all such acts of Parliament may speedily be removed, abrogated, and repealed. That the province of Massachusetts Bay have the right not only by nature and the laws of England, but by social compact, to enjoy all the rights, liberties, and immunities of natural and free-born subjects of Great Britain to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and that acts of the British Parliament imposing rates and duties on the inhabitants of this province while they are unrepresented in Parliament are violations of those rights, and ought to be contended for with firmness.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this town that the act of the British Parliament in assuming the power for the legislation of the colonies in all cases whatsoever, and in consequence of that act have carried into execution that assumed power, in laying duties on divers articles in the colonies for the express purpose of raising a revenue without their consent, either by themselves or their representative, whereby the right which every man has to his own property is wholly taken away and destroyed; and what is still more alarming is to see the amazing inroads which have been made, and still are making, on our charter rights and privileges by placing a Board of Commissioners among us under so large a commission, with a train of dependents to sap the foundation of our industry; our coasts surrounded with fleets; standing armies placed in free cities in time of peace without the consent of the inhabitants, whereby the streets of the metropolis of this province have been stained by the blood of its innocent inhabitants; the Governor of the province made independent of the grants of the General As-

sembly; large salaries affixed to the Lieutenant-Governor, the judges of the admiralty, etc.; the amazing stretch of the power of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, in a great measure depriving the people in the colonies of the right of trial by jury, and such like innovations, which are intolerable grievances, tending wholly to deprive us of our charter rights and privileges, pull down the constitution, and reduce us to a state of abject slavery."

Another resolve against fixed salaries for the judges of the courts of common law follows, and another showing the tendency of these measures thus denounced to produce absolute government. The last one acknowledges the care and vigilance of Boston, and assures them

"That, as this town hopes never to be wanting in their duty and loyalty to their King, so they are ever ready to do everything in their power in a constitutional way to assist in carrying into execution such measures as may be adopted to remove those difficulties we feel and to prevent those we have reason to fear.

"In the name of the Committee.

"DAVID MAN."

These resolves were unanimously adopted by the town. The following year a committee of correspondence was chosen, viz., Samuel Lethbridge, Jabez Fisher, Dr. Ebenezer Daggett, Mr. Lemuel Kollock, Capt. John Smith, Joseph Woodward, and David Man. A committee was also chosen to attend a convention of the county at the house of Mr. Woodward, innholder, in Dedham, "to deliberate and determine on such matters as the distressed circumstances of the province require," and on Sept. 30, 1774, the town voted that a provincial congress was necessary. It also voted to purchase two pieces of cannon.

Jabez Fisher was chosen delegate to a convention at Concord Oct. 2, 1774. Previous to this, viz., Sept. 15, 1774, Mr. Fisher had been chosen to represent the town in a General Court at Salem. But in the mean time Governor Gage, becoming alarmed at the tone of the resolves and votes passed in town-meetings and county conventions, issued his proclamation on the 28th day of September dispensing with the attendance of members and putting off the session until some more distant day.

The instructions given to Mr. Fisher, the delegate to the Provincial Congress at Concord, were drafted by Ebenezer Daggett and Lemuel Kollock. They allude to the fact that he is chosen at a time when the province is in consternation and confusion, briefly advert to the causes thereof, and instruct him to make the charter of the province the rule of his conduct, refusing to acknowledge any mutilations or alterations of the charter as valid; and that he should acknowledge those counselors who were elected by the General Court as the only constitutional council of this

province, and if the congress should consequently be dissolved, then to join with members from this and other towns in a General Provincial Congress.

Capt. Peres Cushing and Mr. Joseph Spear were appointed chief gunners of the two field-pieces, and directed to see that each piece is fixed and kept with a carriage and utensils fit for action as soon as may be. It was voted also to increase the town's stock of ammunition. The constables were ordered to pay all province taxes in their hands or to be collected by them to Henry Gardner, of Stow, instead of Harrison Gray, the royal treasurer, and it was voted that the town would indemnify them against any consequences of such payment. This was decidedly a revolutionary step. The attitude of the town was unmistakable. No wonder they got their guns ready for immediate use and laid in more powder and ball. If King George had prevailed in the war against the colonies, our patriotic predecessors might have been hung for treason. In September, 1776, these guns were at Boston.

In January, 1775, the town proceeded to create a military establishment, providing for the enlistment of minute-men, and proposed to send beef, pork, grain, and other provisions for the poor of Boston.

The committee of correspondence chosen March 4, 1776, were Samuel Fisher, Dr. Ebenezer Daggett, Deacon Theodore Man, Mr. Joseph Fairbanks, Mr. John Craig, Mr. Daniel Holbrook, Mr. Hezekiah Fisher, Mr. Joseph Hawes, Capt. Asa Fairbanks, Capt. Peres Cushing, and Mr. Joseph Whiting, Jr.

At the first alarm Wrentham was ready to send men to the battle-field. Her patriotism was not confined to words. Witness the muster-rolls which proclaim this fact:

"A Muster Roll of the Minute Company in the Colony service which marched from Wrentham in the alarm on the 19th of April last past under the command of Capt. Oliver Pond."

Oliver Pond, capt.	Joseph Adams, private.
Wigglesworth Messinger, 1st lieut.	John Blake, private.
Hezekiah Ware, 2d lieut.	William Wetherbee, private.
Noah Pratt, sergt.	James Blake, private.
Elias Bacon, sergt.	Isaac Clewley, private.
David Ray, sergt.	Benjamin Day, private.
Nathan Blake, sergt.	John Druce, private.
Nathan Hancock, corp.	Asa Day, private.
Beriah Brastow, corp.	Jonathan Everett, private.
Aquilla Robbins, corp.	Jonathan Felt, private.
David Everett, private.	Joseph Field, private.
Jeremiah Hartshorn, private.	Samuel Frost, private.
Theodore Kingsbury, private.	John Fisher, private.
Ebenezer Kollock, private.	Timothy Hancock, private.
George Mann, private.	Benjamin Rockwood, private.
Benjamin McLane, private.	Jacob Mann, private.
James Newhall, private.	Peter Robeshaw, private.
John Porter, private.	Joseph Raysey, private.
	Benjamin Ray, private.

Abijah Pond, private.
Oliver Rouse, Jr., private.
Hezekiah Hall, drummer.
Christopher Burlingame, fifer.

Deodat Tisdale, private.
Daniel Ware, private.
—— Ware, private.

"Alarm 19 April 1775. In council Feb. 23, 1776 read and allowed and ordered that a warrant be drawn on the Treasurer for £33. 3. 8. 1 in full of the within Roll.

"PEREZ MORTON, Sec'y."

Also a muster-roll of the company in the colony which marched from Wrentham on the alarm on the 19th of April 1775 under the command of Capt. Benjamin Hawes,¹ in Col.

John Smith's Regiment.

Benjamin Hawes, capt.
Timothy Guild, 2d lieut.
John Everett, sergt.
Abijah Blake, sergt.
Daniel Guild, sergt.
John Kingsbury, soldier.
Samuel Brastow, soldier.
Daniel Holbrook, soldier.
James Holbrook, Jr., soldier.
Jeremiah Cobb, soldier.
Elijah Farrington, corp.
Jason Blake, drum.
Daniel Cobb, fifer.
Stephen Blake, soldier.
Benjamin Pond, soldier.
Jacob Blake, soldier.
John Needham, soldier.
Oliver Ware, soldier.
Moses Craig, soldier.

William Green, soldier.
Jason Richardson, soldier.
Ephraim Knowlton, soldier.
David Man, soldier.
Jacob Daggett, soldier.
Oliver Harris, soldier.
Samuel Wood, soldier.
Ebenezer Field, soldier.
Henry Holbrook, soldier.
Jacob Holbrook, soldier.
Samuel Richardson, Jr.,
soldier.
David Holbrook, soldier.
Samuel Baker, soldier.
Turil Gilmore, soldier.
Nathan Kingsbury, soldier.
John Hawes, soldier.
Samuel Pettee, soldier.
Stephen Pettee, soldier.

"SUFFOLK ss.

"WRENTHAM December y^e 8th 1775.

"Capt. Benjamin Hawes came before me and made solemn oath to the truth of the above-written muster-roll according to his best skill, knowledge, and judgment. Sworn before me

EBENEZER FISHER,

"Just of Peace.

"A true copy compared and examined by

"EPHM STARKWEATHER	} Com'rs.
"EDWD RAWSON	
"JAS TURNER	

¹ Daniel Hawes, who was an early comer to Wrentham, had a son Benjamin, born March 14, 1695-96. He married Abigail Fisher, Dec. 9, 1724. One of their sons was Benjamin, who was born June 11, 1731, and was therefore about forty-four years of age when he commanded the company whose names are enrolled above. He was conspicuous in the controversy with the Rev. David Avery hereinafter related. Until within a few years a portion of the land originally laid out to the ancestor by the proprietors of lands in Wrentham was in the possession of his descendants.

Capt. Lemuel Kollock, who also commanded a company of minute-men in April, 1775, was a conspicuous and influential citizen, and his name often appears in connection with the patriotic measures discussed in the town-meetings. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse on the 14th day of July, 1795, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Capt. Samuel Cowell, the son of Joseph, was born in 1737. He commanded a company of minute-men at the time of the alarm in April, 1775, and probably at other times was commanding officer of men who were destined for the continental army, as was Capt. Samuel Fisher.

Capt. David Holbrook, of the northerly part of the town, had command of a company at the time of the alarm in April, 1775.

"In council Feby y^e 16th 1776 read and allowed and thereupon ordered that a warrant be drawn on the Treas^r for £29 4. 6. in full discharge of the within roll.

"PEREZ MORTON,
"D. Sec'y."

"Also a muster-roll of the company, in the colony service, which marched from Wrentham on the alarm on the 19th of April, 1775, under the command of Capt. Lemuel Kollock, in Col. John Smith's Regiment.

Lemuel Kollock, Capt.	Joseph Hewes, Jr., Privit.
Joseph Everett, 1 Left.	Benjamin Shepard, "
Swift Paysen, 2 do.	Joseph Cook, "
John Whiting, Sergt.	John Bates, "
William Puffer, "	Nicholas Barton, "
Jesse Everett, "	John Dale, "
Timothy Pond, "	Ralph Freeman, "
Joseph Ware, Privit.	Sam ^l Bolkom, "
Ebenezer Gilbert, "	Ephraim Hunt, "
Jeremiah Day, "	James Blake, "
Ichabod Turner, "	Jeremiah Pond, "
Daniel Mumm, "	Jonathan Shepard, "
Stephen Harding, "	Benjamin Guild, 2d, "
Aaron Hall, "	Ebenezer Fisher, Jr., "
Daniel Messinger, "	Joseph Hancock, "
L. W. Messinger, "	Elisha Turner, "
Isaac Richardson, "	David Ware, "
Isaac Fisher, "	Ebenezer Allen, "
Daniel Gould, "	Nathan Moss, "
Obediah Man, "	Jesse Ballou, "
Ebenezer Blake, "	

"Sworn to and examined & compared with the original, and £24 7. 11 allowed for pay in full."

There were also companies commanded by Capts. John Boyd, Asa Fairbanks, and Elijah Pond respectively, that marched from Wrentham on the 19th day of April, 1775, in the colony service. Capt. Thomas Bacon commanded a company that marched from Wrentham April 30, 1775. Capt. Samuel Cowell also had command of a company about the same time. It also appears from the military rolls at the State House, that a number of men of the company called the North Company, in the West Precinct, enlisted into the Continental army in 1778. Also a company under the command of Capt. Samuel Fisher, composed largely of Wrentham men, enlisted for three years or during the war.

Capt. Oliver Pond, of Wrentham, enlisted in the eight-months' service in the Continental army, in Col. Joseph Read's regiment, April 27, 1775. He was first captain in this, the Sixth, Massachusetts. Afterwards the regiment was called the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Upon the expiration of the time—eight months—he again enlisted for one year. He went with the army from the neighborhood of Boston to New York, and then to the "Jerseys," and participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton and other contests of the campaign.

In 1777, in consequence, it is understood, of some

acts or of some proposed acts of the Continental Congress in regard to the army and its officers which were displeasing to him, he resigned his office of captain and left the army.

But when Shay's rebellion broke out he took command of the military company which marched from Wrentham and vicinity to Springfield, where the rebels, refusing to lay down their arms, and having been fired upon, fell into confusion and soon dispersed. The roll of that company was almost the only paper of Capt. Pond's that escaped the fire, when the house in which he was residing was burned.

He was often honored by his fellow-townsmen by appointment to places of trust and responsibility. A soldier of the Revolution, who had known him well, summed up his opinion of the hero in these two lines of his epitaph,—

"None more wise, more fit for duty,
None more faithful to his trust."¹

Upon the 5th day of June, 1776, among other instructions given to their representatives in General Court, the inhabitants in open town-meeting adopted the following: "We, your constituents therefore think that to be subject or dependent on the crown of Great Britain would not only be impracticable but unsafe to the State. The inhabitants of this town therefore, in full town-meeting, unanimously instruct and direct you to give your vote that if the Honorable American Congress, in whom we place the highest confidence under God, should think it necessary for the safety of the united colonies to declare them independent on Great Britain, that we, your constituents, with *our lives and fortunes*, will *most cheerfully support* them in the measure."

We should look in vain in any history of the war of the Revolution for a more decided manifestation of spirit. It was, indeed, the spirit of the times. Every man who voted for these instructions was a traitor to his king; a rebel against the government to which he owed allegiance. But alarming as was the prospect, fearful as might be the consequences, our patriotic fathers did not hesitate to assume this attitude. We know not the history of the struggle until we examine the recorded acts and opinions of the little revolutionary towns whose spirit sustained the courage of Assemblies and Congresses. This vote, it will be observed, was passed *one month before Congress declared*

¹ Ephraim Pond, the ancestor of Capt. Oliver, was one of the members of the first church in 1692. He married Deborah Hawes in 1685. His son, Ephraim, born in 1686, had a son, Ephraim, who married, in 1736, Michal Man, the daughter of William Man, and a granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Man. Their second son, born July 29, 1737, was Oliver Pond.

independence of Great Britain. His majesty's name was omitted for the first time in the warrants in 1775, and the freeholders were summoned in the name of the government and people of the Massachusetts Bay for the first time May 6, 1776.

The town voted that the soldiers who enlisted for three years should receive forty shillings per month from the town; and in obedience to an act of the General Court the selectmen fixed a tariff for articles commonly sold.

In May, 1777, the instructions to Benjamin Guild, the representative, contain the following: "New scenes of horror and devastation present themselves, while the fleets and armies of the tyrant of Great Britain are on our coasts, and around our dwellings we are disturbed by internal enemies," and they direct him to give his vote for a constitution and frame of government. And a committee was chosen to inform the government against loyalists, and another to hire men to complete this town's quota. It was also voted that the families of those who have gone to the war be provided for.

In 1778, the town voted to accept the articles of confederation. A report of the committee to hire soldiers for the war stated that a *seventh* part of the male inhabitants were enlisted in the war as soldiers, and the sum of eighteen hundred pounds was voted to defray the expenses of raising the town's quota of the Continental army.

On the 20th of May of the same year the inhabitants gave their votes in favor of the first constitution and frame of popular government in Massachusetts. But the people of the colony rejected it. At the same time provision was again made for the families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had gone to the war.

In 1779, a committee against monopoly and forestalling was chosen, and ninety-two votes were cast for a constitutional convention,—none against it. The town, notwithstanding the straits to which it was reduced, did not forget the men who had gone to the battle-fields, as appears by the frequent votes passed in aid of their families. An instance occurred this year in a vote of twenty pounds to the heirs of John Druce "as a bounty for his enlisting into the Continental army." They also still resolved to maintain the war by hiring and paying men to enlist into the service, and exempted them from taxation.

In September, 1780, a committee was chosen to procure beef for the army, and in January of the following year the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds was granted to hire the men called for to serve in the Continental army for three years and to

pay for beef for the army. The General Court having required Wrentham to furnish a certain number of shirts, hose, and blankets, the selectmen inform the assessors that the sum of four hundred and sixteen pounds in silver is necessary for this purpose, and as there is no money in the treasury they are requested to assess the sum upon the inhabitants in silver money.

This was about the time when, notwithstanding successes at the South, the country seemed to be on the brink of ruin. Although aid seemed at hand upon the arrival of Rochambeau and De Grasse, and although some temporary relief had been obtained, yet no sufficient and reliable means of supplying the wants of the army had been provided. The enemy was in possession of a large part of the country; the Americans, whose campaigns were to be extensive, had scarcely an army and were wholly without money. Their bills of credit were worthless, not being a legal tender, or taken even for taxes. Borrowing of France, Spain, and Holland was attempted. Franklin obtained a gift of six millions of livres from Louis XVI., who also guaranteed a loan of ten millions made by Holland to the United States. This success, added to the labors of Robert Morris, the new treasurer, who brought not only zeal and great ability but his own private fortune to the rescue, brought confidence to the public, and economy took the place of waste.

Upon the conclusion of the war the town instructed the representative "to use his influence to persuade the General Court to call on Congress to redeem the outstanding bills of credit now in the hands of treasurers and individuals in this State; and that the delegates in Congress be directed to obtain without delay a liquidation of all Continental accounts, that this State may speedily know their due proportion of the public expense, so that a just average may be made through the United States as soon as may be of the public debt.

The town, in 1776, being threatened with a visitation of the smallpox, Josiah Blake's house was ordered to be used for a hospital. And the next year Dr. Daggett was authorized "to carry on inoculation of the small pox at that house on certain conditions."

The town at last agreed, in 1778, that the inhabitants of the West Precinct might be set off into a separate township, according to certain metes and bounds. The General Court passed an act in accordance with the desire of the petitioners, incorporating the inhabitants of the West Precinct into a township by the name of Franklin, with boundaries which differed but little if any from the bounds of

the precinct. This was on the 2d day of March, 1778.

Foxborough having been incorporated June 10, 1778, from parts of Wrentham, Walpole, Stoughton, and Sharon, a report was made of the amounts due to several persons within the limits of the new township, being the sums which they had paid towards building the meeting-house. The whole sum was £26 0s. 10d. 3qr.

In 1779 the salary voted the Rev. Mr. Bean was one thousand pounds. The year previous his salary was one hundred and thirty pounds. This shows how rapidly and alarmingly the currency had depreciated. To illustrate this, I will add that the assessors were directed in assessing the one thousand pounds for Mr. Bean to make a separate column of what each person's proportion would be in a tax of £66 13s. 4d., and that any person might pay his proportion of said sum as follows, viz.: Indian corn at three shillings per bushel, good ground malt at five shillings per bushel, rye at four shillings, clear salt pork at five pence per pound, good mutton at two pence two farthings per pound, tried tallow at sixpence per pound, good wool at one shilling four pence per pound, good flax at eight pence per pound, and other necessary articles as they were commonly sold before the year 1775. The inference is that the one thousand pounds in the currency of that day was equal to only £66 13s. 4d.¹

It was in the same year (1779) voted "that Mr. Bean use Doct. Watts' hymns as well as psalms in singing in public assembly in this town."

Having in May, 1780, voted against the new constitution, the inhabitants granted fifty thousand pounds to defray town charges, and, upon the 4th of September, cast their first votes for a Governor and other State officers. Fifty-seven votes were given, all for John Hancock. The representative was instructed to vote for the repeal of the excise act, "because it obliges every individual who consumes rum and other spirituous liquors to pay duties on the same; the most wealthy, who purchase large quantities, are not subject to pay any duties on the same, as the act now stands."

The voters expressed their disapprobation of the act of the Continental Congress called the Commutation Act (granting half-pay for life to all officers who should serve until the end of the war); they also disapproved of the Society of the Cincinnati.

For some years the subject of a new county had

been agitated, and Wrentham was quite urgent upon the matter, sending delegates to conventions holden to consider that subject, and instructing the representatives in General Court to endeavor to accomplish it. Boston was the shire town, and all county and court business must be done there at very great inconvenience. But the new county was not established by the General Court until 1793.

On the 2d day of August, 1784, the town voted to join with the church in giving Mr. Adoniram Judson a call to settle in the ministerial office as a colleague with the Rev. Joseph Bean. There were one hundred and five votes in his favor and eighty-four against him. Mr. Judson declined the call, and a committee was chosen for the purpose of hiring preaching. Mr. Bean died Dec. 12, 1784. The kind offers of several clergymen, who had tendered each a day's preaching for the late Mr. Bean's family, were accepted.

Mr. Bean's publications were a century sermon, preached Oct. 26, 1773, one hundred years after the town was incorporated, and printed by request in 1774; and a sermon preached before the congregation of the First Church and Parish of Wrentham "On a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer," A.D. 1775. Published in 1837.

Of Mr. Bean's ancestry but little is known. It seems that he was established in business in Cambridge, Mass., and was converted under the preaching of Whitefield and Tennent. He left his business and entered college and was graduated, at the age of thirty years, in 1748. He was ordained Dec. 5, 1750, and married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Mesinger, his predecessor in the ministry in Wrentham. The epitaph on his gravestone is as follows:

"Near half an age with every good man's praise
Among his flock ye shepherd passed his days;
The friend ye comfort of ye sick and poor,
Want never knocked unheeded at his door.
Oft when his duty call'd, disease & pain
Strove to confine him; but they strove in vain,
All mourn his death; his virtues long they tri'd;
They knew not how they lov'd him till he dy'd."

In October, 1785, the town voted to join the church in the call and settlement of the Rev. David Avery to the work of the ministry in this place by one hundred and fifty-one votes to one against it. A committee having been chosen "to fix his settlement," reported that two hundred pounds be given to Mr. Avery; and one hundred pounds per annum as his salary. This report was adopted by the town.²

¹ A committee reported that the payments made to Mr. Bean since the commencement of the war would not be equal to seventy pounds in silver.

² "The Rev. David Avery was born April 5, 1746, in Franklin, Connecticut. His father's name was John. He was converted by

Mr. Avery's reply to the invitation of the church and town was as follows :

"TO THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY OF THE TOWN OF WRENTHAM.—Brethren and Gentlemen, as you were pleased on the tenth of October last to unite in inviting me to settle in the Gospel Ministry I have taken your proposals into serious and mature consideration, and do now in the sincerity and cheerfulness of my heart declare my acceptance of your call. And I do also engage without reserve in the strength of Christ carefully and faithfully to exercise my office amongst you for your spiritual advantage and highest interest as long as

the preaching of Whitefield, fitted for college at D. Wheelock's school, Connecticut, entered Yale College, and was graduated in 1769. He engaged in teaching Indian schools. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. E. Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, preached on Long Island, and in 1771 was ordained as missionary to the Oneida Indians. Leaving this field he returned to New England and was installed at Gageboro' (now Windsor), Vt., March 25, 1773, and dismissed April 14, 1777, to go as chaplain in the army. On his return he was settled at Bennington, Vt., May 3, 1780, and dismissed June 17, 1783, and settled at Wrentham May 25, 1786, and dismissed April 21, 1794. He preached afterwards to a congregation at North Wrentham, where a church was organized in 1795, until some time in 1797, when he removed to Mansfield, Conn. He engaged in missionary labor under the direction of the Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society, going into New York and Maine. He afterwards, from 1798 to 1801, preached in Chaplin, Conn., having gathered a new church and society there, called the Union Church. In 1817 he visited his daughter, Mrs. Hewett, in Shepardstown, Va. He received a cordial and unanimous call to settle in Middletown, in the vicinity of Shepardstown, but was taken ill and died there, and was buried on the week of his intended installation, the clergy of the invited council officiating as bearers. His voice was so clear and sonorous and his articulation so distinct that it was a common saying in the army that every soldier in a brigade could hear all that he said. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Gageboro' Mr. Avery's parishioners assembled in arms, formed themselves into a company, elected him for their captain, and marched for Cambridge on the 22d of April. Mr. Avery preached at Northampton the next day from Neh. iv. 14. They arrived at Cambridge Saturday 29th, and were honorably received and congratulated by the troops assembled. Mr. Avery preached on Sunday afternoon to the troops from a temporary stage erected in the college area, from Neh. iv. 14, and on Monday he began a regular course of morning and evening prayer with the regiment to which he belonged. On Tuesday he commenced visiting and praying with the sick and wounded regulars in the hospitals. May 11th, fast-day, he preached on Cambridge common; May 29th he volunteered with an expedition to Noddles' Island, where there was a brisk skirmish, standing guard two hours. July 20th, having preached to the troops again, it being a fast-day ordered by the Continental Congress, he on the 27th read to the troops the declaration of war against Gen. Gage. His people (of Gageboro') consented that he might engage in the next campaign, the neighboring ministers agreeing to supply his pulpit two-thirds of the time while he was absent. Mr. Avery often acted as physician and assistant surgeon. He was at the taking of Burgoyne, the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and in the battle of Princeton. When settled at Bennington, at the request of the Governor and Council he took the field with Gen. Allen, and was in the battle of Bennington and assisted in dressing the wounds of the soldiers."—*Hist. Mend. Ass.*

divine wisdom shall see fit to continue me with you. And may God Almighty grant that we may be mutual comforts and blessings to each other that we may rejoice together in each other at the appearing of Jesus Christ, to whom be glory in the churches throughout all ages world without end. Amen.

"DAVID AVERY."

Three years afterwards his salary was increased to one hundred and thirty pounds, so well and smoothly had pastor and people moved together. So auspicious a settlement would seem to augur well for church and people. The vote was nearly unanimous, it seemed to be hearty. Yet the dawn was soon overcast and a violent ministerial quarrel commenced, destined to end only with the disruption of the pastoral and ministerial relation.

In 1791 the warrant for town-meeting, among other things, contained an article "to see if the inhabitants . . . are satisfied with the Rev. David Avery as a Gospel Minister," and "provided the major part of the town are satisfied with the Rev. David Avery, to see if the town will consent that any persons that are dissatisfied may go to any other society to do duty and receive privilege," and "to see if it be the mind of the town to recommend the Rev. David Avery to call a church meeting, agreeable to the request of Deacon David Holbrook and others presented to him Oct. 15, 1790." Although no action was taken at this meeting, yet the fact that such an one was called was equivalent to a declaration that war had begun. It is true that in the scanty memorials of that controversy we find no record of its severity or bitterness in hostile speeches and partisan manifestoes preserved, yet tradition says it was marked by unusual asperity, that not only the community, but families were divided into Averians and Anti-Averians. A few years since people were living whose memory went back to that time, who, in their young days, had had their ears stunned with the din of the conflict, and whose eyes saw the veteran combatants go to the field with as much zeal as the Crusaders of former days went against the Infidel. Meeting after meeting was held, council upon council convened, war-worn veterans were appointed to guard the door of the church to keep out the minister whom they had so unanimously called. The division was so wide and so deadly that reconciliation became impracticable. In the progress of the controversy Mr. Avery and his adherents withdrew, or were forced from the meeting-house, and the pulpit was supplied by a committee. Eventually, as a result of this unfortunate division, the church at North Wrentham was organized, largely from those who had adhered to Mr. Avery.

A committee, chosen by the town, to treat with

Mr. Avery, to see on what conditions he will agree to dissolve his pastoral connection with this society, reported his answer as follows: "As things appear to me, I do not think it consistent with my duty I owe to God and this people to treat with this committee on the subject of dissolving my pastoral relation." It was then resolved, after long debate, that Mr. Avery come into this meeting, and give his reasons why he could not treat with the committee on the subject of dissolving his pastoral relation with this people. This meeting was adjourned to eight o'clock the next morning, and a committee chosen to invite Mr. Avery to attend, and then the meeting was adjourned until one o'clock, at which time Mr. Avery attended, and read before the town his reasons why he could not treat with said committee. The moderator then, in behalf of the town, requested the reverend gentleman to lay his reasons on the table, or a copy of them; but he said he should not. It was then voted by the town that he be requested to lay said reasons on the table, that they might be considered by paragraphs, but in the interim the reverend gentleman withdrew. It was then determined "that a committee of ten be chosen, five from each side of the question, to consider the difficulties the town labors under respecting their pastor, and that they act discretionary and report to the town at the adjournment." This committee were Elias Bacon, Lemuel Kollock, John Hall, Abijah Fisher, David Fisher, Thomas George, James Smith, Amos Walton, Daniel Messinger, and Ebenezer Blake, Jr., and, after conference, reported that they could not agree.

In the warrant for the April town-meeting was an article "to see if it be the mind of the town to employ the Rev. David Avery any longer as a public teacher of piety and religion and morality, or after due consideration of the ill consequences which may be expected from our remaining in our present unhappy situation, whether it is not best for the cause of religion and the happiness of this society to employ a public teacher whose sentiments and performances may better correspond with the ideas of this society in so important a station;" also, "if circumstances require a separation, to determine on what conditions it shall be made, and which party shall improve the meeting-house.

Upon the 4th of February, 1793, the town, upon a vote by yeas and nays, "resolved by seventy-four to one not to employ Mr. Avery as a gospel minister in this place any longer." Lemuel Kollock, Esq., Oliver Pond, Esq., and Dr. Jenks Norton were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Avery of this vote. On the 11th of the same month it was resolved that a confer-

ence be held "on the subject of our difficulties with the Rev. Mr. Avery and his adherents, and the propriety of his removal from the ministerial office in this place, and that several neighboring divines be requested to attend and assist us in said conference, and that we request Mr. Avery and his adherents to join with us in this conference and in the choice of divines for that purpose; and that, after sufficient inquiry may be made into the nature and grounds of our difficulties, and each party have expressed their ideas upon the subject, the divines be desired to give their opinion on the case and to advise the parties to such measures as may tend to dispel the difficulties and reinstate peace and harmony; and if Mr. Avery don't think fit to join in such conference that he and his adherents be requested to join in calling an Ecclesiastical Council to hear and judge and give their advice upon all the difficulties which shall be stated to them by the aggrieved bretheren of the church and congregation previous to the choice of the council." A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Avery and inform him of these votes and request his answer. Mr. Avery's answer was as follows:

"To those of the inhabitants of the town of Wrentham who have assumed to act as a town-meeting and to pass votes relative to me, David Avery, minister of the Congregational Church and people in said town.

"GENTLEMEN: I have this day received from you two proposals viz: First, that I with my adherents hold a conference with you on the subject of your difficulties with me and the propriety of my removal from the ministerial office in this place. Secondly, and if I don't think fit to join in said conference that I and my adherents be requested to join in calling an Ecclesiastical Council to hear and Judge and to give advice upon all the difficulties which shall be stated to them by the aggrieved bretheren of the church and congregation previous to the choice of the Council. To these proposals I beg leave to answer so far as they respect my voice, that I see not that I can comply with them as I deem your meeting illegal and you not to be in a proper capacity as the town of Wrentham for making these proposals.

"DAVID AVERY."

The above answer being read and duly considered, it was voted that a committee of five men be chosen to join with the aggrieved brethren of the church "to state all the difficulties we labor under respecting the Rev. David Avery, our pastor, and to lay it before the council." This committee consisted of Lemuel Kollock, Esq., Capt. Benjamin Shepard, Nathan Blake, Oliver Pond, Esq., Jeremiah Day, Dr. Jenks Norton, and Maj. Samuel Cowell.

Previous to these votes and acts of the town the church had been deeply stirred by the controversy. In the year 1792 there had been a trial of the pastor before the church upon charges of heresy and imprudence, of which he was acquitted by a small majority.

We have now but scant means of ascertaining what were the peculiar tenets of Mr. Avery that were deemed so heretical. But the statement of the Rev. Elisha Fisk, who succeeded him in the ministry at Wrentham, may be received as no doubt a true and careful one. He says, "Some errors in the doctrines of my immediate predecessor and his treatment of those who differed from him were said to be the exciting cause of the difficulties which had existed. One of the subjects on which he strongly and frequently insisted was that the atonement consisted in the obedience of Christ, and that his sufferings and death made no part of it only as they were matters of obedience. This was contrary to what was believed to be the teaching of the Scriptures on a fundamental point, to the articles of faith and to the preaching of the former ministry. In some other minor points he was thought to be incorrect. Instead of being conciliating towards those who were dissatisfied it was said that he was overbearing, and made the impression that there was a ruling mind in the church, and that what he wished must be done. For this all the church and people were not prepared."

Speaking of Mr. Avery himself, Mr. Fisk says, "He was a man of commanding personal appearance, of a handsome address, of a loud and well modulated voice. Apart from his band and black coat, he might have been taken for a general instead of a chaplain in the army, as he actually had been."

At the request of a minority of the church a meeting was called in August of the same year for the purpose of conference on present difficulties, and, if necessary, to appoint a mutual council. A discussion arose as to what was to be submitted to the council. The Anti-Averians wished to lay before them all the difficulties in which they found themselves, and to ask the advice of the council thereon involving the question of dismissing Mr. Avery. But the influence of the pastor was strong enough to restrict that action to the precise grounds of complaint which had been alleged in his recent trial by the church. Thus limited, the council simply revised the doings of the church, reversing its judgment in some particulars, and sustaining it in others, and advised Mr. Avery carefully to review his sentiments, and to avoid in his public discourses all expressions which may tend to destroy solemnity and excite levity, and in all his conversation to express himself with prudence and moderation, and the church were advised to exercise candor and tenderness towards their pastor.

Some twelve months before this Mr. Avery had been requested by thirteen members of the church to call a meeting thereof to take the opinion of the

church upon certain questions involving the points deemed by these members heretical. To this request he replied "that, if the whole church should request him to call a church meeting, he would not do it unless he thought it best." In 1793, at a church meeting, the aggrieved brethren requested Mr. Avery and his adherents to join them in the choice of an ecclesiastical council "who should consider all our matters of grievance respecting Mr. Avery's doctrine and conduct, and the expediency of dissolving his pastoral relation." Whereupon Mr. Avery invited the majority to repair to his house, and there it was voted not to join with the minority in the choice of an ecclesiastical council. Then a letter was addressed to him, as follows: "Rev. Sir,—Forasmuch as division and disunion are become very prevalent in this place by reason of your sentiments and conduct, which we have publicly complained of and which we apprehend have been principally condemned by the late mutual council; and forasmuch as there appears not the least prospect of harmony being restored to this divided church and town without your removal, we therefore most earnestly request you to ask a dismission from your pastoral relation to us." This was dated Feb. 8, 1793, and was signed by twenty-two members of the church. The aggrieved brethren then joined with a committee of the town in a letter-missive to several churches, desiring them to meet in council to consider the subject of recognizing them as the First Church in Wrentham.

In accordance with this request the churches above mentioned sent delegates to a council which convened on the 26th day of March, 1793, and invited Mr. Avery and his adherents to join with a view to restore the peace and union of this town, and particularly to consider the subject of a petition to the General Court for an act of incorporation.

Mr. Avery refused this invitation. Then the council determined among other things that about one-half of the acting male members appeared to be conscientiously aggrieved with the pastor's deviation from principles and discipline, that Mr. Avery's adherents have petitioned the General Court for an act of incorporation; that the step which the aggrieved brethren have taken in calling a council, appears to have been the only one left them to obtain redress; that they have honored themselves by seeking in a patient and persevering manner redress of their grievances according to the usual practice of Congregational Churches; and after some reflections and suggestions arising from their unhappy condition recognize them as the original Congregational Church in Wrentham, together with such as should join them. At a church

meeting May 23, 1793, the minority took into consideration the result of the late council, and after stating also the fact that Mr. Avery's adherents had petitioned to be incorporated as the original Congregational Church in Wrentham, declare that this was probably done by the advice of Mr. Avery, who thereby had left the rest of the church and the town to take care of themselves or to worship with a minister whom they had long considered a grievance; that they had been recognized by the council as the original church, and finding that the petitioners have notified the town according to the order of the court and thereby fully manifested their intention to be a separate society, therefore voted that the pastoral relation between this church and the Rev. David Avery is dissolved. After voting to adhere to the church covenant of 1699, they also passed a vote to request the town to join them in obtaining and settling a minister. It may be remarked here, that the town had in April, 1793, remonstrated against the incorporation of a new society.

In June Mr. Avery appointed a meeting of all the members that formerly belonged to the church to meet at the meeting-house. The recognized church met at the house of Abijah Fisher, and chose a committee to inform Mr. Avery "that if he or his adherents have any business with us or any proposals to make to us they may know where to treat with us." The committee reported to Mr. Avery at the meeting-house, who said in reply to their message that he knew but one church in this town.

On June 25, 1793, Mr. Avery had a council at his house, who sent a message to the recognized church that they were ready to receive any proposals. That body replied that their recognition shall be no obstacle to the general peace and union of the congregation, and upon Mr. Avery's being removed from every pretence of a pastoral relation to the church in this town, they would joyfully consent to a firm union. After one or two more messages all communication ceased. In July the church voted that since the deacons, treasurer, and a number of the members had gone off with Mr. Avery having all the church lands and other property, that a committee be chosen to settle with their late treasurer, and request him to deliver up the property in his hands for the use of said church, and to demand of Mr. Avery peaceable possession of the church lands and to forbid any person to improve said lands and prosecute them if necessary. Deacons Thomas Man and Jacob Pond were invited to join the original recognized church. In December, Mr. Avery was invited to join them in calling a mutual council to give their opinion and

advice upon all matters of difficulty and the propriety of his dismission from his ministerial office under all circumstances. Twenty-four members joined in this invitation. Mr. Avery replied that he did not know them in their assumed capacity; that it was too weighty a matter to act upon without the sanction of the church, and would be incompatible with the rules of Congregational Churches and the eighteenth chapter of Matthew. He was asked to put his answer in writing, but he refused. Some other attempts were made but proved fruitless; and as it was improbable that Mr. Avery would ever consent to submit the question to a mutual council according to their request, it was resolved by the old church to summon a council for that purpose. The town was notified and requested to join, and did join.

Mr. Avery and his adherents were also notified and requested to join. In the mean time while the above correspondence was taking place between the members of the recognized church and Mr. Avery, the town was also acting on the same subject. A correspondence ensued between the town and Mr. Avery by committees, but it ended in a flat refusal of Mr. Avery to recognize the town-meetings as legal. The town, therefore, after exhausting all other means, requested him to ask a dismission. This he refused, and the town proceeded to declare his ministerial relation to it dissolved by seventy-seven votes against twenty-seven. This was on May 20, A.D. 1793. It was also made a matter of complaint that Mr. Avery and his adherents had inaugurated a movement for a new incorporation; and the town declared that if it took place it would be of itself a dissolution of the relation between it and Mr. Avery, and voted in June to hire a gospel minister to supply the pulpit here agreeable to the request of the original Congregational Church in this town. At the town-meeting in June a letter from Mr. Avery was read, referring to the town's vote of dismissal and declaring it illegal, and tendering his services to the town as its minister, requesting that he might not be obstructed in the free and unembarrassed use of his office in this place. In reply the town declare that "the tender of his services has but little claim to attention, but that they wish not to disturb him in the free exercise of his ministrations to those who wish to improve him, provided the town is not interrupted thereby; that the town propose soon to have a preacher of the gospel, and remonstrated against his using the meeting-house and pulpit any longer as a minister, and caution him against obstructing the town in the free and unembarrassed use thereof for the public worship of God in future." A committee was chosen and instructed

to keep the meeting-house shut on the Sabbath in future "unless the committee chosen to procure preaching should desire it; provided that Mr. Avery might have it for his council; further, if he and his adherents will engage to let us have it in peace when we shall want it at all other times it may be open for their improvement." In January, 1794, the town voted as has been stated to join the original Congregational Church in calling an ecclesiastical council.

This council assembled at the house of Col. Benjamin Hawes on the 25th day of March, 1794, and after a vain attempt to persuade Avery to join it, proceeded to the meeting-house and conducted their proceedings in public.

The report of the council, which was unanimous, sustains the disaffected brethren and town except in voting Mr. Avery's dismissal without the advice of a council. By their advice both the recognized church and town voted again that Mr. Avery be dismissed from his pastoral and ministerial relations. The brethren notified him of this vote, he in reply censured their proceedings and still claimed to be their minister. In May of the same year the brethren of the recognized church proceeded to organize. Deacons Man and Pond were invited to return, but as they did not, the church made choice of deacons *pro tempore*. Mr. Avery's adherents generally were also invited. A committee was appointed to reckon with Thomas Man, church treasurer, that the church might know what was in his hands, and forbid him from paying any of the church money to Mr. Avery; also a committee was chosen to demand of Mr. Avery the church records.

On the 30th day of July the Averians invited the brethren of the recognized church to join in requesting Mr. Avery to join with the church in calling a mutual council to consider, first, how the parties should be reunited; second, the dismissal of the pastor in his especial relation to them, the Averians; and if this be deemed expedient that the council should prescribe the way in which his dismissal ought to be effected. To this the recognized brethren on the 11th day of August reply, first, that the matters embraced in the communication are important, and that they wish to treat them with all respect which their unhappy situation. . . . requires; that reunion with the Averians is their earnest wish (excepting Mr. Avery himself). . . . that they consider Mr. Avery legally dismissed and therefore cannot comply with the second request of his adherents. This drew out an able rejoinder from the Averians, concluding with a proposal to join in requesting Mr. Avery to unite with the church in calling a mutual council to consider first

whether he is or is not the minister; second, if he be the minister, is it expedient that he should be dismissed from his special relation to us (the adherents), and if expedient how it shall be effected; third, how shall the parties be reunited?

The brethren of the recognized church replied and declined the proposal. This was on the 20th of September. On the 2d of October Mr. Avery, on behalf of himself and his adherents, made a communication, stating that they should make no further proposals at present.

In 1795, Deacons Man and Pond refusing to give any account of church property in their hands, and having attempted to seize the tankards and other vessels made use of at communion seasons, the church voted that unless they should appear at the next church meeting, and give the church satisfaction, they ought to be dismissed. John Hall, Philip Blake, and Amos Walton were chosen deacons, and in March Deacons Man and Pond were dismissed. The new officers were instructed to demand the church records of Mr. Avery, and a committee was chosen to confer with Mr. Avery's adherents, with a view to accomplish a reconciliation.

On the 20th of October a council, held at Mr. Avery's house, resolved that reunion was very desirable, and therefore advised Mr. Avery to ask a dismissal, and the church (that portion of it which adhered to him) to grant it. This was accordingly done in presence of the council, and communicated to the brethren of the recognized church, who acknowledge the receipt, and state that they are heartily desirous of reunion as soon as a church meeting could be regularly appointed for that purpose; this was signed by eight members. The council being, as they say, discouraged by this reply, proceeded to the business before them. After deciding various questions of church discipline, they recommended the adherents of Mr. Avery to serve the moderator of the recognized church with an attested copy of the result of this council, and also to hold themselves, for four weeks afterwards, in readiness to reunite with them upon gospel principles, but if they should refuse a reunion, then it was the opinion of the council that the churches ought to allow them to be a church of Christ in regular standing, and that they, the council, would consider them a sister church, and treat them in all respects according to the rules of Christian fellowship and holy order. Upon the 23d of November the recognized church informed those who lately adhered to Mr. Avery that they desired reunion, and waited to hear them speak their wishes on the subject, and in December a conference was voted.

The committee of conference met, Mr. Emmons being with them by request. The Averians presented two papers containing proposals. The first proposed that the recognition should be renounced and the votes dismissing the deacons canceled. This the recognized church agreed to, with the amendment that when they dismissed the deacons they thought it justifiable, and had seen no reason to alter their opinion, but for reasons mentioned would cheerfully rescind that vote, and do hereby rescind it. This amendment was rejected by the Averians. The second paper contained a renunciation on the part of the Averians of superiority to the other brethren, and all pretensions to separation, although they had heretofore claimed to be the church of Christ in Wrentham. The third paper proposed amnesty and oblivion. The brethren of the recognized church responded to these proposals after some statements, first, that they would overlook error of judgment, and suppress unchristian and unfriendly reflections upon conduct; secondly, would require the same of the Averians; thirdly, that members of each communion should be mutually admitted to the other; fourthly, that this reciprocity should also be extended to the deacons of either body; fifthly, and also to the church records of each party, that they may be admonished in time to come not to fall out by the way; sixthly, each party shall consider these united factions as the same church as before the separation, mutually renouncing all claim to superiority; seventhly, this reunion to be publicly ratified in church meeting on some future day mutually agreed upon as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, to seek the divine favor and direction in their choice and settlement of a gospel minister.

The brethren of the recognized church on the 9th day of December voted not to accept the proposals of the Averians without the amendments which they had appended, but if the Averians would not accept the amendments then they were requested to consider the proposals of the recognized brethren. On the same day the Averians proposed reunion on the ground of an abandonment of the recognition and a mutual rescission of all votes passed since (excepting only that vote passed by the Averians themselves dismissing Mr. Avery), and retaining the covenant and the officers of the church before the separation. To this the other party say "we have received a paper . . . containing new proposals, to which we cannot . . . reply until you have given a definitive answer to our last communication."

To this the Averians reply that they are ready to accept any amendments to their first proposition that

would be proper, but cannot accede to such as had been offered.

The other party replies that it cannot consent to this (*i.e.*, to withdraw its amendments), and proposes a committee of conference. The last communication was as follows:

"To the brethren of the recognized church:

"We see no advantage arising from going over the ground again. We will wait thirty minutes longer to receive of you a definite answer to our last proposals. Your neglecting to comply with our request in the proposals for a definitive answer we shall consider as a rejection of said proposals.

"Dec. 9, 1795, 40 minutes after 5 in the evening."

After this the church meeting was dissolved. On the 14th of December Deacon Man was dismissed from his office as treasurer. Afterwards, in August, 1796, it was voted to hear and confer upon any proposals that one, any, or all of the church lately adhering to the Rev. David Avery have to make respecting a reunion with the church. June, 1797, the deacons were instructed to supply the pulpit if the town's committee do not, and a committee was chosen to help the deacons settle their accounts relative to lawsuits. It appears by an account of the deacons presented to the church in 1797 that a suit was commenced by Thomas Man against Aaron Hawes. It was tried in 1795. "The trial took up a great deal of time. Mr. Avery was the mover and prosecutor in the action which was brought to try the validity of the vote dismissing Deacon Man, as if that was valid the vote dissolving his pastoral relation was also valid, and the town having concurred his salary was gone from the time of the dismission. So that Mr. Avery was on trial. The judges were of opinion that Mr. Avery's principles of church government were arbitrary and erroneous; that the vote for dissolving his pastoral relation was regular and valid; that the vote of the church given by a majority dismissing the plaintiff from the office of deacon was regular and effectual, and that he could not maintain the action."

In July, 1798, the church (recognized) voted unanimously to desire the Rev. Elisha Fisk "to preach in this place longer than the time for which he is now engaged," and in November he received a call to settle in the ministry at Wrentham. This call was renewed on the 6th day of March, 1799, unanimously, and on the 25th day of April, 1799, he gave an affirmative answer, as follows:

"To the Original Congregational Church of Christ in Wrentham:

"Having received from you brethren an invitation to take the pastoral care and charge of you as a church and to settle with you in the work of the gospel ministry, I do by this declare my acceptance of it.

"ELISHA FISK."

The town had, in November of the year 1798, concurred with the church in the settlement of Mr. Fisk, on condition that he be supported by the Congregational society then projected. This society was incorporated in February, 1799. A number of the inhabitants of Wrentham petitioned the General Court to incorporate them into a religious society by the name of the Congregational Society in Wrentham. They set forth that they have raised by subscription three thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars as a fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the support of a Congregational minister, and pray to be incorporated for the purpose of holding and managing said fund. The General Court passed an act in response to this petition, and made the society capable of receiving and holding grants or devises of lands or tenements, bequests, donations, etc. By this act of incorporation, and the proceedings of the society under its provisions in connection with the church, the relations between minister and town which had so long subsisted were terminated.

Mr. Fisk thus entered upon a pastorate which reached to more than fifty years. At the date of his ordination, June, 1799, the church is said to have been reduced to ten members. Such was the force and bitterness of the Averian controversy. In his semi-centennial discourse he says he was the forty-ninth candidate, only one other of the forty-nine having received a call. He has been thus described (it is said by Dr. R. S. Storrs) with reference to that period, "Of observing mind, careful and conciliating in his conversation and manners, interesting and popular in his pulpit performance, he succeeded, as few other men would, in uniting and holding together very discordant materials, not only at the commencement of his ministry but through the vicissitudes of more than fifty years. He gained and kept the enviable reputation of 'peace-maker.'"¹

The foregoing account of the Averian controversy was taken by the writer, so far as the action of the church is concerned, from the church records more

than twenty years ago; and it has been repeated here at length, precisely as it was on the occasion for which it was originally prepared, because it probably exists nowhere else but in the writer's possession, the church records having since that time been lost. At the time referred to these records were in good condition, including even one small volume in the handwriting of Rev. Samuel Man.²

The Congregational Church in Foxborough, in Franklin (once West Wrentham), and in the north parish of Wrentham, now Norfolk, have been formed by those who were formerly members of the original church here organized in 1692. Since the incorporation of the society for the support of the minister no tax has been assessed for that purpose. At the time of Mr. Fisk's settlement the house of worship had neither bell, clock, nor organ. A bell and clock, however, were added probably some time before 1806, as we find the parish assuming at that date the expense of taking care of them. An organ was purchased by ladies of the town by the manufacture and sale of straw and chip bonnets. This instrument was formally dedicated, the Rev. Mr. Fisk preaching from the text, "Praise him with stringed instruments." In his sermon Mr. Fisk defended the use of musical instruments in public worship. That modest organ has been succeeded by others, until, by the munificence, chiefly of one of our citizens, the fine and large one now used was placed in its present position.

After the final settlement of the religious and society disturbances, which were so happily extinguished in the fortunate choice of Mr. Fisk, the people here were peaceable and prosperous.

The population of the town was by the census of 1800 two thousand and sixty-one (2061), and was chiefly agricultural.

But in 1812 the General Court incorporated Nathan Comstock and others by the name of "The Wrentham Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and wool at Wrentham, in the county of Norfolk. In 1813 the Franklin Manufacturing Company was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woolen cloth and yarn in the town of Franklin, upon the same stream; and in 1814 the Walomopogge Manufacturing Company, "for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woolen cloth and yarn in the town of Wrentham." The former company's mill was commonly called the Bush Factory, the last named the

¹ "Mr. Fisk was a descendant of William, brother of John Fisk, minister of Chelmsford, where he died Jan. 14, 1676. William arrived in 1687, admitted freeman in 1642, member of the church of Salem July 2, 1641, removed to Wenham, where he was town clerk, and representative from 1647 to 1650, and died in 1654. His widow married a Rix of Salem. His grandson, Daniel, removed from Wenham to Upton in 1748, and died about 1761. He had eight children,—Samuel, one of the sons, removed to Shelburne, and was ancestor of Rev. Pliny Fisk. Daniel, the oldest son, born about 1723, married Zelpah Tyler, and had five children. Of them, Robert, born Feb. 24, 1746, married Mary Hall, and had four children. The oldest was Elisha Fisk."—*Hist. Mendon Association*.

² There is a tradition that Mr. Man's house was destroyed by fire in 1699, which may account for the absence of the *earliest* volume.

Eagle Factory, while the lowest on the stream was called the City Mills. These mills were all erected upon Mill Brook, so called, the last named near the outlet of the Great Pond, where Crossman & Whiting had the first corn-mill, as related in earlier pages, and the second one on the site of Adams' corn-mill at Jack's pasture. This southwesterly branch of Charles River afforded nearly all the water-power within our present limits. After the introduction of the power-loom in the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, a rush seems to have been made into the business of manufacturing, and a very large number of companies were chartered in Massachusetts to carry on this special branch of industry. The Stony Brook Manufacturing Company was also incorporated in 1814, and is to be added to the list of our manufactories. The business which these companies were organized to carry on was conducted by various owners, agents, and lessees, and with various success. At first they were employed in the manufacture of cloth, and the noise of the looms could be heard proclaiming the power of the stream if not the profit of the manufacturers.

Eli Richardson, Esq., Allen Tillinghast, Esq., and Maj. Thomas S. Mann are remembered as energetic and intelligent manufacturers, who for many years were engaged in business on this old Mill Brook. It is apprehended that none of the numerous mill-owners became wealthy in the prosecution of their calling.

The factory which was first built on or near the site of the present one in South Wrentham or Shepardsville, so called, is supposed to have been the first mill in the vicinity in which water-power was applied to the spinning of cotton or wool. And by some this mill is supposed to have been one of the earliest in the country in which such application was made, it being said to have been the third. It seems that as early as 1795 Mrs. Susannah Shepard was manufacturing goods at that mill. In confirmation of this statement reference is made to an original agreement between herself and Stephen Olney, of Providence, R. I., dated Nov. 13, 1795, as follows, viz.:

"Agreed with Mrs. Susannah Shepard, of Wrentham to make her a chaise by the first of March next for £55 she finding the harness, the Wheels, Leather for top and Lining—remainder to be paid in Goods at Wholesale cash price of her manufacture.

"Signed Providence Nov. 13, 1795.

"STEPHEN OLNEY.

"Received of Mrs. Shepard on Account of a
 chaise 5½ yds thick set, @ 4 8
 23 yds Satin bever 4/8..... £1 4 8
 2 yds Velvet, @ 1/8 0 1 8
 1 yd and on Nail of Carpeting, @ 3s 0 3 4½
 13 yds Carpeting 1 18 7½
 2 handkerchiefs 0 7 0

£4 18 2"

Manufacture of Straw Goods.—Some years ago the late Judge Staples, of Rhode Island, read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, in Providence, a paper upon the rise and progress of the straw-braid business embracing many facts. He said the straw business began very early in Tuscany and in some of the States of Italy. Bonnets and hats of this material were imported ready-made into England. Subsequently they were made an article of export to the American colonies, and were kept for sale in Providence. In the latter part of the last century Mrs. Naomi Whipple, wife of Col. John Whipple, who kept a store at the foot of Constitution Hill, North Main Street, was celebrated for the taste she displayed in trimming hats and bonnets. The braiding of straw in this country was begun in 1798 by Mrs. Betsey Baker, daughter of Joel Metcalf, then with Mrs. Whipple (now, at the date of the paper, of Dedham, Mass.). From her several acquired a knowledge of the process of braiding. Another account informs us that Mrs. Whipple kept a small millinery shop in her husband's store, and that her bonnets came through New York from Europe. She and Hannah (probably Betsey) Metcalf unbraided a piece of the braid and thus learned how it was constructed. Procuring some straw they successfully imitated the braid, and soon after made and sent a box of her own bonnets to her New York importer. In the summer of 1799 several Providence girls came to a boarding-school in Massachusetts wearing their home-made bonnets, which created no little excitement. One of these, Sally Richmond, came to Wrentham Academy (if this means Day's Academy it is a mistake as to time, that institution not having been commenced until some years afterwards; it may be that Mr. Williams' academy at West Wrentham was the one intended). She taught the ladies where she boarded. And in this way straw-braiding was introduced into this State through Wrentham. The first bonnets were made of oat straw flattened, and contained from sixteen to eighteen yards. So popular were these bonnets that no lady was thought to be in style without one, and the demand for them gave a vigorous impulse to the trade, and the sale extended throughout the country. This demand added much to the business of small trading stores by exchange of their goods for straw-braid. The braid thus collected was converted into bonnets, and this led to special manufactories of straw goods.

Messrs. Fisher, Day & Co. entered into this business about the year 1804 and continued until 1816. In the neighboring town of Franklin the Messrs. Thayer carried on the business from about 1810 to

1816, and subsequently Maj. Davis Thayer continued in the business many years, and it is still carried on in the factory of Davis Thayer, Jr., on or near the old site, with greatly enlarged facilities and success. This latter account of the rise and progress of the straw-braid industry may be found in substance in "Dr. Blake's History."

The principal manufacturer of straw-bonnets in Wrentham was Amariah Hall,¹ familiarly known as "Bonnet Hall." He began business about 1802 at the house known as the White house, that being the name of its former occupant. This house stood on the site now occupied by our almshouse. One room in this house was appropriated to this purpose, so small was the business then. There were braiders in almost every family. Mr. Hall continued in the business for some years at this place. Afterwards, about 1812 or a little later, Mr. Hall built the house now owned by Daniel Brown and used as a boarding-house for the employés of Messrs. Brown & Cowell. This was built for a hotel by Mr. Hall and occupied by him as such. An addition to the main building was used by him for the manufacture of straw goods which he continued to carry on. A few years after this Mr. Hall failed in business and returned to Raynham, which was his native place. Mr. James Ware took this building and kept a store therein, dealing also in straw goods. He had also, in company with Asa Day,

dealt in straw goods at their store, afterwards known as the "Green Store," on the Norfolk and Bristol turnpike, in Wrentham. Others engaged at later dates in this business, notably Robert Blake, Esq., who acquired a handsome competency for those days and retired. He was one of the unfortunate passengers of the ill-fated steamer "Lexington," which was destroyed by fire on Long Island Sound in 1840, and was among the lost. Howard Mann, Esq., also made straw goods in Wrentham, occupying, after his business became large, the same buildings that Mr. Hall, his predecessor, had done. The business done by Mr. Mann and by the copartners, Mann, Swift & Co., was probably larger than had been done by any one individual or firm before in this place in the same line of business. It is not recollected that any of the manufacturers of straw goods had previously organized factories or shops with machinery used and shop-hands regularly employed. The old custom of trading straw-braid at the stores in exchange for goods was abandoned. People who worked in it in a moderate way either sold their braid to the manufacturers or made it up into hats or bonnets and then sold them in their new shape. We have now no means of knowing the number or value of the goods made at the time when Fisher, Day & Co. and Amariah Hall were in the business. They probably made a few thousand hats and bonnets annually. After Mann, Swift & Co. left the business there was a manufactory of straw goods in the westerly part of the town, at Sheldonville, of which Alonzo Follett was the proprietor and manager. This was actively continued until the buildings were destroyed by fire. Mr. B. H. Guild, also, and F. N. Sheldon & Co. subsequently, at different times engaged in the manufacture of straw goods at Sheldonville. After a long interval the business was again revived in the central village by Messrs. John C. and Lyman A. George, and afterwards was carried on for some years by William E. George, under whose energetic administration, supplemented by the increased use of machinery and other facilities, a much greater amount was done than ever before. Mr. George was succeeded by Messrs. Brown & Cowell, who began their work in the factory buildings which had been erected by Mr. George. They had hardly commenced when the buildings were destroyed by fire. Mr. Brown erected another building near the site of the former one a few years since, and by the introduction of the sewing-machine large quantities of goods are manufactured by this firm in the shop which, before its use in making this kind of goods, were made by people at their own firesides in this town and vicinity.

It should have been stated that the Messrs. Ide

¹The facts stated in this note are furnished by J. W. D. Hall, of Taunton, Mass. Amariah Hall was sixth in descent from George Hall, one of the first settlers in Taunton, Mass. He was born in Raynham, and after giving up business in Wrentham returned thither. He was exceedingly fond of music, and composed several of the old tunes which are remembered and sung to this day. This was seventy or eighty years ago. They are named as follows: "Morning Glory," "Summer," "Canaan," "Falmouth," "Massachusetts," Raynham, "Restoration," "All Saints, New," "Crucifixion," "Solitude," "Contemplation," "China," "Civil Amusement," "Harmony," "Devotion," "Hosanna," "Zion," and others. When he visited Raynham, during his residence at Wrentham, "the choir would get together and sing his tunes in honor of the composer, and old vocalists say that many of his old-fashioned tunes of real harmony were much appreciated."

Another composer and teacher also lived in Wrentham, Samuel Billings. He resided in the house formerly occupied by Deacon Elijah, and Deacon Smith Pond, in Pondville, where, as my informant, Mrs. J. M. Pond (widow of Deacon Smith), says "he wrote his beautiful music," he would compose a tune, perhaps an anthem, and perhaps finish it late at night and then awaken his wife, get her to dress at midnight and sing it over with him. He taught singing schools five evenings in a week for three months at a time. The late Gen. Preston Pond, a well-known teacher and singer, said he found no music so sweet as Billings'. His musical talents were highly appreciated, and for a long time he was a very popular teacher. Deacon Handel Pond, also a native of Wrentham, where he spent most of his years, was a noted teacher and composer.

succeeded Messrs. Mann, Swift & Co., continuing the business for a few years. A straw-manufactory was for a short time in operation in that part of Wrentham which is now Norfolk, under the management of Mr. Allen and afterwards of Mr. Perry.

The value of the goods denominated straw goods now made (1884) in this town is estimated at \$250,000 for the year. From the census report of 1880 we learn that the number of establishments in the straw business in Massachusetts was 33, having a capital of \$2,361,960. The average number of hands employed was, of males above sixteen years, 2531; of females above fifteen years, 5185; children and youth, 93. The total amount paid in wages in the year was \$1,968,232; value of materials, \$4,117,162; value of products, \$6,898,628.

Jewelry.—Another industry having small beginnings in this town has grown to be the controlling business. This is the manufacture of those kinds of goods that come under the general name of jewelry. Beginning early in the century in the neighboring town of Attleborough, it was certainly to be expected that it would spread into adjoining territory. In that part of Wrentham now known as Plainville, but at the early date above mentioned called Slackville, in honor of people named Slack who lived there, an old stone mill is remembered which was sometimes called Slack's mill. It was a small mill, but to the passer on the highway it was a conspicuous object, because it was almost the only object, save here and there a dwelling-house, to be seen between the wharf, so called, in Wrentham and the old Hatch Tavern in Attleborough. This mill, it is said, had a checkered history, and its owners a fluctuating if not a money-making business. It seems that, whatever in its earlier days may have been the business to which it was devoted, it was used for a grain-mill by the Slacks prior to its being occupied by George W. Shepardson, who seems to have been the first to introduce the manufacture of jewelry into Wrentham. He was at work there prior to the year 1843. His line of goods was chiefly buttons for vests and pantaloons, although we have placed him for convenience in the list of jewelers. He is said to have employed some fifteen to twenty hands, making some eight or ten thousand dollars' worth of goods per annum. He was there about two years. He was succeeded by H. M. Richards, Esq., of Attleborough, in March, 1843, who engaged in the business of making fine gilt jewelry, amounting to about twenty thousand dollars per year, as nearly as can now be ascertained. He employed from twenty-five to thirty hands. Mr. Richards occupied the mill for about a year, when Mr. Shepard-

son again resumed it. But he did not occupy it long, and eventually removed to Providence, R. I. It is not known that any other person engaged in the business at Plainville, either while Messrs. Shepardson and Richards were there, or subsequently, until Joseph T. Bacon, Esq., purchased the property and demolished the old mill and built the large shop now (with important additions) occupied by Lincoln, Bacon & Co. The firm of Bacon, Hodges & Mason followed next after Messrs. Shepardson and Richards, in 1844. They continued together in the business for three or four years, when Mason retired. Then Messrs. Bacon & Hodges were the partners until 1850. At that date Mr. Hodges left, and Josiah Draper and John Tift united with Joseph T. Bacon in the firm-name of Draper, Tift & Bacon, and conducted the business under this style until Mr. Tift died, in 1851, when another change took place, and Frank S. Draper, son of Josiah, and Frank L. Tift, son of John, and Joseph T. Bacon and James D. Lincoln formed a copartnership under the style of Draper, Tift & Co., which continued until July, 1860, when Frank S. Draper retired, and the firm took the name of Lincoln, Tift & Bacon. In 1863 or 1864 the manufacturing business at Plainville was carried on in the name of J. T. Bacon & Co., and the wholesale business in New York in the name of Lincoln, Tift & Co., the same gentlemen constituting both firms. In July, 1882, Messrs. Harland G. Bacon, son of the senior member, and Daniel O. Schofield, of New York City, became copartners, the style of the firm being Lincoln, Bacon & Co., both in New York and in Wrentham.

Another large factory building was erected some years since by Mr. J. T. Bacon and his partners, which is occupied by the Plainville Stock Company and by Messrs. Wade, Davis & Co., and others. A large number of hands are employed by the companies engaged in the manufacture of jewelry and goods in that line,—the ten or fifteen hands of Mr. Shepardson in 1843 having increased to hundreds, and in place of his eight or ten thousand dollars' worth of goods, the amount now manufactured in that village alone, by the opinion of a competent judge, cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars' worth annually.

In 1880 the number of establishments in Massachusetts was one hundred and five; the amount of capital, \$1,936,800; number of males employed above sixteen years, 2485; number of females above fifteen years, 743; children and youth, 37; total amount paid in wages during the year, \$1,464,993; materials, \$1,681,034; products, \$4,265,525.

Instead of a few scattering buildings that might

have been seen some years ago at Plainville, there are now at least two hundred, some ten having been erected in the last year (1883).

A fine, large school-house has recently been built and finished, so as to serve not only for the schools in that village, but with a hall convenient for public meetings and other purposes. The Grand Army of the Republic have also a commodious building for the purposes of their organization.

The spacious workshops can employ five hundred hands. The number actually employed varies as the business varies, "ranging probably from three hundred and seventy-five (375) in dull times to five hundred when business is good." Very marked progress has been made in this village in recent years, and the indications point to future prosperity.

It may be remarked here that before 1860 the manufacture of jewelry was commenced by Messrs. J. H. Sturdy & Co. at Sheldonville, and afterwards by the same firm at Wrentham village, where it was continued some few years, employing a large number of hands and doing a large business.

Quite recently the firm of Cowell & Hall have established the business again in this village.

About sixty years ago Col. Rhodes Sheldon came from Cumberland, R. I., to the westerly part of Wrentham and commenced the business of building boats and transporting them to Boston for sale. This business he carried on for many years, and was succeeded in it by his sons George and Orrin, the last named of whom still carries it on at the old place. In Col. Sheldon's time the usual amount done may have been about four thousand or five thousand dollars' worth per year. In the year 1845, or about that time, it went up to ten thousand dollars, and last year (1883) it was about seven thousand dollars. This industry has been steadily continued until the present time. Under the administration of the elder Sheldon quite an impulse was given to that part of the town, manifested in an increased number of dwellings, in the erection of one church edifice, and in various other ways. Other parties have at different times engaged to some extent in boat-building, but they have long since abandoned it.

The business of manufacturing boots was carried on here at various times, a considerable amount being done in that line, giving employment to a good number of men. The firms of Pond, Cook & Co. and Aldrich, Cook & Proctor were conspicuous in this line of business. It has now ceased altogether for some years, not being able to make headway against the sharp competition which other towns put forth.

While the jewelry business and the straw business

are larger than all others here, yet we must not forget the manufacturers of fine wool shoddies, extracts, and yarns, and other manufacturers who are doing something each in his own line to employ himself and give employment to others. In the first-named business, it being estimated by one conversant with the subject that the amount of its annual products is about sixty thousand dollars, it would not be, perhaps, unsafe to say that the others make the amount up to one hundred thousand dollars.

The manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, of straw goods, of jewelry, and of other things by water-power or by steam-power began long after the occurrence of the facts narrated in the early portion of this history. The usual mechanical arts have, of course, been prosecuted always, and in former days a considerable amount of business was done in the line of carriage building.

In an old house not now inhabited, but yet standing near the station of the New York and New England Railroad Company at West Wrentham, known formerly as the Heaton place, Nathaniel Heaton many years ago set up a printing-press. Occasionally an old book has been seen purporting to have been printed there by him. His brother Benjamin, who graduated at Brown University in 1790, published a spelling-book and a preceptor which are supposed to have been printed by Nathaniel. Silas Metcalf, Esq., one of our oldest citizens, who has always lived in the westerly part of the town, well remembers the fact that printing was done in the Heaton house, and that he used to go there when a boy for books. Nathaniel removed (at what date is not now known) to Smithfield, R. I., and thus terminated the printing business in Wrentham.

Prior to 1815 all mail-matter for Wrentham Centre and also for Franklin was brought from the Druce tavern, so called, upon the turnpike,—Norfolk and Bristol. About that year a post-office was established in the village of Wrentham, and David Fisher, Esq., the landlord of the "Roebuck" tavern, was appointed postmaster.

It has not been ascertained that there was any mail-carrier employed by the government to supply Wrentham and Franklin from this solitary post-office on the turnpike. People went to that distant tavern for their mail-matter. Capt. Charles W. Farrington, now one of our oldest citizens, was often sent there when a boy for letters and newspapers, as he informed the writer. And he further says that the good people who came this way from the neighborhood of the office would bring along such letters and newspapers as belonged here, and on Sundays Maj.

Druce, the postmaster, would do likewise when he came over to attend meeting.

War of 1812.—The part which Wrentham took in the so-called French and Indian war has been related, and also more at length the patriotism the people displayed and the hardships they bore during the long conflict of the colonies with the mother-country. In the later war of 1812 we fail to find that many of the inhabitants engaged. It is known that some went to the forts in the harbor and to other places perhaps considered most exposed. These were probably drafted or ordered out for short terms of service. As all the muster-rolls of the officers and men who served in the second war with Great Britain are at Washington, it cannot be shown what service was performed unless with great labor and expense.

But one eminent man we know went from this town as a surgeon and served throughout the war as such,—Dr. James Mann.¹ He was born in Wrentham, and was the son of David Mann, who was a son of Pelatiah, who was a son of the Rev. Samuel Mann. He was born in 1758, graduated at Harvard University in 1776, and received the degree of M.D. at his *Alma Mater*, and also at Brown University and at Yale College. He was a practicing physician in his native town at the breaking out of the war. He enlisted as a surgeon in the army of the United States, and, it is understood, was on the Niagara frontier in 1814, and in the performance of his duty as a surgeon at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and continued in the service for many years after the end of the war. He died in 1832.

The Civil War.—In regard to this conflict we are not left so much in the dark. Evidence of its having existed and traces of its effects encounter us on every side. Moreover, no contest on this side of the Atlantic ever was honored with so many histories, or ever had such full and careful records. Indeed, it is a matter of some difficulty to know what to select out of the great mass for a history like this. It would be impossible for the writer to describe the spirit which was aroused by the first attack of the seceders upon a national fort. The story has often been told.

¹ In Drake's "Dictionary of American Biography" it is stated that Dr. Mann was three years a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and in 1812 was hospital surgeon of the United States army and head of the medical staff on the Northern frontier. In 1818 he was post surgeon; in 1821, assistant surgeon. He obtained the Boylston prize medal for the year 1806 for a dissertation on dysentery, and subsequently received another prize for a medical dissertation. He also, in 1816, published "Medical Sketches of the Campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, with Observations on Military Hospitals and Flying Hospitals Attached to a Moving Army."

What was true of other towns in Massachusetts was undoubtedly true of Wrentham. It is not the place here to give a history of the several regiments and companies in which our townsmen served; that has been done elsewhere. But it falls within the plan of this sketch to relate the action of the town regarding the war of 1861. Sumter was fired upon on the 13th of April, 1861. Soon afterwards, viz., on May 6, 1861, a town-meeting was held at the old vestry of the centre meeting-house (so called), which was very fully attended. At this meeting, after warm and patriotic utterances, a preamble and resolutions were passed. The first resolution was as follows, viz.:

"Resolved, By the legal voters of the town of Wrentham, in town-meeting assembled, that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same hereby is granted for the support, encouragement, and relief of those of our fellow-townsmen who have gone and of those who may hereafter go into the service of the United States as soldiers, and of their families.

"Second. That the money thus appropriated be expended by the selectmen, to be assisted by a committee of three, if necessary, of whom the treasurer shall be one.

"Third. That each volunteer shall receive from the town while in active service an amount sufficient, with the government pay, to make his monthly pay twenty-five dollars; and the further sum of one dollar a week be paid to the wife and for each child under fifteen years of age, and one dollar a day for each day spent in drilling previous to being mustered into the United States service.

"Fourth. To provide suitable uniforms, and all necessary equipments and clothing not provided by the government, to each citizen of Wrentham who shall enlist in the military service.

"Fifth. That the treasurer be authorized to borrow on the credit of the town such sums of money as shall be ordered by the selectmen, not exceeding ten thousand dollars."

After this meeting the citizens held a number of impromptu meetings in different parts of the town, which were enlivened by music and patriotic songs, and by occasional speeches. Volunteers began to come forward, and soon a company was under drill upon the common. This company was joined with others, and organized as the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, and soon were away in the vicinity of Washington. Some Wrentham men had previously enlisted in the three months' regiments. In March, 1862, the military committee made a report. And in July, 1862, the town voted that the selectmen be authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer who should enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town; also that the treasurer be authorized to borrow money to pay said bounties; and the clergymen, selectmen, and all good citizens are earnestly solicited to encourage and stimulate, by public meetings and otherwise, the prompt enlistment of the requisite number of

volunteers from the town, that our fellow-citizens already in the service may be cheered and sustained by accession of numbers and strength, the Rebellion crushed, and peace and prosperity soon smile upon our common country. Aug. 28, 1862, the selectmen having paid the sum of one hundred dollars to each volunteer in addition to the bounty voted by the town in July, the town at this meeting ratified that proceeding, and voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer who shall enlist for nine months, and be credited to the quota of the town on or before the second day of September next. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money. On December 8th the vote restricting the time for enlistment was reconsidered, and the doings of the selectmen and treasurer were approved.

In 1863 there were no votes passed by the people in town-meeting in relation to the war.

At the March meeting in 1864 the town voted that payment of State aid should be continued. In April it was voted to raise by direct taxation eight thousand dollars for recruiting purposes, and to refund to citizens money which they had contributed for the encouragement of recruiting.

In August the bounty to each volunteer for three years' service who should thereafter enlist and be credited to the quota of the town was one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

In January, 1865, the same bounty was voted, and it was also voted to pay the recruiting officers of the town two dollars a day and ten cents a mile for travel while they have been, or shall be, engaged in procuring volunteers for the town.

August 14th the town voted to reimburse to the citizens "such sums as they have paid for the purpose of filling the quotas of the town during the past year."

Wrentham furnished three hundred and thirty-six¹ men for this war, which "was a surplus," as appears by a report of the adjutant-general, "of seventeen over and above all demands." Ten were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money, exclusive of State aid, expended by the town on account of the war was \$31,531.23.

In 1870 Wrentham again lost a part of its territory and a large number of its inhabitants. A new town was incorporated by the name of Norfolk, taking from Wrentham seven thousand one hundred acres, eight hundred and fifty people, and one hundred and forty

voters, and property valued at three hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars. This was done with the assent of the old town.

By a colonial census made in 1776 the population of Wrentham was 2879. In 1790, after the setting off of Franklin and also of a part of the town of Foxborough, the population was 1767.

By the census of 1800 it was.....	2061
" " " 1810 "	2478
" " " 1820 "	2801
" " " 1830 "	2698
" " " 1840 "	2915
" " " 1850 "	3037
" State census of 1855 "	3242
" " " 1860 "	3406
" " " 1865 "	3072
" " " 1870 "	2292
" " " 1875 "	2395
" " " 1880 "	2481

In 1790 the number of houses was two hundred and forty-three; the number of families was two hundred and seventy-eight; the number of free white males sixteen years of age and upwards was four hundred and seventy-one; the number of free white females, nine hundred and seven; number of free white males under sixteen years, three hundred and eighty-seven; the number of all other persons was two.

In 1800 Wrentham was the third town in the county in population, being exceeded by Roxbury and Dorchester only; and in 1810 and in 1820 it held the same relative rank.

In 1832 a bank was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and in 1836 this was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Philo Sanford, Robert Blake, John Tift, Calvin Fisher, Jr., Daniel A. Cook, and Otis Cary have been its presidents. Calvin Fisher, Jr., and Francis N. Plimpton have been its only cashiers.

The fourth meeting-house erected near the spot occupied by its predecessors was dedicated in September, 1834. The old church building at West Wrentham gave way some time afterwards to a convenient house for religious purposes erected by the Baptist denomination at Sheldonville. A house for religious services was built by the Universalist society upon the site of the old Baptist meeting-house at West Wrentham. There is a chapel for the use of the Congregational society connected with the main building. This commodious and useful building was the gift of Braman Hawes, Esq., a native of Wrentham, and is denominated "The Hawes Chapel." The Roman Catholics have also a chapel for their religious uses, and there is also a chapel at Plainville under the charge, it is understood, of Independents. The Episcopalians a few years since established a church and erected a fine church building here.

Some years since the town erected a large and con-

¹ This appears to be erroneous. The list of names appended foots up two hundred and thirty-six that were in Massachusetts regiments.

venient building in Wrentham Village, for the accommodation of the high school and a grammar and a primary school. It was also provided with a spacious and convenient hall for the transaction of its public business; and the town bade adieu to the vestry of the meeting-house in which, and in its predecessors, it had held its town-meetings for more than one hundred and fifty years. School-houses have also been built at Sheldonville, Plainville, and at West Wrentham within recent periods, and the accommodations are ample throughout the town for the children and youth who go to them for instruction. The first school-house of the fathers, which was to be "sixteen foot," with allowance for a chimney, and was also to be for a "watch house," would be regarded as a myth did not the sober record fully attest it.

Twice since the incorporation of the town the events above related have been commemorated,—once in 1773 by the century sermon, so called, of the Rev. Mr. Bean, and again in 1873 by the historical address of the late Judge Wilkinson. The sermon was delivered Oct. 26, 1773, and "printed at the earnest request of the hearers for the preservation of ancient things to future posterity."

This was not on the Sabbath day, and, it may be presumed, was honored by a large attendance.

In the second case, notwithstanding the day was very stormy, a large audience gathered in the meeting-house which succeeded that one in which Mr. Bean preached his commemorative discourse one hundred years before. The interesting event had induced a good number of people from other towns and places to brave the violence of the storm. One of these, Professor George P. Fisher, of Yale College, a native of Wrentham, participated in the exercises. The address was delivered from short notes and was not published.

The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Elisha Fisk was celebrated on the 12th day of June, 1849. In the sermon preached by Mr. Fisk on that occasion he reviewed the events of his ministry of fifty years, incidentally speaking of events in the history of the town. The sermon was published, together with an appendix prepared by Mr. Fisk's colleague, the Rev. Horace James, giving an account of the celebration. One passage is quoted: "The day of jubilee arrived. The weather was delightful. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. A multitude of the sons of Wrentham, and many connected with them by marriage or other agreeable associations, were gathered in their childhood's home to do honor to him who from their earliest recollection had ministered at the altar of God."

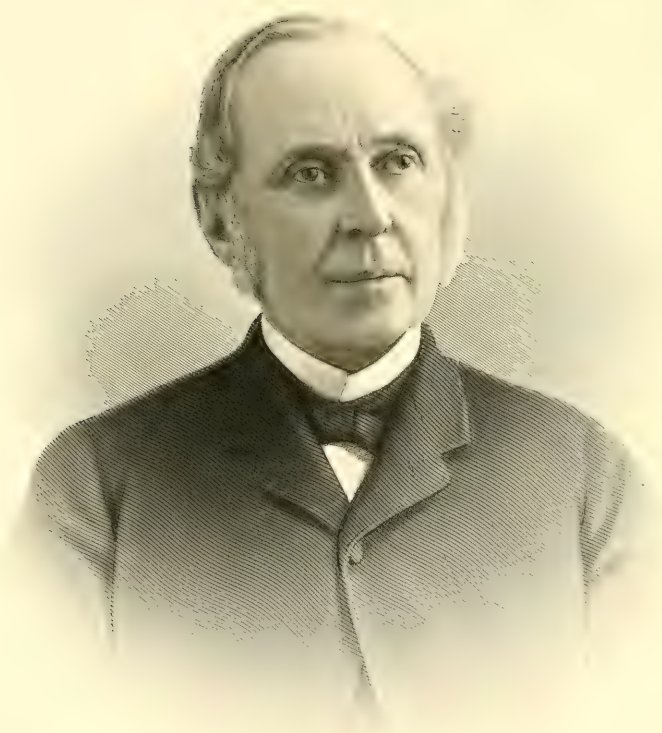
Conclusion.—In concluding the "Annals of Wrentham," the writer would say he has followed the course adopted by him in the preparation of some historical sketches, published in a newspaper in 1873, namely, he has let the records, from which the early history is mainly derived, tell their own story, with only such change of form as to make them narrative, and such comments as seemed needed for explanation. Judge Wilkinson, in his address, pursued a similar course, taking his facts chiefly from the same sources, so far as he proceeded, but covering much less ground than the present narrative embraces. His manuscript (which I have kindly been permitted to inspect) is unfinished, consisting of notes and memoranda which he probably intended at some time to put into form. The Rev. Dr. Blake, in his historical address at Franklin, June 12, 1878, also has given from the same sources so much of the ancient history of Wrentham as was needed to introduce the history of Franklin, whose centennial was celebrated on that day.

Let it be hoped that this attempt "to preserve (in the language of Mr. Bean) these ancient things" may not be altogether unsuccessful.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOSIAH JONES FISKE.

Josiah J. Fiske was born in Sturbridge, Mass., Nov. 28, 1785. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Watertown, and came from Weybread, County of Suffolk, England, in 1642. As early as the eighth year of the reign of King John (A.D. 1208) we find the name of Daniel Fise, of Laxfield, appended to a royal grant which confirmed a deed of land in Digniveton Park, made to the men of Laxfield by the Duke of Lorraine. This grant is in the public record office in London. Simon Fiske held land in Laxfield early in the fifteenth century, and was lord of the manor of Stodhaugh. There are in several churches monumental tablets and brasses bearing the arms of the family, which seems to have been prominent in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. Col. F. S. Fiske, of Boston, has in his possession an interesting copy of the "Confirmation of Arms and Grant of Crest from College of Arms, London," issued to the Fiske family in 1635. Nathan Fiske was the first American ancestor, and from him the line of descent to the subject of our sketch is as follows: Nathan² (born Jan. 23, 1671), Henry³ (born



W. T. H.

Jan. 24, 1707), David⁴ (born Dec. 17, 1759), Josiah J.,⁵ the son of David and Eleanor (Jones) Fiske.

Hon. Josiah J. Fiske was graduated at Brown University, where he was a classmate and friend of William L. Marey, sometime Governor of New York. After leaving college, in 1808, he was for a short time preceptor of an academy in Maine; but he soon determined upon the law as a profession, and studied first in the office of the late Nathaniel Searle, LL.D., of Providence, and afterwards with Timothy Bigelow, Esq., of Boston.

Mr. Fiske developed marked ability as a lawyer, and soon found himself in the enjoyment of an extensive practice. His office at Wrentham became a favorite resort for students; perhaps few lawyers, unconnected with the law schools, have superintended the legal instruction of a greater number of young men. To strong powers of logic and analysis, Mr. Fiske added both quickness of perception and readiness in expression; he had an energy of character, a perseverance in carrying out his plans, which no obstacles could discourage; and if he had continued to devote himself exclusively to the law, there can be little doubt that he would have ranked among the most eminent in that profession. But he lived in the time when the great manufacturing interests of New England were just being founded. Early foreseeing their importance, he was tempted to devote to them much of his own energy, and during the latter years of his life his attention was given to manufactures almost exclusively. His own enterprises were located in his native town, Sturbridge, and the now flourishing village of Fiskdale commemorates his name. He laid the foundation of the Sturbridge cotton manufactures; his first mill was built in that town as early as 1827, and in 1834 he built another larger mill, containing ten thousand spindles and two hundred looms.

Mr. Fiske was of the stamp of man that leaves its impress on the day and generation. He was active, intelligent, strong; strong in character and influence, strong in mind and judgment, with that enterprise and public spirit which seeks not selfish ends alone, but labors for the good of all. He found his work to do in the world, and, doing it well, found also work for others. In public affairs he was prominent; possessing the well-won confidence of his fellow-townsmen, he was often chosen to positions of honor and trust. State senator from 1823 to 1826, inclusive, he was in 1831 a member of the Governor's Council. He was appointed upon the first Board of Railroad Commissioners created by the State, and, of many minor positions, was aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Crane from 1823 to 1827, a member of the Grand Lodge

F. A. M., of Massachusetts, and for several years District Deputy Grand Master.

Like most active men, Mr. Fiske was in advance of the general thought and sentiment of his time. Subsequent developments have proved the wisdom of many of his views for the improvement of the towns of Wrentham and Sturbridge which may then have been deemed unwise or impracticable. In his manners he was always kindly and genial, and this virtue was above all conspicuous in his home life. His wife, Jerusha, was the daughter of Dr. Jenckes Norton, of Wrentham, and Jerusha Ware. He died Aug. 15, 1838, at Sturbridge, the place of his birth.

Two of Mr. Fiske's brothers were also graduates of Brown: David Woodward, who practiced law in Wrentham several years, but finally settled in Detroit, where he died in 1871, and Calvin Park, a physician, who spent nearly all his life in Sturbridge, and died in Chicago in 1874. Of the ten children of Mr. Fiske, Josiah J. and George Jenckes were well known as members of the Boston firm of James M. Beebe & Co., contributing largely, by their skill and energy in the management of the business, to the great success of that firm. Josiah died unmarried in 1850. George died at Nice, in France, in 1868, leaving a widow, Frances Lathrop, the daughter of James M. Beebe, a son, George Stanley, born in Paris in 1867, and a daughter, Esther Lathrop, born at Nice in 1868.

JOSEPH NORTON, the eldest son, and Elizabeth Stanley are the only surviving children of Josiah J. Fiske. Joseph Norton Fiske was born in Wrentham, March 4, 1814, and received his early education at Day's Academy. He had at first intended to take a collegiate course, but developed a strong inclination for mercantile pursuits, and in 1833 entered the counting-room of Shaw, Patterson & Co. as clerk, where he remained five years, and then became the confidential clerk of George B. Blake & Co. In 1841 he engaged in business for himself, but from 1844 to 1846 was obliged by ill health to remain inactive.

Mr. Fiske then became a member of the Boston Brokers' Board, and opened a banking-house on State Street. Though he began with a small capital, his business rapidly increased and became very lucrative. Continuing in it for twenty-four years without intermission, Mr. Fiske retired in 1870, and passed three years traveling in Europe with his wife. Since then his time has been occupied in the care of his own estate and various trusts. He married, in 1849, Charlotte Matilda Morse, daughter of Dr. Elijah Morse, of Mount Vernon, Me., and grand-daughter of Dr. Jacob Corey, of Sturbridge.

J. T. BACON.

Joseph T. Bacon was born May 21, 1818. He is the son of George and Avis B. (Fales) Bacon, and grandson of Ebenezer Bacon, one of the prominent men of his day in the town of Attleborough. He served as senator from his district, and being public-spirited and possessed of sterling qualities, was looked upon as a leader in opinion and enterprise by his fellow-townsmen. Edward Bacon, the father of Ebenezer, was one of the early settlers of Attleborough.

Joseph T. Bacon, being the son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, had no special advantages afforded him for obtaining an education further than the public schools of his town offered.

At thirteen years of age he was placed to learn a trade with Robinson & Co., button manufacturers, and remained with this firm until he was eighteen, when, in copartnership with his brother Ebenezer, he engaged in the manufacture of jewelry at Robinsonville, making a specialty of rings. Some two or three years later Edward Richards was associated with the firm. In 1838 or 1839, Mr. J. T. Bacon withdrew from the firm of Richards & Bacon, and moved to West Attleborough, where he formed a copartnership with Lewis Holmes for the manufacture of jewelry, and the firm continued, under the firm-name of Bacon & Holmes, until about 1841, when Mr. Holmes withdrew, and Messrs. Hodges and Mason associated themselves with Mr. Bacon, and continued to do business at West Attleborough until 1844, when the firm moved to Plainville. Their first factory at Plainville was a small affair, truly, compared with their present large establishment, but they were successful, and gradually, but surely, built up a trade and retained it. About 1847, Mr. Mason withdrew, and later on Mr. Hodges also. In 1850, Mr. Bacon met with serious loss by fire; his factory was burned, and he had no insurance. About 1850, Mr. Bacon formed a copartnership with Messrs. Draper and Tift. The factory was rebuilt and the business resumed under the firm-name of Draper, Tift & Bacon. John Tift died in 1851, and Francis L. Tift, his son, took his place as soon as he became of age. Josiah Draper retired, and his interest was continued by his son, Frank S. Draper. Mr. J. D. Lincoln was also admitted as a partner, and business was conducted under the firm-name of Draper, Tift & Co. Later on Mr. Draper retired, and the firm became Lincoln, Tift & Bacon. The business is conducted under the firm-name of Lincoln, Bacon & Co. Messrs. Bacon and Lincoln have in a measure withdrawn from the active superintendence of the business, leaving

the prosecution of the business chiefly in the hands of the younger partners. They now do a business of about two hundred thousand dollars per annum, employing about one hundred and twenty-five hands. They make stock plate goods, chiefly ladies' ware.

Mr. Bacon is a liberal Republican in politics, but will not accept office of any kind. He shrinks instinctively from everything savoring of notoriety. He married Emeline M., daughter of Harland Hodges, of Maine. To them were born three children,—Harland G. (who is in business with his father), Charles B. (who was a brilliant, promising young man, but died in his seventeenth year), and a daughter, Maria (who died at the age of five years).

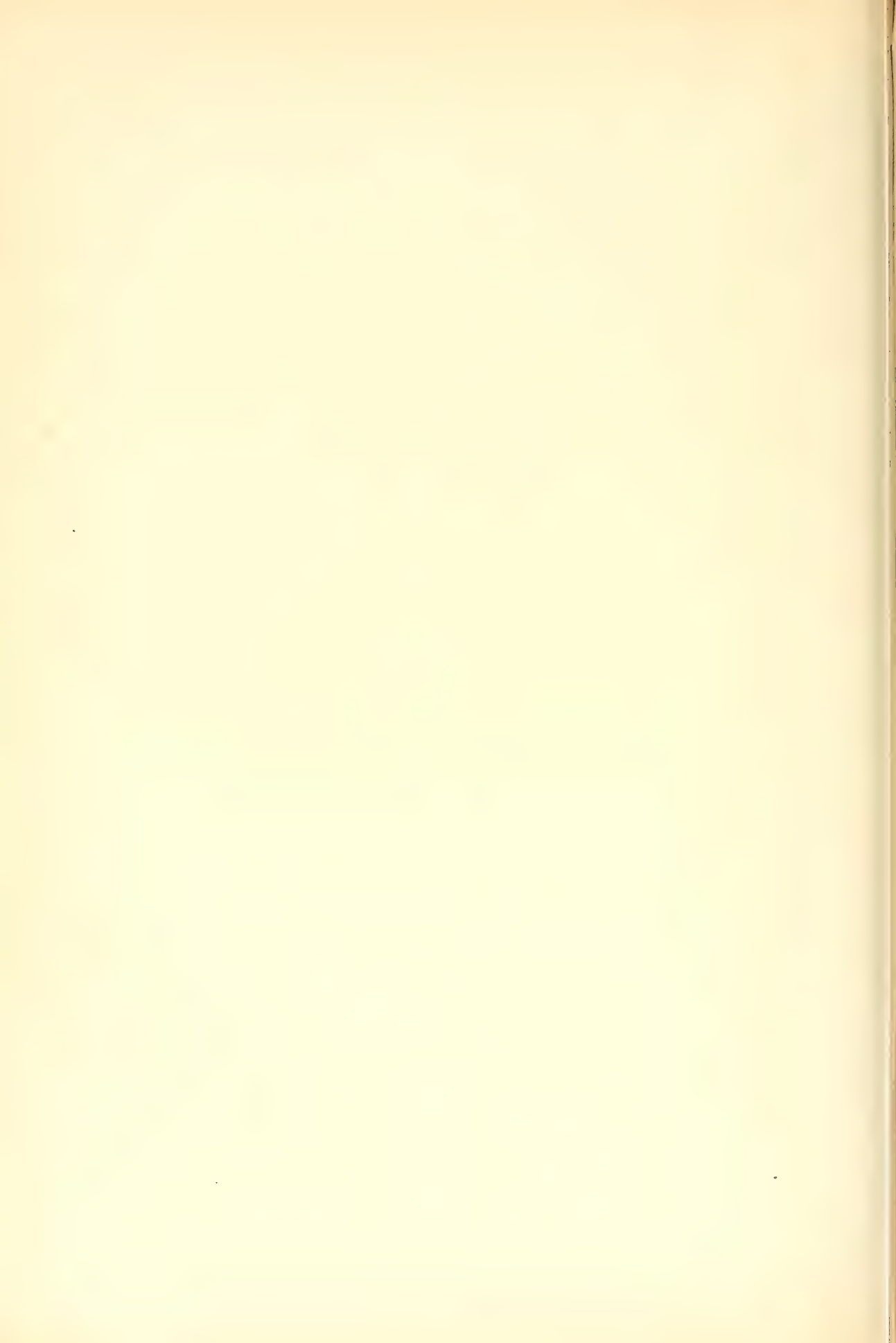
JAMES DANIELSON LINCOLN.

James Danielson Lincoln was born in Brimfield, Hamden Co., Mass., March 30, 1823. His father, Dr. Asa Lincoln, was a native of Taunton, and his mother, Sarah (Danielson) Lincoln, was a native of Brimfield. When James D. was seven years of age his mother died, leaving a family of ten children. After her death he went to live with Fisher Thayer, an uncle by marriage, residing at what was then called "River End," in the eastern part of Franklin. Here his boyhood was spent, doing chores about the house and attending school from twelve to fourteen weeks each year. When he was seventeen years of age the family removed to Wrentham. His uncle was a manufacturer of thread, and young Lincoln had charge of preparing it for market. He attended Day's Academy two terms, not neglecting, however, his duties in the shop. In 1850 he left Wrentham and obtained a position in New York, in the boot- and shoe-store of Howard Mann, where he remained about a year. Upon leaving Mr. Mann he was urged by Mr. John Tift, of Draper, Tift & Bacon, to connect himself with that firm as salesman, offering him either a small salary or one-quarter interest in the business.

Not wishing to connect himself with the proprietorship of a business of which he knew nothing, he chose the salary, with the stipulation that he should have an interest in the business at any time he might desire. He went with this firm in March, 1851, and the following June Mr. Tift, who had charge of the business in New York, died, leaving the entire business of selling the goods to Lincoln. When Francis L., son of John Tift, became of age, a change took place in the firm. He and Frank S. Draper, son of Josiah Draper, took their fathers' interest in the busi-



Joseph J. Bacon



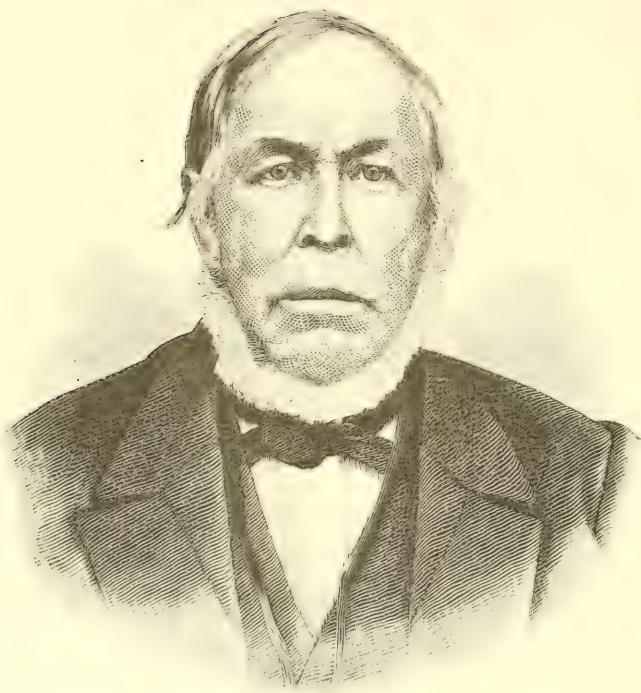


James D. Lincoln



Wm. Herbert





Rhodes Shelton

ness, Mr. Lincoln was admitted as a partner, and the firm took its old name of Draper, Tift & Co., Mr. J. T. Bacon and Mr. J. D. Lincoln being the "Co." From that time to the present, through the various changes of the firm,—Lincoln, Tift & Bacon, Lincoln, Tift & Co., and now as Lincoln, Bacon & Co.,—he has continued to be a partner.

Messrs. Lincoln and Bacon now leave most of the active business to the younger members of the firm.

In 1880 he married Eliza Taylor Melcher, of Laconia, N. H. He has a pleasant home in Plainville, where they now reside. Mr. Lincoln, as a business man, has been successful and honorable, and in his intercourse is affable, courteous, and gentlemanly, impressing all with whom he comes in contact with the kindness of his nature and the honesty of his motives.

WILLIAM SHERBURNE.

William Sherburne was born March 30, 1802, in Cumberland, R. I. He is the son of William and Sarah (Lovett) Sherburne, and grandson of Benjamin Sherburne. This Benjamin had a large family of children. William, his son, was born Dec. 25, 1760, and died Sept. 15, 1846, in his eighty-sixth year. His wife (Sarah Lovett) lived to be aged ninety-one years. Their children were Lucy, deceased (Mrs. Darius Cook); Amey, deceased (died unmarried); Henry, deceased; Nancy, deceased (Mrs. Silas Metcalf); Sally, deceased (Mrs. George Gilmon); Eleanor, deceased; William; George, deceased; Eliza, deceased (Mrs. Bradbury C. Hill); Cornelia, deceased (Mrs. L. Tourtellott); and James.

William Sherburne had but limited advantages in his youth. His father was a blacksmith, and young Sherburne had to work in shop and on farm at the age when he should have been at school. He, however, laid the foundation for a strong and healthy physique. At twenty-two years of age he hired out at two shillings per day to work on the farm which he now owns, and where was born the woman who afterwards became his wife. This was Lydia Jenks, daughter of Luke and Roby (Arnold) Jenks. They were married April 16, 1828. Their children were Roby M., Eliza E., Alice J. (deceased), William J. (deceased), Alice A. (deceased), Marion L. Immediately upon his marriage Mr. Sherburne hired a farm and began farming for himself. Through persevering industry and prudent management he prospered, and about 1860 he purchased the farm on which he now resides. He has been a resident of Wrentham nearly eighty years,

his father having removed here when William was a mere lad. In his younger days he did military duty nine years as a member of the Franklin Artillery Company. Mrs. Sherburne died July 16, 1876. Mr. Sherburne is a Republican in politics, and a highly esteemed citizen.

RHODES SHELDON.

Rhodes Sheldon, the son of Roger and Huldah (Streeter) Sheldon, was born in Cumberland, R. I., July 21, 1786.

His ancestors came originally from England, where the family is an ancient and honorable one, and were among the early settlers of Rhode Island. Roger was by occupation a farmer and shoemaker; during the war of the Revolution he made shoes for the colonial soldiers. He was a strong advocate of liberty, and from the signing of the Declaration of Independence to the day of his death he advocated the abolition of slavery.

He had quite a large family of children, and of course could give them only the ordinary common school advantages. Rhodes was brought up on the farm, but upon arriving at manhood he began boat-building,—small craft, such as ships, boats, etc. About 1823 he moved to West Wrentham, and established himself in this business, which he continued to the time of his death. He was very successful, and became quite a large land-owner. He was the leading spirit of his section, was public-spirited and benevolent, and it was almost entirely through his aid and instrumentality that the beautiful and thriving little village which now bears his name was built up. He always took great pleasure in assisting any worthy and industrious man in getting a home of his own, and he would build and furnish houses for his workmen and give them time to pay for the same by their labor.

Mr. Sheldon was a man of robust and vigorous physique, peaceable and kindly disposed, and by his benevolence and friendly spirit endeared himself to all who knew him. He was not only a successful man, but an eminently useful man to the community in which he lived. In politics he was a Whig and Republican, and a Baptist in religious belief. He was twice married. His first wife was Prusha, daughter of Stephen and Huldah Inman, of Cumberland, R. I. Their children were Stephen, deceased; Huldah, deceased; Mariette; Nathaniel; George; Orin; William, deceased; and Willard, deceased; the two latter twins. All of whom were born in Cumberland, R. I. Mrs. Sheldon died Jan. 3, 1850. Mr. Sheldon

married, as his second wife, Mrs. Catharine Tilton; by this latter marriage there was no issue. He died Dec. 15, 1866.

Of the children, Stephen died in his nineteenth year. Huldah married Milton Grant and died, leaving two children. Mariette married George Wellman, of Sheldonville, and is still living.

George, who pays this tribute to his father's memory, married Amy A. Aldrich, by whom he had one child, which died in infancy. Upon the decease of his first wife he married Mrs. Mary J. Thayer; they have four children.

All of the sons of Rhodes Sheldon have been engaged more or less in boat-building. Nathaniel gave it up and is now engaged in butchering. George retired some years ago from active business. Orin still continues the business in connection with William Sheldon, George's son. They have the original shop in Wrentham where Rhodes Sheldon successfully prosecuted the business for so many years, and also a boat store in Boston for the disposal of their goods.

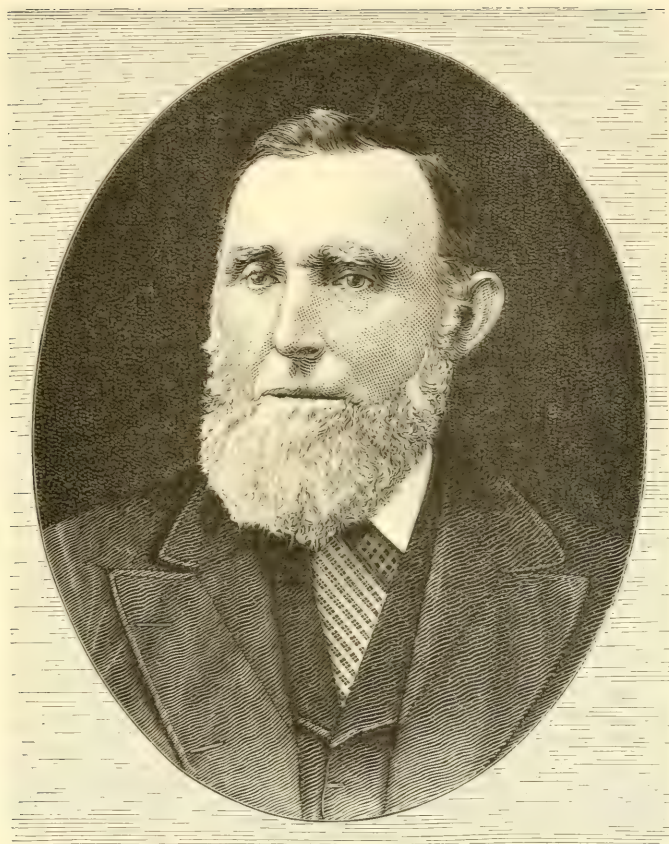
HORACE L. COOK.

The first of this branch of the Cook family of whom we have authentic record was Elder Josiah Cook, who preached in Cumberland, R. I., in the days of its early settlement. He was a man of stern morality and rigid uprightness of character. His wife was Mary Staples. Their son, Abner Cook, was a farmer, and married Rhoda Thompson, by whom he had children, one of whom was named Horace, who was also a farmer, and married Lucretia Bates, by whom he had Amory B., Delilah O., Ely E. (deceased), Senah A. (deceased), Lucretia (deceased), Senah A. (2d, deceased), Martha A., Horace L., Rhoda T. (deceased), Mortimer C., Massena A., Warren F., and Alonzo. Horace L. was born Aug. 26, 1816, was brought up a farmer's son, and had the advantages only of the common schools of his town. He married, Jan. 23, 1845, Lucy A. E. Hawkins, daughter of Rufus and Anna (Ballou) Hawkins. She was born in Cumberland, R. I., Sept. 8, 1826. Their children are Eldora L., born Dec. 7, 1845; died Aug. 1, 1847. Frederick H., born Dec. 15, 1848; died Jan. 23, 1869. Everard R., born March 6, 1854, and now resides with his parents. Mrs. Cook is descended from Andrew and Rebecca (Robinson) Hawkins, of Smithfield, R. I. Their son, Darius, was born in that town, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Esther Haskall, and had four children,—Rufus, Sally, Amos, and Polly. Rufus was a carpenter by trade, married Anna Ballou, and had chil-

dren,—Charles (deceased), Martin (now residing in Madison County, Ohio), and Lucy A. E. (now Mrs. Cook). Horace L. Cook is a Republican in politics, is a prosperous farmer, resides on the old homestead in West Wrentham first settled by his grandfather, and has a beautiful home, the result of his industry and prudent economy.

JABEZ FISHER.

Hon. Jabez Fisher was born in Wrentham, Nov. 19, 1717. He received only a common-school education, but was distinguished for ready and strong common sense, and for intuitive perceptions of the proper adaptation of means to the ends proposed. He was sound and practical, at the same time able to detect sophistry and baffle cunning. He was remarkable for an inflexible adherence to principle. He was courteous in manners and strongly desirous of being useful. He represented the town of Wrentham for a number of sessions in the Provincial Assembly. In 1774, in October, he was a member of the House of Delegates, which met at Salem and formed themselves into a Provincial Congress, also of the Second Congress, which met at Cambridge, and also of the Third, of which Dr. Warren was president. This last Congress remained in session until July 19, 1775, when the representatives who had been elected under the provisions of the province charter assembled. Mr. Fisher was also a member of this body, and was one of the renowned twenty-eight who were then elected councilors, to act as a distinct branch of the Legislature and to exercise the executive powers of the government. John Adams, Samuel Adams, Thomas Cushing, Robert Treat Paine, and John Hancock were among those elected. Mr. Hildreth, from whose biographical sketch of Mr. Fisher the foregoing is condensed, continues, "No member of that honorable board was in labors more abundant than he. No one's judgment was more highly estimated. No one's firmness less distrusted." He was regarded as the special watchman of the country part of Suffolk (then including Norfolk), and relied upon to bring into action all the force, moral and physical, of that section. He never disappointed expectation nor failed in any purpose which he deliberately formed. No man knew better what was practicable, and no man deliberated more thoroughly. He was a delegate to the Convention of Massachusetts for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1788, for which he labored and voted. He died in 1806, aged eighty-nine years.



Thomas L. Cook



CHAPTER LVI.¹

FOXBOROUGH.

Incorporation of Town—Early History—The First Settler—Jacob Shepard—List of Early Settlers—Early Votes—The Pioneer Schools—The First Town Clerk—Church History—Early Votes—Manufactures, etc.

FOXBOROUGH was incorporated June 10, 1778. The title reads, "In the year of our Lord 1778. An Act for incorporating certain lands in the County of Suffolk, formerly belonging to the town of Dorchester, but now to the towns of Wrentham, Walpole, Stoughton, and Stoughtonham, with the inhabitants living thereon, into a town by the name of Foxborough."

The act recites that the lands formerly belonged to Dorchester, but such portion as was previously included within the limits of Walpole had never been a part of Dorchester.

Walpole, incorporated Dec. 10, 1724, had before been a part of Dedham, incorporated 1636, which had heretofore been called "Contentment." But by far the largest part of this territory was once Dorchester.

The original Dorchester, incorporated 1630,— "Mattapan,"—comprised only the little region between the Neponset River, the town of Boston, and the bay; but in 1636 the General Court granted to the Dorchester Plantation the "Unquety Grant," containing some six thousand acres, from the south bank of the Neponset to the top of the Blue Hills, from which was carved Milton, incorporated in 1662; and in the following year the court annexed to Dorchester the "New Grant," so called, being all the territory, not before granted, between Dedham and the line of the Plymouth Colony, about which line there was a dispute long unsettled.

The southern boundary line of Dorchester was first marked in 1664. It was run again by the agents of Dorchester from "Angle Tree," upon the line of Attleborough, to "Accord Pond," on the borders of Hingham, Abington, and Scituate, "twenty-five and a half miles and twenty rods." This old boundary line was confirmed to Dorchester by the General Court in 1720. Dorchester then extended from Dorchester Point (now South Boston) to within one hundred and sixty rods of the line of Rhode Island; about thirty-five miles as "y^e road goeth."

The dismemberment began in 1724, when the southwest portion of the South Precinct was set off to Wrentham, formerly a part of Dedham, incorporated in 1673. The petitioners gave for cause, "that they lye thirty miles from the old meeting house, and fifteen from the southern meeting house of Puncapaug, so that they are under great disadvantages for attending the public worship there." The part thus set off to Wrentham was larger than one-half of the present town of Canton. Two years later the remainder of the "New Grant" was set off, and incorporated as Stoughton, so called for Governor William Stoughton, of Dorchester. When the question was before the town of Dorchester, thirty-four voted in favor of the partition, twenty-nine against it.

The first precinct or parish of Stoughton, being the northerly portion, was, in 1797, incorporated as Canton. Previously, however, *i.e.*, in 1765, the northerly portion of the west part of Stoughton, or Massapoag, had been incorporated as a district by the name of Stoughtonham; and by the provisions of the general act of 1775 that district became a town to all intents and purposes.

In 1783 it became Sharon, Stoughton remaining a town by itself. Thus, from Dorchester came Canton, Stoughton, and Sharon entire, Foxborough substantially, and a large portion of Wrentham.

When Foxborough, as such, was created, all this territory belonged to the county of Suffolk; but it was all set off to the present county of Norfolk when incorporated, March 26, 1793. John Shepard was born Feb. 25, 1705, and died April 3, 1809, aged one hundred and four years, one month, and six days. He was born in what was then Dorchester, now Foxborough; and a most respectable antiquarian has recently once more given currency to the story that he had been (through legislative changes) a resident of three different counties and five different towns, and yet lived in the same house all the time.

As we have seen, Foxborough was carved in 1778 from Wrentham, Walpole, Stoughtonham, and Stoughton; principally from the two latter towns. It is natural, therefore, to inquire what the conduct of these two towns had been during the Revolutionary struggle.

Stoughton had been a little backward in support of the Boston Committee of Correspondence in 1773 and the early part of 1774, but the County Congress was held at Doty's Tavern in Stoughton, now Canton, Aug. 16, 1774, and Joseph Warren was present, and there was no hesitation afterwards. The town was represented at the famous County Convention at the house of Daniel Vose, in Milton, Sept. 9, 1774, when Warren said, "On the fortitude, on the wisdom, and on

¹ The following chapter was contributed by Hon. E. P. Carpenter, being an address delivered by him at Foxborough, June 29, 1878, and is an invaluable contribution to the historic literature of the State.

the exertions of this important day is suspended the fate of this new world and of unborn millions." Then the "Suffolk Resolves" were unanimously adopted.

On the 19th of April, upon the "Lexington Alarm," nine companies, or four hundred and seventy men, marched from Stoughton and Stoughtonham. Among these it is easy to distinguish the Foxborough names.

July 10, 1775, Stoughton and Stoughtonham assembled together, and elected Thomas Crane as their representative to the General Court, to be holden at Watertown, July 19, 1775.

Our act of incorporation establishes the territory we have been discriminating, "with the inhabitants living thereon," "into a town by the name of Foxborough." It is said to be the only town of that designation in the world, so that there can be no mistake as to our identity. Whence the name? The name itself proves the inhabitants loyal to liberty.

Charles James Fox, born 1749, son of Lord Holland, in Parliament before he was twenty years of age, was already an eminent man when, in 1774, he opposed the Boston Port Bill and defended the conduct of the colonies. He said, in 1775, of Lord North, the prime minister of George III., "The King of Prussia, nay, even Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign than Lord North has lost. He has lost a whole continent." One of Fox's biographers says, "During the whole American war, Mr. Fox successively protested against every measure of hostility directed against the colonies." Of him the Foxborough soldiers, who marched in quickstep at the "Lexington Alarm," and to Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights, had heard, and, whatever the faults of that famous British statesman, no friend of American independence need blush to bear his name.

May 22, 1776, the town of Stoughton passed this resolve: "That if the honorable Continental Congress should, for the safety of this colony, declare us independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, we, the inhabitants, will solemnly engage, with our lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure."¹

It may not be out of place, however, to add here the tradition that Seth Boyden (then eighteen years of age), Ebenezer Forest, Samuel Forest, and Oliver Pettee (father of Martin Pettee), of Foxborough, were, in the last year of the Revolutionary war, taken by a British fleet while cruising on an American privateer, and were thrown into the prison-ship at New York, whence they were released at the close of the war. Of Abijah Pratt, who was afterwards a lieutenant in

his company, his descendants relate that, enlisting as an undersized lad of sixteen, he stood on tiptoe behind the other recruits in an agony lest he should fail to pass the military inspection.

But who were the inhabitants incorporated? How many were there of them? Whence did they come, and how long had they been here? These questions are not easily answered, because the town records contain no list. A distinguished antiquarian has furnished a list of those males of sixteen years and upwards, supposed to have resided on the Foxborough territory Jan. 1, 1777, collated by him from an original schedule, prepared at that time by Mr. Hill, one of the selectmen of Stoughtonham. It is suggested that there may not have been so many residents, but it is thought useful to preserve the list, in all one hundred and six in number:

"January 17, 1777.² Nehemiah Carpenter, 3; Jacob Cook, 1; Josiah Robbins, 1; Jacob Lenard, 1; Joseph Wood, 1; John Comey, 4; John Sumner, 3; Job Willis, 2; Zebulon Dean, 1; Widow Elizabeth Payn, 4; William Payson, y^e first, 2; Spencer Hodges, 1; Thomas Richardson, 2; John Richardson, 1; Daniel Robeson, 1; Seth Robeson, 1; Joseph Payn, 1; William Payn, 2d, 5; Jacob Payn, 1; John Payn, 1; Lem. Payn, 1; Eleazer Belcher, 1; Josiah Blanchard, 1; David White, 1; Samuel Balcom, 1; Joseph Tifney, 1; David Forrest, 1; William Clark, 1; Elijah Mors, 1; Joseph Rhodes, 3; Nathaniel Clark, 2; Maj. Samuel Billings, 4; Josiah Farrington, 1; Ebenezer Billings, 3; Levi Morse, 1; Ebenezer Hill, 3; Elijah Billings, 2; David Wood, 3; Tim Clap, 1; Ezekiel Pierce, 1; Jethro Wood, 1; Capt. Nat. Morse, 2; John Smith, 1; Lem. Lyon, 2; Lieut. Ezra Morse, 2; William Billings, 1; William ———, 3; Zuriah Atherton, 1; William Clapp, 1; William Comey, 2; Capt. Israil Smith, 1; Beriah Billings, 1; Jeremiah Rhodes, 1; Jonathan Billings, 2d, 1; Jonathan Billings, 3; John Basset, 1; William Wright, 1; Samuel Bradshaw, 2; David Wilkeson, 1; Thomas Pogge, 1; Joseph Rhodes, 1; Stephen Cobb, 3; Ephraim Shepard, 1; Nathan Clark, 2; total, 106."

Many of the residents upon the present territory of Foxborough, previous to 1778, are known, and their places of residence can be identified.

In 1713 the proprietors of the outlying lands in Dorchester were incorporated into a distinct body from the town, and were henceforth called "The Proprietors of the Undivided Lands." This body held its meetings until after 1770, and from it the title to much of the lands in Foxborough was derived.

¹ The Revolutionary history will be found on subsequent pages of this work.

² The figures after each name indicate the number in family.

Previous to either of these dates, however, *i.e.*, about 1669 and 1670, there was laid out to William Hudson two tracts of land adjoining each other, containing five hundred acres, annexed from Dorchester to Wrentham in 1824, but now in Foxborough, and known as "Shepard's Farm." William Hudson conveyed the tract to "Thomas Platts, of Boston, butcher," Oct. 21, 1676, in consideration of two hundred and seventy-five pounds, "the same situate, lying, and being in the wilderness, between Dedham and Seaconet, commonly called or known by the name of 'Wading River Farm.'" Under the will of Thomas Platts, probated Aug. 8, 1692, the farm passed to his son, Thomas Platts, of Boston, victualer, who, by deed dated July 11, 1704, conveyed it to "Jacob Shepard, late of Mystic (now Medford), but now of Wading River, planter." Thus Jacob Shepard¹ was certainly here in the wilderness in 1704, and, so far as any known record, must have been the first settler of Foxborough. If he had half the trouble in discovering his place of settlement that I have had in establishing the fact that he was the pioneer settler, he must have been endowed with a large share of perseverance and patience.

In 1718 his widow administered upon his estate, inventoried at £1339 19s. 6d., and in 1727 partition of the lands was made between the widow, Mercy, John, Thomas, Joseph, and Benjamin. His son John is the *patriarch* John before spoken of as born here in 1705, and possibly, nay, probably, was the first white-born child of Foxborough. The cellar is still to be seen over which that house stood.

Afterwards, Timothy Morse, of Walpole, bought of Edward and Samuel Capen three hundred acres of land, late in Dorchester, but then in Stoughton,—the southeasterly end of the forty-seventh lot in the twenty-fifth division. This must have been subsequent to 1726. Timothy sold to his son Timothy in 1749, who became a settler. A portion of this land is now owned by Jarius Morse. The name of Timothy Morse, Jr., appears in the tax-list of 1742; that of Eleazer Robbins, from Walpole, appears in the same list. Robbins owned about one thousand

acres of what is now called East Foxborough. He had three daughters. One of them married one Dr. Winslow, from Freetown; another married Abijah Pratt, of Foxborough (to whom we have alluded); and the third married Kingsbury, the great-grandfather of our present worthy citizen, Joseph A. Kingsbury. Robbins' house stood nearly opposite the present Kingsbury homestead. Of Dr. Shadrach Winslow, one of our former worthy townsmen, now nearly eighty-six years of age, writes, "He was a man of marked mind, and was probably the most scientific individual who ever resided in the town of Foxborough. After graduating at Yale College, and receiving the best medical education the country could afford, about 1778 he embarked as surgeon on board a privateer, made several trips successfully, but was at length taken prisoner and carried to England and confined in Dartmoor prison for several months, where, by exposure, he sustained injuries which greatly impaired his health, and from which he never recovered. His profound knowledge of his profession led him to despise quackery in all its forms, and to which he never descended. He became a citizen of Foxborough about the year 1784. Notwithstanding his talents and high attainments he declined all participation in governmental affairs, not accepting even a town office. He loved retirement. Books were his companions and friends. He was social and courteous to all his friends. He was a *gentleman* in the full sense of the word."

The Morses and Boydens came from Medfield; the Capens, from Dorchester, now Stoughton; the Belchers, from Stoughtonham, now Sharon; the Everetts, from Dedham; the Carpenters, from Rehoboth.

Seth Boyden's name appears in the tax-list of 1742. He was the ancestor of all the Foxborough Boydens. The record shows that he bought a tract of some two hundred and forty acres (now what-is known as the Amos and Seth Boyden estate) about 1738. Ebenezer Warren, the brother of Gen. Joseph Warren, removed here about 1779 from Roxbury, where he was born in 1749. A son of Gen. Warren, visiting his uncle, died, and was buried in the old burying-ground; but his remains were removed, some years since, in a most uncereemonious, not to say uncivilized, manner, in a *raisin-box* for a casket. Ebenezer Warren was a stanch patriot and true man, and always a leading citizen, but of obstinate and unyielding temper. He was its delegate to the State Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution, the magistrate of the infant town, and was for many years a judge of the County Courts. The Clarks,

¹ William Shepard, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, admitted to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1642, afterwards moved to the southerly part of the town, near Providence; then returned nearly to the town of Dorchester, "as near thereunto as Dedham;" this was in 1675, or near that time." (From History of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. John H. Eastburn, publisher, 1842.)

Was this William Shepard the father of the Jacob Shepard, and grandfather of the John Shepard, named on pages 54 and 55 of the "Centennial Record"? And isn't it probable that William settled here on his return from Providence way?

Everetts, Bakers, Carpenters, Pratts, Pettees, and Belchers settled here after 1750.

In 1776 the annual town-meeting of Stoughtonham was held March 11th. Of those then elected to the town offices the following became two years after citizens of Foxborough, viz.: Ebenezer Hill, Selectman; Nathaniel Clark, of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety; Nehemiah Carpenter, Constable, as he was for many years in this town; Jonathan Billings (2d), Surveyor of Ways. Seth Boyden was collector for the second ministerial precinct in Stoughton in 1750, as appears from the rate-book, now in the hands of his descendants. That precinct included Stoughton, Sharon, and a large part of Foxborough.

They also have "the records of the proprietors of a lot of land, being y^e forty-fifth lot in y^e twenty-five divisions of land (so called), lying, and being in y^e Township of Dorchester, and now in y^e Township of Stoughton, in y^e County of Suffolk; and is held in common by the said proprietors,—Begun the tenth day of April, 1739." This record was kept by Seth Boyden as the "Proprietors' Clerk." This lot was partly in the present Sharon, and partly in Foxborough, and contained the iron-ore bed worked so long. The sixth article in the warrant, issued March 4, 1738, by Jonathan Ware, Esq., of Wrentham, is "to determine in what manner y^e Iron *oar* and stream in s^d land shall be divided or disposed of." Capt. Preserved Capen was moderator of the first two meetings, held respectively at the house of Mrs. Mary Billings, widow of Beriah Billings, innholder, and Capt. Samuel Billings. Both Beriah and Capt. Billings lived in what now is Foxborough. It was voted that the iron "*oar*," then or thereafter found, should be reserved to the use of all the proprietors, according to their interest, each of whom might between the last Tuesday in August and October "dige *oar* annually, and at no other time of the year."

"The Brook or Stream" was also reserved for the use of the proprietors "to build a mill and dam on, provided they do not raise such a head of water as to float the adjacent lands or meadows, at any other time of the year than between y^e first day of October and the 20th day of April, annually." And in the same custody we find a bond of Nathan Clark, Jr., "Bloomer" (or maker of iron blooms), and Nathaniel Clark, "Cordwinder" (cordwainer or shoemaker), for one hundred pounds, dated Dec. 20, 1760, and conditioned upon draining off "their forge pond, by *hoysting* the gates by the first day of May, so long as it is improved for a forge pond." Nathan Clark and Nathaniel Clark (the Stoughtonham committee-man of 1776) lived on

what after became Foxborough territory, and the sureties named in the bond were Elkanah Billings (one of the proprietors), Josiah Morse, and Ebenezer Hill, Foxborough men. The said forty-fifth lot of land contained four hundred and thirty-seven acres, of which two hundred and thirty-two and one-quarter acres were set off to Seth Boyden, with an additional allowance for "bad land," in the whole probably nearly two hundred and seventy acres. By this record of the last meeting of the proprietors, held Sept. 12, 1757, it appeared that Daniel Bacon had "duge and carried off, without leave, seventeen tuns seventeen hundred and fifty pounds of iron *oar*, and Michael Woodecock nine tuns and fourteen hundred of iron *oar*, without proper leave." By Boyden's account he received seventy-five tons of ore as his proportion in the years 1740 to 1755, inclusive.

It was at this forge and from this iron ore that the first cannon were cast for the war of "'76," by one Uriah Atherton; and the "*grog cups*" used on the occasion are now in the hands of one of his descendants. This honor is claimed by Bridgewater; but there is a well-authenticated tradition that the "Bridgewater folks" came here to learn the trade, and proved themselves ready apprentices. A cannon-ball cast by Atherton at this forge is deposited in Memorial Hall.

Boyden was a man of intelligence, and held a full share of offices in Stoughton before the incorporation of Foxborough, as the ancient papers we have to-day would show. Among them is a warrant addressed by the Selectmen of Stoughton, April 25, 1768, to Seth Boyden, directing him "to take care of and award the wages," viz.: "All y^e roads lying in that part of Stoughton called Robinses Corner" (*i.e.*, Robbins), as the part of Foxborough where Boyden lived appears to have been then called. He was to give the highway tax-payer the proffer of doing their proportions, etc., in labor at "£0 2s. 4d. a day for a man, and £0 4s. 8d. a day for a man and yoke of oxen and cart."

Amos Boyden was early a surveyor in Foxborough, as appears from a warrant addressed to him in the second year of incorporation (*i.e.*, 1779), directing him "to take and award all y^e highways or roads in your squardren," etc. Also, "all y^e other roads belonging to y^e town of Foxborough in that part that of late belonged to Stoughton."

The expense of the school in "Robinses Corner" is show by the following receipts. It was, perhaps, as burdensome to our fathers proportionally as to us; but we find no record of complaint for what are called "public burdens."

"THE TOWN OF STOUGHTON TO SETH BOYDEN, DR. MARCH, 1772.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash paid to Jeremiah Fisher for keeping School in Robinses Corner six weeks the sum of thirty-six shillings	1	16	0
To boarding sd School Master two weeks in February and March, 1772, at five shillings and four pence per week ten shillings and eight pence.....	0	10	8
	2	6	8

"STOUGHTON, July ye 10, 1772.

"Per me, SETH BOYDEN."

The schoolmaster's wages were six shillings a week.

"Sept first 1773

"Received of Seth Boyden fifteen Shillings for Keeping School in Stoughton five weeks in July and August in the year 1773 Rec^d by me

"LYDIA MORSE."

Lydia received three shillings a week. Judging by the name, she was of the neighborhood talent, and boarded "to hum."

According to the list, which has before been given at length, there were, at the time of incorporation, sixty-four families, containing one hundred and six male inhabitants, sixteen years of age and upwards, in that portion of Stoughtonham which became Foxborough. This makes no account of the inhabitants living upon the lands of Wrentham, Walpole, and Stoughton, incorporated with those of Stoughtonham. The names of quite a number have been named of those who, before incorporation, dwelt upon the lands of Stoughton and Wrentham.

In 1765 Stoughton, including the present Stoughton, Sharon, Canton, and all of Foxborough (except such portions as once belonged to Wrentham and Walpole), contained a population of 2295, and 567 male inhabitants, sixteen years and upwards, or almost exactly one in four of the whole. In 1777 Stoughton contained 532 males, sixteen years and upwards; Stoughtonham, 300. In 1778 Stoughton had 504 polls in valuation, Stoughtonham 209, and Foxborough (now appearing in census for the first time) had 113. Stoughton and Stoughtonham had each lost to Foxborough, and all three had doubtless lost by the ravages of the war.

According to the proportion of Stoughton and Stoughtonham, the population of Foxborough at its incorporation must have been about 450. In 1781 it had 133 polls, and had, perhaps, nearly 550 inhabitants. In 1790 the census gave the town a population of 640; in 1800, 779; in 1810, 870; in 1820, 1004; in 1830, 1168; in 1840, 1494; in 1850, 1880; in 1860, 2879; in 1875, 3168. At a town-meeting held Nov. 11, 1832, a committee appointed to consider the expediency of building a town house, reported that "the whole number of voters are supposed not to fall much short of 200, and we may

confidently anticipate that at no distant period that number will actually attend town-meetings." The expectations of the committee were more than realized Nov. 9, 1840, when, under the stimulus of the "Log Cabin Campaign," the town polled 252 votes; but that number was not again reached for years. In 1875 the population of Foxborough was 3168, and its polls numbered 695. It has, therefore, increased about sevenfold since its incorporation in these respects. The soil of the lands set off as Foxborough, better known as "Foxbery" at that time, was not rich or productive, and the people who dwelt upon them were poor also, and rather looked down upon by their wealthier neighbors of Walpole, Wrentham, Sharon, and Mansfield. In 1781 the State tax of the town was less than that of any town in Suffolk County save Hull.

In 1796 its State tax was the smallest paid by any of the towns in Norfolk County; in 1810 the smallest except that of Dover; in 1820 the smallest except that of Dover and Stoughton (the mother-town); and in 1830 the smallest, still excepting Dover.

In 1876 there were twenty-four towns in Norfolk County; of these, fourteen towns had a greater valuation than Foxborough, nine had a less valuation. In amount of taxable property it surpassed its neighbors of Sharon, Walpole, Mansfield, and Wrentham. In population it is the twelfth town of Norfolk County. Of the first settlers of Foxborough as a town, John Everett was a blacksmith, Aaron Everett a carpenter, Joseph Everett, a tanner and currier and a glove-maker. One citizen made hats and another stamped calico.

Swift Payson was the first town clerk, 1778 and 1779. He was son of the Rev. Phillips Payson, pastor of Walpole, one of the eleven candidates voted for, in 1729, for minister of the church in Dorchester. The good parson established his son as a farmer in Foxborough. This Swift Payson was a humorous, whimsical, but kindly character. Passionately fond of music, his first accumulations, as a boy, were devoted to the purchase of a violin. Horrified at the sound of the instrument, accidentally heard after a long concealment, the father cried, "Where did you get that fiddle?" "I bought it, sir," was the apparently innocent reply. "Then sell it at the first opportunity; let me never hear it again." Shortly the Ministerial Association met with Mr. Payson, to whom, sitting in the parlor, demurely entered the lad with his violin. "Gentlemen, would either of you like a first-rate fiddle? My father says I may sell it, and I thought it only right to give you the first chance." It is to be hoped the boy's wit saved his fiddle. It

may have done good service in Foxborough, for tradition says our people, in the midst of hardship and privation, were yet gay and pleasure-loving, and "often danced on sanded floors to the scraping of the catgut;" and the discovery of *red ears* at huskings was the same *then* as *now*. Joseph Hewes lived in the house afterwards occupied by Col. Henry Hobart, well remembered as one of the strongest and most reliable citizens of Foxborough. Joseph Hewes practiced medicine, and removed to Providence, R. I., where he accumulated considerable property.

John Everett, the blacksmith, lived in a large house, sheltered by two fine old trees, an elm and a white-wood tree. Upon a limb of the last he hung a tavern sign which welcomed the wayfarer.

Joseph Comey was the village shoemaker; Simon Pettee was a gunsmith; Stephen Pettee, a farmer; William Pettee, a laborer and a famous singer; Benjamin Pettee lived in what is known as Daniel Carpenter's "old house;" Forrest, Guild, and Jedediah Morse lived in what is now called "New State." David Stratton, the Shepards, Sherman, and Clafflin (another shoemaker) lived in the southern part of the town.

On the great road from Worcester to Taunton lived Grover, Shaw, the Paines, Seth Robinson, Ebenezer Warren, Spencer Hodges. On the road leading to Mansfield (through East Foxborough, or "Robbinses Corner," before the roads through Witch Woods or over Robinson Hill was laid out) lived Robins, Kingsbury, Pratt, Bird, Comey, Sumner, and Leonard families. Near Sharon lived the Boyden, Clap, and Clark families.

Near the northeast corner of the town lived Eleazer Belcher, who cultivated a farm, made potash, and kept a little store. Before Belcher, however, Joseph Rhoades, living a mile from any other person, kept a store in his corn barn. The Morses lived near Swift Payson, on the road to Walpole, or what is and was one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and fifty years ago called "Crack Rock." Another branch of the family lived at Robbinses Corner. At the Centre were Leonard, Cook, Jeremy Hartshorn, Samuel Baker, and Nehemiah Carpenter.

It is said that the old Deacon Baker house, *alias* Bird house, has sheltered six generations, and always loyal except in one instance. The old Ironside Patriots, Baker and Belcher, who lived there at the time of the tea-tax, declared "tea shall not be drank in this house;" but Mrs. Belcher's taste for the *cup* was stronger than her patriotism, and, detailing her daughter as guard at the door, she would indulge in a "*sip*" of tea in the absence of her liege lord. The

disloyal cup still exists, but in the hands of loyal subjects.

Moseley was a deserter from an English man-of-war, who hid himself in Foxborough, where, long after, his wife joined him. He bought a piece of land of Samuel Mann, in the dense woods, for which he paid four dollars. On it he built a log cabin with one room and loft reached by a ladder. Afterwards a rude shelter was put up for cow and pig. Near by was a never-failing spring. A flat rock was the door-sill, upon which played successively eleven daughters, some of whom became mothers of highly respectable families. Roses long grew spontaneously where the rude home of the sailor fugitive had been.

Francis (or François) Daniels was a Frenchman, from Normandy; a Protestant, deeply religious. He came to Boston as a "stow-away," and was advertised and sold for one hundred dollars to pay his passage. He was purchased by John Hewes and brought to this town, and not only redeemed himself from servitude, but poverty, by his industry and perseverance, breaking up quite a large farm with the rudest implements; the farm is now owned by one of his descendants, and his blood flows in the veins of many of us. You can see here to-day his sabots, or wooden shoes, that he wore when he came to this town.

The first school-house in the town was not more than fourteen feet square. There were on one side three seats running the whole length of the building, except a space at each end to enter. There was an entry just large enough for the door to open and shut without injury to the children. The room was lighted by three windows, one on each of three sides, each containing twelve panes of small glass, six by eight inches. There never was such an article as a desk for the teacher. Private kindness furnished a small table, with a single drawer, and a comfortless chair.

A male teacher kept the winter school, and was expected to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, with something of English grammar; but the female teacher of the summer school was allowed to dispense with the latter of the "three R's." But she must understand how to knit and sew, for the accomplishments of young ladies in that age were the marking of linen, making thread lace, and embroidering muslin.

All the people west of Foxborough Centre sent their children to this school-house, which was always full. The children wore coarse homespun cloth, stout leather shoes, and yarn stockings, and the girls had striped shawls pinned beneath the chin. For, as has been said before, the Foxborough people at that early day were very poor, and money was exceedingly scarce.

The women spun wool and flax, and wove cloth. When the good dame had a few yards of linen, or some spare sheets, she took them to the calico artisan, who stamped them with bright colors for dresses.

Carriages were very rare in the country towns. In 1753 a tax was imposed upon them, for the purpose of encouraging the linen manufacture. In 1757 there were six carriages in Stoughton; but it may be doubted whether either of these was owned in that part of Stoughton which was incorporated in Foxborough. Two women often rode on the back of one horse, which they caught, saddled, bridled, and mounted at the horse-block, without masculine assistance.

The simplicity and rude fashion of living one hundred years ago gave to our fathers

"An undergoing spirit to bear up
Against whatever ensued."

In the act of incorporation the motive recited by the Legislature for passing it is substantially as that passed fifty-two years before by the ancestors of some of them, for being set off from Dorchester to Wrentham,—

"Whereas, a number of inhabitants belonging to the towns of Wrentham, Walpole, Stoughton, and Stoughtonham have represented to this Court the inconvenience they labor under on account of their distances from their places of publick worship in the towns to which they now belong, and have earnestly and repeatedly requested that they may be incorporated into a town, be it therefore," etc.

The controlling suggestion then was the inconvenience of the petitioners in attending "public worship." Probably some of them lived at least ten or twelve miles from the meeting-house, the stated services of which the law compelled them to support, and which alone they had a right to attend, save by a courtesy, then rarely expected or extended, for it must not be forgotten that until 1833 all tax-payers were compelled by law to support public worship in the towns where they resided. In that town and no other did they pay, or could they pay, for preaching. There, and nowhere else, had they a right of property therein, or felt themselves at home. There was no *shrinkage* of creed to fill the pews. To transport the large family of those days over such roads as then were, twenty or twenty-five miles, to meeting and home again, was indeed a Sabbath-day's journey. It was an intolerable grievance. It was so great a grievance in the Foxborough case that the earnest and repeated request must have been effectual long before probably, but for a reason about to be given. It appears that as early as 1757 the royal policy was adopted of opposing the incorporation of new towns, because

thus the size of the House of Representatives was increased,—a body that was generally hostile to the king's prerogative,—and so, when absolute necessity seemed to require a new organization, it was conferred in the shape of a "district" instead of a township, without the right of representation, as in the case of Stoughtonham, in 1765, and Mansfield, in 1770. Hence, if Massachusetts had remained a province, the Governor would have been reluctant to organize Foxborough as a district, and pretty certainly would not have assented to its incorporation as a town. Its people were uninfluential, poor, and patriotic. They were such

"As dare to love their country and be poor."

After the expulsion of the royal Governor there was, of course, no longer any objection of a similar character to the incorporation of towns.

But the years 1775–77 were busy and crowded years, full of labors and terrors for both people and Legislature, and in this way it probably happened that Foxborough was not made a town till 1778.

It was not customary, certainly, to incorporate a town or district until it was clearly in a situation to provide "publick worship" for itself.

In almost every such case its capacity to that end had been previously tested as a precinct or parish. Foxborough had not been a precinct, but it had a meeting-house, or an apology for one, supposed to have been erected as early as 1763, perhaps about the commencement of the effort for separate organization.

Nehemiah Carpenter and Jeremy Hartshorn gave the land for a common, on which to build the church, and for a burying-ground.

It was centrally located, but was covered with rocks, shrub-oaks, and bushes, with a few sterling oaks, that should have been spared. The building was spacious enough, but the people were too poor to finish it. At the first town-meeting it was voted "to choose a committee of three persons to provide for the laying the floor and making the doors of the meeting-house, and to provide for the glazing so many of the windows as the committee shall see fit."

It had been used for religious services without doors or windows, as a mere shelter from the storm. It was better than worshiping on the naked hills or under the shrub-oaks. It was many years before the ceiling or walls were plastered or the most ambitious thought of painting it. It grew dark with exposure, and seen on the plain by the traveler, from north or south, it looked like a black cloud.

"What house is that?" asked a stranger. "It is the Lord's house," answered the citizen. "Ah, I

thought it was the Lord's barn," retorted the irreverent stranger.

All the town-meetings were held in the meeting-house, as was customary; indeed, everywhere the town was the parish, and immediately took upon itself (as indeed the law obliged it) the care and expense of providing for "publick worship." The meeting-house was for many years the only public building in the town, and scarcely any town-meeting occurred in which there was not something done about it. "Pew spots"—*i.e.*, flooring upon which to erect pews—were many times sold to obtain money for necessary repairs or improvements, as (March 2, 1799) "will purchase stuff enough to finish of y^e meeting-house." No committee on public buildings ever had more thought or care. Plans of improvements were submitted, pews were constructed in the galleries, a porch was built on one side, and long after on the other side. "The town voted to sell the two hinder seats on the floor at publick vendue." The town chose a committee to seat the singers in the meeting-house. In 1788 it was voted that "Serviors clear the bushes from around the meeting-house, and allow the men the same price for their labor as they worked on the highway." Aaron Everett got sixpence half-penny per square in 1790 for mending the windows. In the same year leave was granted to build horse-sheds, and, long after, to erect a horse-block "the fore side of the meeting-house, they defending the same," and so on, again and again. Clearly the town thought it owned the meeting-house; and perhaps, legally, it did, as well as the land under it. But the town had not originally built the building, as it was erected before any town was incorporated. In 1821, Rev. Thomas Williams, being about to leave the society, offered it five hundred dollars (the amount of his original settlement) if it would erect a new meeting-house. The offer was at once accepted by a bare majority.

The work of tearing down the old building began the next morning by volunteers, amid wild excitement, and denunciation by some.

Dec. 22, 1821, the selectmen, by their warrant, warned the town to assemble at their meeting-house on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1822, "to see," among other things, "if the town will repair their meeting-house, or do or act anything relative to the premises." The record of this town-meeting mournfully commences: "Pursuant to the foregoing warrant the town assembled on the spot where the meeting-house stood. Voted, to direct their treasurer not to prosecute any person or persons on account of the parish taking down their meeting-house."

The town's "meeting-house" had disappeared, and they certainly never had any other. They were not permitted to use the new brick meeting-house, built in 1822, and taken down in 1855 or 1856, and for many years a place was hired for the transaction of the town's business.¹

A hundred years ago the minister was the most important and influential person in a New England town. Foxborough was not fortunate. A strong pastor would have given stability to the people and been a natural leader, in temporal as well as spiritual things. Rev. Mr. Britt supplied the pulpit, perhaps before as well as after the incorporation, and for many years the town chose a committee to procure preachers. Several clergymen declined overtures for settlement, apparently on account of a want of harmony in the proceedings. Rev. Mr. Kendall was ordained in 1786, with great unanimity, and dismissed with greater unanimity in 1800. Then the Rev. Daniel Loring was called by the casting vote of old John Shepard, when near one hundred years of age, and in two years dismissed, serious disaffection having meanwhile occurred. The only useful and successful man among the early ministers was Rev. Thomas Williams, before alluded to, who came from Providence to Foxborough. Church psalmody made the usual dissension in Foxborough, and the peace-loving Mr. Williams found it necessary to employ the diplomacy of a Talleyrand in introducing music to the choir.

The first bass-viol was manufactured by Marcus Everett, as to the wood-work, and finished by George Holbrook, a bell-maker by trade, and a famous music-teacher. It cost four dollars, and was an excellent instrument. When it was brought into the choir the old Frenchman, Francis Daniels, was horrified. In vain did some learned in Scriptures reason. There might be biblical authority for the harp, and even the viol, but certainly none for the bass-viol; and the only compromise attainable was that he should quit the church when the profane performance began and return when it was over.

The first intruding denomination was the Baptist, next the Universalist, and lastly the Catholic.

The first Baptist meeting-house was located near the entrance of the road to "Witch Woods," and the

¹ Jan. 4, 1822, to Nov. 14, 1836, town-meetings were held in Union Hall, over the school-house, which was built in 1793, near where the Baptist Church now is; then in Sumner's Hall (where Union Building now is); from March 1, 1847, to April 7, 1856, in Cocasset Hall; April, 1856, to March 29, 1858, in American Hall (now Knights of Honor Hall); since then in town hall.

house now occupied by Ashael Dean was the parsonage. It was removed early in May, 1843, to the site of the present town hall or house, and enlarged and otherwise improved. When their present church was built it was sold at auction, and was converted into a box-manufactory, which was destroyed some two years since by fire.

The Catholics have built their third house of worship, the others having been destroyed by fire.

In the early part of the century the Foxborough Female Benevolent Society, afterwards the Ladies' Charitable Society, was established, and became the source of much good. Dues were paid either in money or straw braid.

After some years George Stratton became owner of the iron-foundry. He also kept a store at Foxborough Centre, and his son kept the tavern, once conducted by Benjamin Comey. From Stratton the foundry passed into the hands of Gen. Leach, of Easton, and at his death to those of Martin Torrey and Otis Cary.

In the first years of its organization, being the last of the war, the town suffered severely from the State and Continental charges and burdens. Papers in the Massachusetts archives show that the town was more than once relieved from excessive and disproportionate rates and quotas. Like other towns, it in vain attempted to regulate the "price of things," constantly rising with the depreciation of the currency. To show how great that depreciation was we need only give one or two illustrations. In 1780 the town voted £4068, or more than \$20,000, for mending the highways and bridges, paying some \$60 per day for labor. In 1776 it voted \$1100 for highways and bridges. In 1780 the State tax of Foxborough was £16,411, or more than \$80,000. Sept. 4, 1780, the town voted to raise £21,000, or more than \$100,000; but afterwards reduced the amount to £16,000. October 9th, *Voted* to levy £15,000 to procure beef on a requisition for the army, and to defray other town charges. But the following year there was an attempt to resume specie payments, for it was voted to raise "100 Spanish milled dollars for highways."

The truth is, the depreciation was such that a hundred paper dollars were worth about one dollar in specie.

For three different years the town treasurer of Dorchester paid out thousands more than he received,—so rapid was the downfall of currency. May 18, 1781, the town treasurer owed Foxborough £13,679. In 1782 the rate of Eleazer Fisher was remitted; rate, £124 10s.; silver rate, £0 11s. 4d. It will not be attempted at this time to produce much from the

town records. A futile attempt was made as early as 1782 to support preaching by voluntary contributions: "*Voted*, To have contributions every Sunday after divine service is over, to pay ministers." The plan has often failed since.

There was frequent legislation against crows and blackbirds. There was a town defaulter as early as 1785, and to settle the defalcation the town took a farm and traded the same for preaching. In 1794 the selectmen were voted a committee to open a subscription for the relief of sufferers by fire in the town of Boston. As will be observed, Foxborough early adopted many popular measures. In 1798 the town voted "to allow 66 cents for eight hours' work, and \$1.33 for eight hours' work of a man and a team sufficient to carry a ton weight." This was an eight-hour law.

April 6, 1801, "*Voted*, To admit the use of instruments of music in public worship."

In 1803 it was "*Voted*, Not to let the swine run at large," but the pigs had influence enough to procure a reconsideration of this vote, and ran at large some time longer.

In 1804, "*Voted*, That the Selectmen vendue Lemuel White and wife, two of the town's poor, or support them the best way they can devise."

May 5, 1804, "*Voted*, to purchase a hearse." The town had already bought "a grave-cloth," and it was soon voted to build a "herse-house," to be under the care of the Selectmen, and March 2, 1812, voted to paint the "herse-house."

Jan. 9, 1826, "*Voted*, That the Selectmen be instructed to remove Daniel Dassance, as soon as convenient, from the House of Correction, at Dedham, and build a cage and place it within his mother's house, and him the said Dassance therein, under the care of the Selectmen."

Dassance was a poor, insane person, whom the town was treating according to the custom or necessity of the time, who was afterwards provided for in the hospital at Worcester.

May 3, 1830, "*Voted*, That in our opinion the wearing of mourning apparel ought to be discontinued."

Jan. 7, 1833, "*Voted*, The town express their cordial approbation of the sentiments contained in President Jackson's Proclamation."

Hard drinking was almost universal when Foxborough was incorporated. *Rum* raised a meeting-house or a barn, or built a bridge. Every employer furnished it; every workman drank it. The only mechanical interest was the iron-foundry. It was a densely-wooded region, and the great specie-raising industry was charcoal-making. It was said that "the only export was charcoal, but that the imports were threefold,—molasses, codfish, and *New England rum*." Ruin fell upon the best men in the town, and the town itself. Distress was universal. The straw manufacture, then in its infancy, somewhat mitigated suffering; for by its aid the mother and little children,

whom the husband and father had abandoned, were enabled often to keep the "wolf from the door."

Rev. Mr. Williams, Melatiah Everett, Esq., and Stephen Rhodes are entitled to great credit, not only because they clearly appreciated the necessity of reform, but had the courage to undertake it against discouragement and fierce opposition. The movement to suppress intemperance began in 1817, much earlier than in most cases, and was triumphant. Rum had conquered New England; but the manliness of her people overthrew the tyrant, as it is to be hoped it will yet again.

Perhaps increasing prosperity had much to do, also, with the improved tone and increased self-respect of the people of Foxborough.

We have just alluded to the straw manufacture, of which it is now possible to speak only in the briefest manner. The honor of being the first American manufacturer of straw bonnets is ascribed to Betsey Metcalf, of Providence, R. I., who imitated an imported Dunstable. She then was a girl of twelve years; but, as Mrs. Baker, she afterwards carried on the business, at first as a monopolist, but soon with competitors. It is said that Eunice, daughter of Aaron Everett, made the first bonnet in Foxborough. Soon after, Sally Mann made one. The straw was at first cut with a pair of scissors.

Straw bonnets soon became common in Foxborough and Wrentham, where Amariah Hall, who kept store, took them, paying in goods. Cornelius Metcalf, coming to Foxborough, married Hephsebeth Sumner, and bought the place formerly occupied by the first minister, Mr. Kendall. Mrs. Metcalf had great skill in making the straw bonnets. She adopted several children, took apprentices, and carried on the business in a small way. Metcalf Everett first made straw goods for the New York market. Elias Nason then kept a store, paying for straw goods partly cash and partly in other goods. Nehemiah Carpenter was afterwards associated with Nason in this business. Daniels Carpenter and John Corey afterwards separately manufactured straw goods on a much larger scale, paying cash for labor.

John Corey was lost in the burning of the steamer "Lexington," on Long Island Sound, in the winter of 1840.

Edson Carpenter and Milton, John E., and Henry H. Sumner, sons of John Sumner, afterwards carried on stores, where straw braid and bonnets were received in payment for goods.

The Sumner brothers, under the firm-name of J. E. Sumner & Co., manufactured largely of straw goods, and sold imported stock to smaller manufacturers.

Foxborough Foundry on Mill Street (usually called Cary's Foundry) has been in operation more than one hundred years, having been built in 1781 by George Stratton, Uriah Atherton, Joseph Hines, and John Knapp.

Pond's box-factory and saw-mill was started in 1850 by Daniels Carpenter, Lucius Pond, J. Fisher Pond, and V. S. Pond.

Dr. Gardner Peck, formerly a successful physician in Foxborough, engaged in the manufacture. Thus gradually the business grew and developed, until, in 1844, Oliver, Warren, and E. P. Carpenter, as associates in business, built what then was considered a marvel of a straw-factory, or works.

It was what is now the "Verandah House," used as a boarding-house. The business increased rapidly, and after several additions and alterations the first works were found altogether too limited, and in 1853 the Union Straw-Works were established; but the growth of the business made it necessary to enlarge its limits, which was done in 1856. The business increased from \$75,000 in 1844 to nearly the amount of \$2,000,000 in 1865. Foxborough has made, through its straw business, a name that in many foreign places is known better than the city of Boston itself.

Certainly to this business Foxborough is indebted for her modern prosperity.

On the 29th of June, 1778, the inhabitants of Foxborough first assembled in town-meeting, in pursuance of the warrant issued by Benjamin Guild, a magistrate of Wrentham, at the request of Benjamin Pettee, Swift Payson, Nehemiah Carpenter, Jacob Cook, Jacob Leonard, Amos Morse, and Samuel Baker. Josiah Pratt was moderator of the meeting; Swift Payson, clerk; Josiah Pratt, John Everett, Benjamin Pettee, Daniel Robinson, and Joseph Shepard were chosen selectmen; Nehemiah Carpenter was chosen treasurer, and John Comee, constable. They "Voted to adjourn the meeting for one hour and a half, then met" and chose five surveyors of highways, three for a committee of correspondence, five assessors, two tithingmen, two fence-viewers, two field-drivers, one sealer of leather, two hog-reeves,—a full complement of town officers.

The 29th of June, 1778, was a period of gloom and doubt in the Revolutionary struggle. But our immediate ancestors were ready to play their part like men. In 1780 they said, in their petition to the General Court, "We are willing to sacrifice our all in the common cause, if it should be necessary."

CHAPTER LVII.

FOXBOROUGH—(*Continued*).

MILITARY RECORD.

The Heroes of Three Wars—War of the Revolution—1812—War of the Rebellion—List of Soldiers, 1861–65—Patriots of 1776—Soldiers of 1812—Roll of Honor, 1861–65—Veterans of the War—Militia, 1796.

THE territory of Foxborough was made up from parts of Wrentham, Walpole, Stoughton, and Stoughtonham (now Sharon). Wrentham was incorporated in 1673; Walpole, in 1724; Stoughton, in 1726; Sharon, in 1765; Foxborough, on the 10th of June, 1778. It was born, therefore, amid the throes of the Revolutionary period. Lexington, Bunker Hill, the siege and evacuation of Boston, were memorable deeds already quite passed by in the rapid rush of events. Washington had occupied and evacuated New York; Long Island and Staten Island had been lost to the enemy, who had, moreover, taken the forts upon the Hudson River, and overrun the Jerseys, occupying Philadelphia. The fame which Washington won by the brilliant engagements at Trenton and Princeton had been somewhat dimmed by the indecisive or disastrous engagements at the Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth Court-House; but the failure of the Gates and Conway intrigue to displace him from the chief command demonstrated what a strong hold he already had upon the affections and respect of his countrymen.

In the North the patriots had been more fortunate. At Bennington, on the 16th of August, 1777, the sturdy Stark had defeated the Hessian Colonels Baum and Breyman, in the glorious battle of Bennington.

This victory reanimated the people of New England and New York, and prepared the way for the overthrow and surrender of the proud army of Burgoyne, Oct. 16, 1777.

The finances of the United States were in a most deplorable condition. The liabilities contracted by Congress amounted to \$40,000,000; Massachusetts alone owed \$5,000,000. The entire debt contracted for the war amounted to at least \$65,000,000.

Continental money depreciated to at least six for one in New England, and eight for one in the South. At a later period the money wages, for one year, of Ezra Carpenter, here in Foxborough, upon the farm of Benjamin Pettee, now owned by Daniels Carpenter, was only sufficient to buy him a pair of cowhide shoes.

Thus the financial status of the infant republic was wellnigh desperate. Yet faith and hope were strong.

June 14, 1777, the flag of the stars and stripes had been adopted. Though harassed and depreciated, the immortal Washington was

“Patient of toil, serene amidst alarms,
Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms.”

In that year, too, Lafayette had brought his sword, his youthful enthusiasm, and his loyal devotion to the American cause. Jan. 30, 1778, France and the United States signed two treaties,—one of friendship and commerce, the other of defensive alliance; and this alliance, embroiling England with France, eventually rescued our independence from the countless dangers that beset it.

June 13, 1778, the British Commissioners—the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, and Governor Johnstone—communicated to Congress proposals as a basis of peace, an extension of colonial trade; no military force to be quartered in any colony without the consent of its Assembly; an arrangement for sustaining the Continental bills of credit and their ultimate discharge; a representation of the colonies in the Parliament of Great Britain, and of the British government in the colonial assemblies. In short, King George offered almost everything short of total independence; but Congress peremptorily refused to treat unless the independence of the States was first acknowledged or the troops withdrawn. This was three days after the incorporation of our little town. Five days later, on the 18th of June, Philadelphia was evacuated by the British.

Thus, amidst the mingled hopes and fears of Americans, Foxborough began its existence as a town. The inhabitants of the territory embraced in it had already evinced their willingness to share in all patriotic perils and sufferings. When enlistments were first called for, Lieut. Timothy Morse recruited twenty-four men in the crowded bar-room of the old tavern at Wrentham for three years' service. My grandfather, Ezra Carpenter, was at work in a ditch on the land now owned by his son, Daniels Carpenter, when the minute-men were first summoned by the alarm, upon the news of the battle of Lexington. He dropped his tools, ran for his musket and knapsack, seized a parcel of bread and meat, bade good-by to his friends, and started to join his company at Wrentham; but, failing to find it there, he continued his march alone to Dedham, and there joining other comrades, they continued on and overtook the company at Roxbury.

He was at the siege of Boston, and there, while doing guard duty, had a narrow escape from a cannon-

ball, that came so near to him that he lost a portion of his shirt from his back and was thrown headlong to the ground, and reported by the soldier on guard with him as having been killed. He lived to the age of eighty-nine, and the speaker has often listened with boyish enthusiasm to his stories of Revolutionary service, protracted for three years. He was, doubtless, a soldier of Putnam's at Long Island; he certainly crossed the Delaware, under Washington, on the memorable Christmas-eve of 1776, and on Christmas morning, at eight o'clock, rushed in with his comrades upon the surprised and sleepy Hessians, confused with the last night's debauch. They had thrown their fresh-baked bread into the "horse-pond;" but it was, nevertheless, rescued on the points of bayonets, and proved, after a shaving process, a savory morsel to the half-starved Americans. This Foxborough soldier and his comrades, a number of whom lived and died within my remembrance, but of whose particular history I have no knowledge, wintered in 1776-77 at Morristown, in comparative comfort; but in 1777-78 the distress in the winter quarters of Washington's army was terrible, and the old campaigners often dwelt upon its details. Dec. 10, 1777, the army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. Eleven thousand soldiers were quartered in log huts, each containing fourteen men. For want of shoes, all the late marches had been marked with blood from wounded feet. For lack of blankets, many of the men were compelled to sit up all night before the camp-fires. More than one-quarter were unfit for duty, because barefoot and otherwise naked. Provisions failed; more than once there was famine in the camp.

Such was the service and suffering of the Foxborough soldiers in the Revolution. As there were, of course, no records until after 1778, we are unable to find the responses the town would, if in existence, have made to the stirring appeals of James Otis, John Adams, Hancock, and Samuel Adams, addressed to the little rural municipalities; but we find, in the very first warrant issued for a town-meeting, dated June 12, 1778, "Article 5th: to see if the town will carry on the war by way of a rate, or act or do anything thereon they shall see fit;" feeling and assuming, as it were, the whole responsibility of carrying on the war. As the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, I may be pardoned for expressing the gratification I have experienced in serving as your representative upon the commission which has deposited the noble statue of Samuel Adams in the capitol at Washington as the gift of Massachusetts to the nation and her tribute of admiration to him, often called "the pilot of the Revolution."

It is said and claimed that Uriah Atherton, of Foxborough, cast at Sharon the first cannon of the Revolutionary war.

The Revolutionary patriots of Foxborough bore the names of Boyden, Billings, Carpenter, Forrest, Harts-horn, Howe, Morse, Everett, Pettee, etc.; in all twenty-four in number.

The same names reappear, in the war of 1812, among the thirty-eight men furnished by the town to the light infantry company which reported at Roxbury, serving fifty-six days in and about the forts of Boston Harbor. Daniel Everett was its captain; Asa Plympton, lieutenant; Amos Morse, ensign. Of the soldiers of 1812, four are still living,—Alexander Boyden, Francis Carpenter, Daniels Carpenter, and Lyman Comey,—whose united ages are quite three hundred and thirty years.

July 2, 1812, the town voted "to make up to the soldiers detached from the militia in Foxborough and inhabitants of Foxborough, with the government pay, twelve dollars per month for May, June, July, August, September, and October, and ten dollars for November, December, January, February, March, and April, if they are called into active service."

Aug. 22, 1814, it was voted "to make up to the soldiers of the last detachment, and all who may be detached in Foxborough previous to March next, eighteen dollars a month each, and each five dollars bounty." At a meeting Nov. 7, 1814, the part of the vote about bounty was reconsidered.

It may be worth while to note that in 1815, at the close of the war, one hundred and fifty-two votes were thrown for Governor; and, in the absence of statistics showing the number of inhabitants of the town at that time, we are led to infer that Foxborough had a large representation of soldiers in the war of 1812. Foxborough furnished one man to the Massachusetts regiment in the Mexican war, whose name was Henry Hunnewell; but, as it is well known, that war was not popular in this region. Time passed and brought us to the Presidential election of 1860, and its immediate consequences, culminating in the fall of Fort Sumter. The deadening spirit of compromise and submission, which dominated in the large commercial cities in the winter of 1860 and 1861, had a palsying effect upon the patriotism of the country; but, with the outrage to the flag, American manhood flamed forth. Fort Sumter fell on Saturday, April 13, 1861. On Monday, April 15th, Col. A. B. Packard, of Quincy, commanding the Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, received orders to appear at Boston on the following morning with his command. The adjutant, Henry Walker, of

Quincy, sent them at once to the several companies by special messenger, who reached the last company (Company G, of Taunton) in a driving storm of wind and rain, beating up Capt. Gordon at 3 A.M. of the 16th of April. Company F, of the Fourth, was known as the "Warren Light Guard of Foxborough." It was organized under the act of Jan. 22, 1776, and in 1861 was said to hold the oldest charter in the State, granted upon petition, all similar having disbanded. In 1854 it was changed from an artillery into a light infantry company. In 1857 its location was changed from Norton to Foxborough. Its name was, of course, in memory of the martyr of Bunker Hill, whose brother, Judge Warren, resided in Foxborough in the house that his lineal descendant, our worthy citizen, Henry G. Warren, now owns and occupies. The son of Gen. Warren was buried in the old burying-ground, but his remains were removed some years since.

In April, 1861, David L. Shepard was its captain, Moses A. Richardson and Carlos A. Hart its lieutenants,—all of Foxborough. Alvin E. Hall, of Foxborough, was sergeant-major of the regiment.

Capt. Shepard received his orders at nine o'clock P.M., and immediately notified officers and men to report at the armory, at the Cocasset House, as early as possible on the following morning. The members of the company were scattered well over the town and out of town, but a large number reported equipped for duty at about ten o'clock. It was a solemn moment of parting. Excitement was intense. "Esquire" Bird,—as he was known and called by all, and of whom it could be truly said, if it could be said of any man, "an honest man is the noblest work of God,"—inspired with patriotic zeal and fervor, made a most feeling and eloquent address to the soldiers who had been called to defend the honor of their country, to which Capt. Shepard fittingly replied in behalf of the company. There were a number of our young men who volunteered to don the uniforms of members of the company, who had families, and to "fall in" and follow the fortunes of the company, and did so. The company were followed by a large number of friends and citizens to East Foxborough, where they took the train for Boston, and promptly reported at the State-House. The same readiness was evinced throughout the entire regiment. At Quincy, Adjt. Walker beat the drum for recruits. One man said, "I want to see my wife." "No time for leave-taking," said the adjutant; "fall in." "Do you want an Irishman?" said one. "Do you believe in the old flag? If you do, fall in." So he fell in, and marched in his shirt-sleeves.

The Fourth Regiment was prepared to march on the 16th, but no transportation could be furnished until the 17th, and it was quartered for the night in Faneuil Hall. As it was, it left the State for the seat of war before any other regiment. On Wednesday, the 17th, it left Faneuil Hall at three P.M., and marched to the State-House, where Governor Andrew made one of his most inspiring addresses. He said, "It gives me unspeakable pleasure to witness this array from the good old Colony. You have come from the shores of the sounding sea, where lie the ashes of Pilgrims, and you are bound on a high and noble pilgrimage for liberty, for the Union and Constitution of your country. Soldiers of the old Bay State, sons of sires who never disgraced their flag in civil life or on the tented field, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this noble response to the call of your State and your country. You cannot wait for words. I bid you God-speed and an affectionate farewell." Col. Packard modestly responded: "Your Excellency, I am scarcely able to speak. All I can say is, we will endeavor to do our duty." Governor Andrew replied, "I know you will endeavor, and I know, colonel, you will succeed." The Fourth embarked at Fall River on the steamer "State of Maine" the same night, and arrived in New York in the afternoon of the next day. The boat was improperly ballasted, and her captain did not consider her safe to carry troops, so that Col. Packard telegraphed to Governor Andrew for instructions. He replied, "If the captain says he can carry your men, go on; Massachusetts must be first on the ground." After a short delay, reballasting the steamer, she proceeded to Fortress Monroe, about the safety of which much anxiety was felt, as it was insufficiently garrisoned and dangerously situated. Governor Andrew's order, issued from the office of the Adjutant-General, April 17, 1861, directed "Col. Packard, of the Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to proceed to Fortress Monroe, by steamer to be provided, to enter into the service of the United States as United States Militia, and, on being joined by Col. Wardrop's regiment (Third Massachusetts Volunteer Militia), he will take command of them also."

The steamer left New York at nightfall, and was about thirty hours on the way. Capt. Shepard was ordered to take charge of the boat. Only two companies were allowed to remain on deck. The rest were sent below under a guard; the fear being that, if the men were allowed to rush to and fro, the inadequately-ballasted steamer might capsize. Arriving at Fortress Monroe at an early hour on the morning of Saturday, the 20th, and seeing no flag flying from

it, "we spent," says an officer of the Fourth, "an hour of anxiety lying off and on, doubtful who held the fort. But at length the glorious banner of the stars and stripes was unfurled, and she landed her precious freight. We found some two hundred and fifty regulars, worn out with watching, who heartily welcomed us. The fortress was almost defenseless. We spent the next month in guard and fatigue duty, mounting guns, and storing provisions." The uniforms became so threadbare that the men, many of them, were obliged to wear their overcoats on parade, to cover their new *raglan* style of pants. As the regiment was the first to leave Massachusetts, it was also the first to reach the actual seat of war, and the first mustered in the service of the United States. It was mustered into the service April 22d. The Third and Fourth Massachusetts saved Fortress Monroe, whose value to the Union cause was beyond all price; for, had it fallen into the hands of the enemy, no one could estimate the cost in treasure and blood to have regained the same.

May 27th the regiment went from the fortress to Newport News, and fortified it.

It was at this time, under a commission from the town, that the writer visited Fortress Monroe as bearer of kind messages and remembrances from friends at home, and to provide for the needs and comfort of our soldiers. Reporting to Gen. Butler, who was then in command, I obtained a permit, and accompanied the general and staff to Newport News. The stern realities of war were still in the future, and when we landed, instead of finding the troops fortifying, or watching the enemy, who was said to be near at hand, behind intrenchments, the scene was more like an old-fashioned muster-field,—a regular holiday show. One of our soldiers, and about the first one I saw, had embarked in the butchering business, and was skinning a pig, shot on "Uncle Sam's farm." Another had gone into the horse and mule business, and was ready to *swap* or trade on most favorable terms, as he had purchased *cheap* of a contraband, in the *absence* of his master. Another had made an investment in the *wood* and *live-feather* business, and had *borrowed* a hand-cart to bring his goods or merchandise to camp, and was quite willing to throw in the meat of the poultry, and wood to cook with, if he could only have the feathers returned in good order for the filling of a bed. I had no occasion to complain of my rations during my visit, which will always be held in pleasant remembrance for the hearty welcome received. I don't know how I should have felt if I had been "*armed* and equipped as the law directs;" for a musket is a good thing for courage

when you don't know who is around; but I confess I felt rather more secure and at ease within the walls of the fortress. But this is a digression, for which I beg pardon, and will return to our record.

Four companies as a battalion, united with some Vermont and New York troops, under Maj. Winthrop, participated in the unfortunate affair at Big Bethel, where plenty of *pluck* was exhibited, but little or no capacity. Company F was not *ordered*, but *volunteered* to go into the fight, and *did* go, instead of Capt. Bumpus' company, of Braintree. It is said that history repeats itself, but history would make a *great blunder* to repeat the battle of Great Bethel, if we can believe what is recorded of its generalship on our side. The Fourth was the only organization which marched into camp that night in regular order at shoulder arms.

The news of this battle created an intense excitement and feeling through the State, as the report first came that the Fourth Massachusetts was "all cut to pieces."

July 3d the Fourth, with the Third Massachusetts, were ordered to occupy Hampton, which they partially fortified.

July 17th they left Hampton for Fortress Monroe on their way home, having served their time of enlistment. The regiment was mustered out July 22d at Long Island, Boston Bay. They received high praises for their service from Col. Dimmock, the commandant of the fortress, and from Gen. Butler, who said in a farewell, "You have done your duty well. You have all along been in the advance at Fortress Monroe, at Newport News, at Hampton." I have dwelt with particularity upon its service as a three-months' regiment because of the stirring patriotism, promptness, and magnetic energy with which it was rendered at an awful crisis of our history. On its return to Foxborough, Company F, with full ranks, was warmly received; an address of welcome was made by E. P. Carpenter. But the service of the Fourth Regiment did not end here. When, in the early summer of 1862, Gen. Banks retreated down the valley of the Shenandoah, Governor Andrew called for more troops (May 26th), the Fourth Regiment was again ordered out. Lieut.-Col. Walker, the late adjutant, read the order at Quincy on his way to the railroad station. He drove through the country and caused alarm-bells to be rung. In forty-eight hours the regiment had eight hundred men in Boston. But they were not wanted, as the alarm had passed, and so they returned home.

In July, 1862, came the call for two hundred thousand nine-months' men. Lieut.-Col. Walker at once

tendered the Fourth Regiment, the first offered, and, being accepted, went into camp at Lakeville in August. Company F did not lose its identity as a Foxborough company, though we find but a small number of the three-months' men upon the roll-call, as many of them had enlisted in other regiments, and the company was recruited for the most part with new members. They went into camp with C. F. Howard as captain, and Moses A. Richardson, of Foxborough, and Benjamin H. Richmond, of Norton, lieutenants. The company were mustered into service September 23d. Capt. Howard was commissioned major, and sworn or mustered in as such December 16th, which necessitated the election of another captain. On the election of First Lieut. William R. Black, of Company G, Taunton, as captain, Lieut. Moses A. Richardson resigned, and Benjamin H. Richmond, of Norton, was elected first lieutenant, and Isaac H. Bonney, of Foxborough, second lieutenant. Foxborough is accredited with forty-seven men in this company. Dec. 25, 1862, the regiment left camp for New York, and thence went to New Orleans. It was in the first Port Hudson expedition, when the noble old Farragut ran by in the "Richmond;" Col. Walker was put in command at Brashear City, whence, May 28, 1863, the regiment was again ordered to Port Hudson.

June 14th, Capt. Bartlett, of Company K, led the storming party, and was killed on the very slope of the enemy's works, gallantly leading. Four officers of the Fourth were in the advance, of whom one was killed and two wounded. The regiment lost every fifth man. Ten Foxborough soldiers in Company F laid down their lives in patriotic devotion to their country. Their names are found enrolled with the "heroic dead" in Memorial Hall, and will be held in grateful remembrance when your name and mine shall be forgotten. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 22, 1863, most of the men having been in service eleven months. Gen. Emory said, "It was one of the best regiments in my whole division. It was well disciplined. It was remarkable for its camp, police, and sanitary discipline. I remember signaling it before the whole division at Baton Rouge, on account of its extreme excellence in these respects." If you would learn more of the history of this regiment, call upon the living witnesses now before you, for their testimony would be the whole history of a Massachusetts regiment, that rendered invaluable service to the country, and gained imperishable laurels for itself.

Foxborough men are found enrolled in the Seventh Massachusetts, raised by that distinguished officer,

Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch, at Taunton. It was mustered into the service June 15, 1861, and mustered out July 5, 1864. Upon its standard will be found a long list of battles in which it was engaged. Of this regiment, on the 5th of May, 1864, the first day of the Wilderness, Col. Briggs, of the Tenth, writes, "Men fell like leaves in autumn: yet the regiment stood firm, never wavered, till, the ammunition being expended, it was promptly relieved by Lieut.-Col. Harlow and the Seventh Massachusetts. Would I could sound a note to his praise, than whom none is more worthy!"

Some Foxborough soldiers served in the "Immortal Sixth Regiment," when called to serve one hundred days.

Eight companies of the Eighteenth Regiment were recruited chiefly in Norfolk, Plymouth, and Bristol Counties. Col. James Barnes, of Springfield, commanded it. It was mustered Aug. 27, 1861. Foxborough had a number of representative soldiers in this regiment, who have a good record, and two of Company I are registered with the "heroic dead."

About forty men are credited to Foxborough upon the roster of the Twenty-third Regiment, commanded by Col. Kurtz. Company K was recruited by Capt. Carlos A. Hart, in this town, and was known as the "Foxborough Company." It went into camp with the regiment at Lynnfield, in command of Capt. Hart, with John Littlefield and Benjamin F. Barnard, lieutenants. The regiment left camp for Annapolis, Nov. 11, 1861, and was mustered out at Readville, July 12, 1865. It went with Gen. Burnside to Roanoke Island. It fought its first battle Feb. 8, 1862, which lasted two days; twenty-five hundred prisoners were captured in the two days' engagements. It was at Newbern, Goldsborough, and in other engagements in North Carolina; and at Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and the other terrific battles of Grant's campaign of 1864, in Virginia. Col. John W. Raymond, the last commander, says of this regiment, "In closing my narrative of the regiment, I cannot refrain from speaking a few words in commendation of both men and officers during the time I had the honor to command them. Their excellent conduct while in camp or garrison, their courage and bravery under fire, their vigilance and fidelity at all times displayed, entitle them to the highest praise, and have won for them the approbation of all who have been in command over them. Rest assured that the Twenty-third Regiment, as an organization, never brought discredit upon their native State; and I shall count it the highest honor of my life that I have been privileged to command it."

Such words, coming from Col. Raymond, are com-

mendations that every soldier of the regiment may well be proud of, and its record needs no further indorsement to make it equal to the best.

One Foxborough soldier perished in Company A of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, in which a number enlisted, which fought from Roanoke Island to Petersburg. It was not mustered out of service until Jan. 20, 1866. On the 27th, Governor Bullock received its colors and said, "I welcome you home. But all have not returned. Eight officers of the line and two hundred and ten enlisted men have fallen in battle and by the casualties of war. It only remains that I should now transfer your colors to the great companionship in which they shall henceforth be preserved, and that, in behalf of a grateful people, I should greet and honor your return."

We had representatives in the Fifty-sixth Infantry, which left Massachusetts March 21, 1863, which emblazons heroic service upon its flag at Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, the Weldon Railroad, and the pursuit of Lee.

One of our honored dead was of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, previously Fourteenth Infantry, which, after guarding the forts about Washington for two years, went into the field in 1864, and fought from Spottsylvania to Hatcher's Run. Foxborough men fought also in the Ninth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twentyninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-eighth Regiments of Massachusetts; in her First, Second, Third, and Fourth Cavalry; in the Third, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Massachusetts Batteries; in the First Heavy Artillery, in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Unattached, in the First Rhode Island Artillery and Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, and we had representatives in the regular army, navy, and Veteran Reserve Corps.

Having made up "Our Soldiers' Record," which must necessarily be imperfect in some respects for want of proper time to obtain the required data, we will now refer to the patriotism of the town, as shown by the acts of its citizens.

Almost immediately upon dismissing their fellow-citizens of Company F, Fourth Regiment, to the field of war, the citizens of Foxborough began to consider their duty as patriots in a larger way.

At a town-meeting held May 4, 1861, it was voted that the treasurer shall borrow ten thousand dollars for a war fund, to be paid in five equal annual installments, commencing Oct. 5, 1862. E. P. Carpenter, W. P. Shepard, Otis Cary, J. E. Carpenter, and

Elisha White were constituted a committee to purchase clothing and supplies for volunteers, and to meet the various wants of their families.

It was also voted to appropriate three thousand dollars to procure rifles for the members of the rifle company, and E. P. Carpenter was designated as agent to obtain them.

The government refused to accept this company, and it was disbanded.

June 15th it was voted to pay aid to the families of soldiers, in accordance with Chapter 222 of the laws of 1861. E. P. Carpenter, as chairman of the Relief Committee, made a report of his visit to Company F, at Fortress Monroe, Va.

July 22, 1862, one hundred dollars was voted as a bounty to twenty-four persons, who might volunteer under the recent call of President Lincoln, and the bounty was afterwards raised to one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

August 14th the town passed the following vote:

"WHEREAS, The town of Foxborough is desirous of standing shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-citizens of other towns in filling up the second quota of three hundred thousand men ordered by the President of the United States to be drafted for service on or about the 1st of September next; and, whereas, the citizens believe that our old Commonwealth will fill said quota by volunteers without a draft becoming necessary; and, whereas, *time* is of importance, and the towns are not fully aware of the sum the exigencies of the occasion will require, but have full confidence in the patriotism and judgment of the selectmen; therefore, *Resolved*, That the selectmen proceed to take such measures as they may deem wise and expedient to enlist such numbers of men as may be required from this town by said draft; and the town pledges to them that such sums of money shall be voted to them hereafter as may be necessary to carry out this vote."

September 20th a vote was passed approving of the selectmen's offer of a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars for nine-months' men. It was voted also to pay one hundred and fifty dollars to each inhabitant of the town of Foxborough enlisting in Company F of the Fourth Militia Regiment for nine months' service, and to as many others as might be needed to fill the quota. There were two negative votes. The treasurer was authorized to borrow for the purpose a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars; it was also voted to extend the same aid to the families of drafted men as to volunteers.

March 26, 1864, it was voted to reimburse three thousand nine hundred dollars furnished by individuals to procure the town's quota of volunteers under the calls of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864. There was *one* vote in the negative.

June 18, 1864, it was voted that the treasurer have authority to borrow two thousand eight hundred and

seventy-five dollars to pay expenses incurred in filling the town's quota under the call of March 14, 1864.

Aug. 1, 1864, it was voted to raise a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars per man to fill the quota under the call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand men. March 11, 1865, it was voted to appropriate a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars to make up a deficiency in paying one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per man to fill the quota under the call of Dec. 1, 1864, for three hundred thousand men.

Let us not, in this retrospect, forget the labors and untiring sympathy of the women of Foxborough. In the war archives of the commonwealth is a letter dated April 19, 1861,—the very day when the streets of Baltimore drank the patriotic blood of Massachusetts,—addressed to Governor Andrew by Miss Frances Wight (now Mrs. Cogswell), of Foxborough, signed by *one hundred* young ladies of this place, offering their services as nurses, or to make soldiers' garments, to prepare bandages and lint, to do *anything* for the cause in their power to do. Governor Andrew, replying, writes, "I accept it as one of the most earnest and sincere of the countless offers of devotion to our old commonwealth and to the cause of the country." He concludes by asking them to "help those who are left behind, and follow those who have gone before with your benedictions, your benefactions, and your prayers." The good work inaugurated by gentle and enthusiastic maidens was, with unabated zeal, carried forward by all our women to the end of the great war for the Union. In this connection we must not forget to mention those young ladies who went out from our midst to teach the freedmen, for they had battles to fight, which, if it did not cost them their lives, required sacrifices that proved both their patriotism and philanthropy.

In an address of this character it were nigh impossible to mention all who were meritorious; but I cannot forbear alluding to those most worthy and patriotic citizens, and faithful and true friends of the soldier,—William H. Thomas, Ezra Carpenter, Richard Carpenter, Edmund Carroll, and Robert Kerr,—who have gone from among us; and, as we hallow the graves of our dead heroes, and erect monuments to their memories, let us not forget their faithful comrades in civil life who did valiant service for the cause for which they laid down their lives. In summing up "our record," I find that 55 men were furnished in 1861 for three years; 24 for three years, and 45 for nine months, in 1862; in 1863-64, 60 for three years, and 23 for one year, including officers and men; the whole number furnished was 276, being a

surplus of 13 over the quota. The whole number of different men was 178, equivalent to 100 men each day of the war. Of these, there were 2 majors, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 13 sergeants, and 11 corporals, making 41 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and 137 privates; 21 of this number died in battle or of disease. The amount expended by the town for bounties and enlistment expenses was \$21,742.48. The amount of private subscriptions for bounties to volunteers was \$7008.33; \$1001.13 were spent for clothing and supplies for the soldiers, being for Company F at Fortress Monroe. Large contributions of clothing and supplies were sent through the Foxborough Relief Association and the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Money contributions in this behalf may be estimated at \$500. The material interests of Foxborough declined slightly during the war. In 1860 our population was 2879; in 1865 it was 2769. In 1860 our valuation was \$1,287,735; in 1865, \$1,284,524.

Never shall we forget the morning when the glorious news came that Gen. Lee's army had surrendered. It was a day of great rejoicing. The bells were rung, the glorious stars and stripes were flung to the breeze, and saluted with cheers and tears, for men and women cried for joy, and thanked God for these glad tidings, that foretold peace and the return of those that had led us to victory. A procession was formed, and marched with stirring music through the principal streets and to the town hall, which was filled. Prayer, earnest and fervent, was offered by Deacon Hewins, and some speaking was "in order;" but there are times when there is more eloquence in silence than in the best of oratory, and this seemed to be the time and occasion.

The war over, the town, in common with almost all its sister communities, began to consider its duty towards a fitting commemoration of the valor of its deceased soldiers, who went forth from it and fell in the service of their country. March 10, 1866, it was voted to refer the article in the warrant, in reference to a monument of the deceased soldiers, to a committee consisting of five,—E. P. Carpenter, William Carpenter, Otis Cary, William H. Thomas, and George T. Ryder,—who made an extended report, March 6, 1867, which was ordered to be printed. The committee recommended the building of a Memorial Hall as the most fitting monument to the valor and patriotism of the dead, whilst it would be at the same time eminently useful to the living. March 16, 1867, it was voted that the committee be instructed to procure plans and estimates in accordance with this report; also a plan for a monument, with estimates for cost of each, and to report on the same. There is, however,

no question that the original report (to be found on the town records) substantially settled the question, and secured the building of the useful and substantial structure that adorns our village,—the Memorial Hall. It was erected in 1868, at an expense of some thirteen thousand dollars, including town appropriations and subscriptions, or gifts made by individuals. It was dedicated on Friday, the 17th of June, with impressive ceremonies. Hon. George B. Loring was the orator of the day, and made a most appropriate and eloquent address.

ROLL-CALL OF FOXBOROUGH'S SOLDIERS, 1861 TO 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT, *Company F.* (*Three months.*)

David L. Shepard, capt., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Moses A. Richardson, 1st lieut., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Carlos A. Hart, 2d lieut., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Wm. H. Torrey, sergt., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 John F. Shepard, sergt., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 John M. Welch, sergt., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Edward E. Bird, sergt., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Samuel D. Robinson, corp., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Lewis L. Bullard, corp., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Frank O. Pierce, corp., must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Lucius W. Allen, must. May 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Charles D. Bacon, must. May 6, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 James S. Bemis, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Isaac H. Bonney, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Samuel N. Bryant, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Hiram F. Buck, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 James Carpenter, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Gabriel P. Chamberlain, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 George H. Clafin, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Henry A. Fales, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 William H. Fales, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 George M. Fillebrown, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Albert E. Forrest, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Edward M. Freeman, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.

Alonzo W. Fuller, must. May 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Joseph Gotleib, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Moses L. Green, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Ephraim O. Grover, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Pascal C. Grover, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 David T. Hartshorn, must. May 6, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Edwin P. Jewett, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Joseph H. Joplin, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 William H. Lyons, must. May 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Ransom Matthews, must. May 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 William A. Morse, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 William H. Pierce, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Charles H. Pond, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 James L. Sherman, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 William H. Sweet, must. May 6, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Charles A. Thompson, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Willard W. Turner, must. April 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 James White, must. May 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Nelson S. White, must. May 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Rufus S. White, must. May 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 Liscomb C. Winn, must. May 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.
 James A. Wyer, must. May 22, 1861; July 22, 1861, ex. of service.

THIRD BATTALION, *Company D.* (*Three months.*)

George Draper, must. May 19, 1861; July 23, 1861, discharged.

FOURTH REGIMENT. (*Nine months.*)

Charles F. Howard, maj., must. Dec. 16, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.

Company F. (*Nine months.*)

Charles F. Howard, capt., must. Sept. 23, 1862; Dec. 6, 1862, maj.
 Moses A. Richardson, 1st lieut., must. Sept. 23, 1862; Sept. 23, 1862, resigned.
 Isaac H. Bonney, 2d lieut., must. Dec. 27, 1862; Aug. 23, 1863, died at Indianapolis.
 Joseph H. Joplin, 1st sergt., must. Sept. 23, 1862; July 14, 1863, died on railroad.
 Liscomb C. Winn, sergt., must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Gabriel P. Chamberlain, sergt., must. Sept. 23, 1862; May 31, 1863, died at Brashear City.
 Ephraim O. Grover, corp., must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.

Pascal C. Grover, corp., must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Charles B. Winn, corp., must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Charles T. Sumner, corp., must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 George H. Grover, musician, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 William M. Adams, musician, must. Sept. 23, 1862; March 6, 1863, died at Carrollton, La.
 Joseph H. Alden, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Warren B. Alden, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Dec. 8, 1862, discharged.
 Lewis W. Belcher, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Isaac H. Bonney, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Dec. 27, 1862, 2d lieut.
 Charles L. Boyden, must. Oct. 15, 1862; July 15, 1863, died at New Orleans.
 Edwin J. Carroll, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 James S. Carver, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 George H. Copliston, must. Sept. 26, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 William Day, must. Sept. 23, 1862; June 10, 1863, died at Brashear City.
 Joseph H. Dow, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Edwin Dunbar, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Anson Fisher, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 E. Irving Fisher, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 George H. Fisher, must. Oct. 26, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Handel P. Fisher, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Edward M. Freeman, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 George A. Mann, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Cyrus B. Morse, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Elbridge F. Morse, must. Sept. 23, 1862; May 26, 1863, died at New Orleans.
 Jarius J. Morse, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 William A. Morse, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Joseph Myers, must. Sept. 23, 1862; July 20, 1863, died at New Orleans.
 Charles A. Pettee, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Charles D. Smith, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Leonard Smith, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Payson F. Smith, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 William A. Stevens, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Henry C. Sumner, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863, died on railroad.

David A. Swift, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Charles A. Thompson, must. Oct. 15, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 George S. Thompson, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 John Ware, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Preston B. Whittemore, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 James Wight, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.
 Ansel L. Willis, must. Sept. 23, 1862; Aug. 28, 1863, ex. of service.

SIXTH REGIMENT, *Company B.* (*One hundred days.*)

Thomas S. Brigham, must. July 17, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of service.
 Timothy Brennan, must. July 17, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of service.
 Curtis S. Childs, must. July 17, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of service.
 Lewis E. Comey, must. July 17, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of service.
 Seth N. Kingsbury, must. July 17, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of service.
 William T. Wright, must. July 17, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of service.

Company K. (*One hundred days.*)

Gardner A. Carpenter, must. July 14, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of service.
 Benjamin L. Dixon, must. July 14, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of service.
 John J. Dixon, must. July 14, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, ex. of service.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, *Company H.*¹

Richard H. King, must. June 15, 1861; Nov. 12, 1861, discharged.
 Stillman F. Morse, must. June 15, 1861; March 10, 1863, died.
 James Prime, must. June 15, 1861; Dec. 3, 1862, discharged.

Company I.

Louis Heckman, must. June 15, 1861; June 27, 1864, ex. of service.

NINTH REGIMENT, *Company B.*

Charles Lyons, must. June 11, 1861; Oct. 16, 1862, discharged.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, *Company H.*

John R. Nelson, sergt., must. Dec. 25, 1863; July 11, 1865, ex. of service.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, *Company H.*

Alvin E. Hall, 1st lieut., must. Aug. 20, 1861; July 9, 1862, resigned.
 Chris. T. Hanly, 1st lieut., must. May 5, 1863; Nov. 10, 1863, discharged.
 Chris. T. Hanly, 2d lieut., must. Dec. 25, 1862; May 5, 1863, lieut.

Band.

Albert E. Forrest, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Aug. 11, 1862, order War Department.

¹ Term of service of all regiments and batteries not otherwise designated was three years.

Company I.

Christopher T. Hanly, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Dec. 25, 1862, 2d 1st lieut.
 George H. Claffin, corp., must. Jan. 2, 1864; Oct. 21, 1864, to 32d Inf.
 Wm. C. Grover, musician, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Dec. 30, 1862, discharged.
 James S. Bemis, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Feb. 8, 1863, discharged.
 George H. Claffin, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Jan. 1, 1864, re-enlisted.
 Amos L. Fuller, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Dec. 21, 1862, discharged.
 Nathan M. Grover, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Jan. 4, 1863, discharged.
 Moses E. Harding, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Oct. 2, 1862, discharged.
 Leander G. Thompson, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Nov. 29, 1862, discharged.
 Ezekiel J. Tolman, must. Aug. 24, 1861; Nov. 22, 1861, died.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT, *Company D.*

James Donahue, must. Aug. 9, 1862; Dec. 11, 1862, killed at Fredericksburg.
 Patrick Slattely, must. Aug. 9, 1862; Jan. 15, 1863, discharged.

Company E.

David Caine, must. July 22, 1861; Oct. 23, 1861, died of wounds.
 Donald McGilvery, must. Aug. 9, 1862; Sept. 17, 1862, discharged.

Company I.

Owen Murphy, must. Aug. 9, 1862; Aug. 1, 1864, ex. of service.
 Timothy Clifford, must. Feb. 26, 1864; Feb. 28, 1864, rejected.
 John Lynch, must. Aug. 9, 1862.
 George Proctor, must. March 3, 1864; March 5, 1864, rejected.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, *Company K.*

Carlos A. Hart, capt., must. Oct. 11, 1861; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 John Littlefield, 1st lieut., must. Oct. 11, 1861; May 4, 1862, resigned.
 James L. Sherman, 1st lieut., must. May 3, 1863; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 Joshua B. Bowman, 1st lieut., must. Oct. 14, 1864; June 25, 1865, ex. of service.
 Edward E. Bird, 2d lieut., must. Nov. 3, 1862; May 23, 1864, resigned.
 James L. Sherman, 2d lieut., must. Nov. 18, 1862; May 3, 1863, 1st lieut.
 Edward E. Bird, 1st sergt., must. Sept. 28, 1861; Nov. 2, 1863, 2d lieut.
 Lewis L. Bullard, 1st sergt., must. Sept. 28, 1861; Sept. 30, 1862, discharged.
 James A. Carpenter, 1st sergt., must. Dec. 3, 1863; June 25, 1865, ex. of service.
 Thomas G. Pierce, sergt., must. Sept. 28, 1861; Aug. 1, 1862, discharged.
 William H. Pierce, sergt., must. Sept. 28, 1861; July 10, 1863, discharged.
 Charles W. Stearns, sergt., must. Sept. 28, 1861; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 James A. Carpenter, corp., must. Sept. 28, 1861; Dec. 2, 1863, to re-enlist.
 Otis H. Horton, corp., must. Sept. 28, 1861; March 26, 1863, discharged.

James L. Sherman, corp., must. Sept. 28, 1861; Aug. 20, 1862, sergt.-maj.
 Hiram D. Skinner, corp., must. Sept. 28, 1861; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 Benj. P. Slater, corp., must. Sept. 28, 1861; March 14, 1862, discharged.
 Patrick Hanabury, wagoner, must. March 29, 1864; June 25, 1865, ex. of service.
 Ezekiel Ames, must. Sept. 28, 1861; July 11, 1862, discharged.
 Benjamin F. Belcher, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Dec. 2, 1863, to re-enlist.
 Benjamin F. Belcher, must. Dec. 3, 1863; June 25, 1865, ex. of service.
 Levi Bennett, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Dec. 2, 1863, to re-enlist.
 Levi Bennett, must. Dec. 3, 1863; June 25, 1865, ex. of service.
 Joseph Brigham, must. Sept. 28, 1861; June 25, 1862, discharged.
 Hiram S. Buck, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Sept. 11, 1862, discharged.
 Thomas Carpenter, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 Samuel C. Chestnut, must. Oct. 27, 1861; Feb. 21, 1863, discharged.
 William H. Fales, must. Sept. 28, 1861; March 26, 1863, discharged.
 David Flabaven, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Dec. 2, 1863, to re-enlist.
 David Flahaven, must. Dec. 3, 1863; June 25, 1865, ex. of service.
 Joseph Gay, must. Aug. 25, 1864; June 25, 1865, ex. of service.
 Patrick Hanabury, must. Sept. 28, 1861; March 28, 1864, to re-enlist.
 William D. Higgins, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 Allen P. Lake, must. Oct. 30, 1861; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 John Mahoney, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 Oliver Prime, must. Sept. 28, 1861; March 13, 1863, discharged.
 Edward Richardson, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 Hiram A. Snow, must. Dec. 3, 1863; May 16, 1864, missing.
 Franklin E. Taylor, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Feb. 16, 1863, discharged.
 Joshua Taylor, must. Sept. 28, 1861; Oct. 13, 1864, ex. of service.
 Charles A. Whipple, must. Oct. 12, 1861; May 5, 1862, died at Newburn.
 George W. Williams, Jr., must. Sept. 28, 1861; June 21, 1862, discharged.
 Mienjah B. Alley, must. Aug. 25, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864, rejected.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, *Company A.*

John M. Welch, sergt., must. Sept. 4, 1861; March 26, 1863, discharged.
 Henry J. Barrows, must. Aug. 13, 1862; Oct. 16, 1862, died at Newburn.
 Wm. R. Goldsmith, must. Aug. 13, 1862; Dec. 4, 1864, ex. of service.
 Patrick Roche, must. Sept. 27, 1861; March 12, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
 David Scott, must. Aug. 13, 1862; Dec. 4, 1864, ex. of service.
 John H. Sumner, must. Aug. 13, 1862; Dec. 4, 1864, ex. of service.
 Wm. H. Torrey, must. Nov. 30, 1861; June 8, 1863, 1st lieut.

Company G.

Joseph Jewett, must. Sept. 5, 1861; Sept. 5, 1864, to re-enlist.

Company I.

George F. Wallace, corp., must. Jan. 2, 1864; Jan. 20, 1866, ex. of service.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Isaac Smith, Jr., ass't surg., must. Dec. 2, 1862; Nov. 7, 1864, ex. of service.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, *Company D.*

Andrew K. Grady, wagoner, must. Dec. 13, 1861; Dec. 19, 1864, ex. of service.

Company G.

Peter Leighton, must. March 29, 1864; Aug. 16, 1864, missing.
Joseph Murray, must. March 17, 1864; Sept. 13, 1864, discharged.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, *Company F.*

Joseph Boyden, 1st sergt., must. Jan. 2, 1864; July 29, 1865, ex. of service.

Joseph Boyden, must. Dec. 31, 1861; Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist.

Company G.

Henry B. Titus, sergt., must. Jan. 2, 1864; June 28, 1865, discharged.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT, *Company E.*

Theodore R. Skinner, musician, must. Nov. 5, 1861; Feb. 12, 1864, to re-enlist.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT, *Company D.*

George H. Clafin, corp., must. Jan. 4, 1864; June 29, 1865, ex. of service.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT, *Company C.*

Alfred L. Morse, must. Aug. 6, 1862; May 27, 1865, order War Department.

Ira C. Sayles, must. Aug. 6, 1862; Aug. 13, 1862.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, *Company C.*

Alonzo W. Fuller, must. Aug. 19, 1862; Feb. 28, 1863, discharged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, *Company I.*

James Nelson, must. Aug. 21, 1862; June 30, 1865, ex. of service.

William Rich, must. Aug. 24, 1862; June 30, 1865, ex. of service.

FORTIETH REGIMENT, *Company F.*

Edmond Burke, must. Sept. 3, 1862; March 15, 1863, Vet. Res. Corps.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, *Company C. (Nine months.)*

Bernard E. Backer, 2d lieut., must. Feb. 2, 1863; Sept. 1, 1863, ex. of service.

Bernard E. Backer, sergt., must. Sept. 23, 1863; Feb. 2, 1864, 2d lieut.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, *Company F.*

Henry James, must. Dec. 18, 1863; Aug. 20, 1865, ex. of service.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, *Company F.*

Wm. H. Torrey, capt., must. Feb. 7, 1864; July 7, 1865, resigned.

Wm. H. Torrey, 1st lieut., must. June 19, 1863; Feb. 7, 1864, captain.

Wm. H. Torrey, 2d lieut., must. June 17, 1863; June 19, 1863, 1st lieut.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Fred. D. Forrest, capt., must. Dec. 4, 1863, commission revoked.

Company C.

George Eaton, must. March 10, 1864; June 19, 1865, order War Department.

Company D.

Jeremiah E. Earle, sergt., must. Dec. 29, 1863; July 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Leander Clapp, corp., must. Dec. 29, 1863; May 6, 1864, killed, Wilderness, Va.

Patrick M. Driscoll, must. Dec. 29, 1863; January, 1864.

Daniel Mahoney, must. Dec. 29, 1863; Feb. 23, 1864, died.

Company E.

Otis Dean, must. Jan. 12, 1864; June 15, 1865, order Gen. Park.

Comfort O. Fisher, must. Jan. 12, 1864; Dec. 30, 1864, order Gen. Auger.

Edward E. Place, must. Jan. 12, 1864; June 30, 1865, order War Department.

Company F.

George E. Bird, must. Jan. 12, 1864; July 14, 1865, order War Department.

Eliphalet S. Wilson, must. Jan. 12, 1864; July 12, 1865, order War Department.

Company K.

Edwin P. Jewett, 1st sergt., must. Feb. 25, 1864; Sept. 1, 1864, promotion.

Liscomb C. Winn, 1st sergt., must. Feb. 25, 1864; July 12, 1865, ex. of service.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, *Company G.*

Joseph Merritt, must. March 26, 1864; Oct. 1, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH UNATTACHED COMPANY. (*One year.*)

Wm. F. Boyd, sergt., must. Dec. 7, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Ethan A. Cobb, sergt., must. Dec. 7, 1864; April 11, 1865, 2d lieut.

George A. Brock, must. Dec. 6, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Herbert E. Cobb, must. Dec. 6, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Willis S. Cook, must. Dec. 6, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Samuel H. Gooch, must. Dec. 6, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Cephas P. Grover, must. Dec. 7, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Lewis F. Holmes, must. Dec. 7, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Theodore H. Hunniwell, must. Dec. 7, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Thomas J. Kennedy, must. Dec. 6, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Zeri B. Martis, must. Dec. 6, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Cyrus B. Morse, must. Dec. 6, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

Stillman F. Willis, must. Dec. 7, 1864; May 12, 1865, ex. of service.

TWENTIETH UNATTACHED COMPANY. (*One hundred days.*)

Jarius J. Morse, corp., must. Aug. 11, 1864; Nov. 18, 1864, ex. of service.
 E. Irving Fisher, must. Aug. 11, 1864; Nov. 18, 1864, ex. of service.
 Edward Matthews, must. Aug. 11, 1864; Nov. 18, 1864, ex. of service.
 William A. Morse, must. Aug. 11, 1864; Nov. 18, 1864, ex. of service.

TWENTY-NINTH UNATTACHED HEAVY ARTILLERY.

E. P. Jewett, must. Sept. 1, 1864; June, 1865, close of war.

TWELFTH BATTERY.

Andrew W. Martin, corp., must. March 29, 1864; July 25, 1865, ex. of service.

THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

Patrick Curtin, corp., must. Jan. 27, 1863; July 28, 1865, ex. of service.
 Michael A. McCostello, must. March 30, 1864; July 28, 1865, ex. of service.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY.

Williams Leonard, artificer, must. Feb. 27, 1864; June 15, 1865, ex. of service.
 George Leonard, must. Feb. 27, 1864; June 15, 1865, ex. of service.

SIXTEENTH BATTERY.

Wm. Hilliard, must. July 28, 1864; Aug. 1, 1864.
 Martin Shea, must. March 11, 1864; June 27, 1865, ex. of service.
 John Smith, must. July 28, 1864; Aug. 1, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY.

George M. Fillebrown, 2d lieutenant, must. Oct. 30, 1862; May 12, 1863, 1st lieutenant.
 George M. Fillebrown, 1st lieutenant, must. May 12, 1863; Jan. 25, 1864.

Company B.

George M. Fillebrown, com.-sergt., must. Sept. 17, 1861; Oct. 30, 1862, 2d lieutenant.
 Herbert F. Dean, must. Sept. 14, 1861; April 4, 1864, promotion.
 George M. Washburn, must. Sept. 17, 1861; Nov. 17, 1864, ex. of service.

Company K.

Allen F. Belcher, 1st sergt., must. Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Cav.
 Horace E. Dupee, com.-sergt., must. Sept. 25, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Cav.
 Charles D. Bacon, sergt., must. Dec. 4, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Cav.
 Newton W. Bacon, must. Oct. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Cav.
 Charles H. Pond, must. Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Cav.

SECOND CAVALRY, *Company D.*

George H. Sanford, must. Feb. 26, 1864; July 20, 1865, ex. of service.

Company F.

Lawrence Dwyer, must. March 15, 1864; July 20, 1865, ex. of service.

THIRD CAVALRY, *Company B.*

Patrick Keleher, must. Feb. 27, 1864; Dec. 15, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Allen F. Belcher, 1st lieutenant, must. Feb. 1, 1865; Feb. 20, 1865, res. brevet capt.
 Allen F. Belcher, 2d lieutenant, must. July 27, 1864; Feb. 1, 1865, 1st lieutenant.
 Allen F. Belcher, com.-sergt., must. Jan. 1, 1864; July 27, 1864, 2d lieutenant.

Company K.

Allen F. Belcher, 1st sergt., must. Sept. 23, 1861; Dec. 31, 1863, to re-enlist.
 Allen F. Belcher, 1st sergt., must. Jan. 1, 1864; June 6, 1864, com.-sergt.
 Horace E. Dupee, com.-sergt., must. April 21, 1864; Nov. 14, 1865, ex. of service.
 Charles D. Bacon, sergt., must. Dec. 4, 1861; Dec. 3, 1864, ex. of service.
 Horace E. Dupee, sergt., must. Sept. 25, 1861; April 20, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Newton W. Bacon, must. Oct. 19, 1861; Oct. 16, 1864, ex. of service.
 Charles H. Pond, must. Sept. 19, 1861; Sept. 24, 1864, ex. of service.

Company L.

Richard H. King, blacksmith, must. Feb. 18, 1864; Nov. 14, 1864, ex. of service.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

James R. Albion, must. Aug. 8, 1864.
 Myrom Ames, must. Aug. 15, 1864; Nov. 14, 1865, order of War Dept.
 Edward H. Bowker, must. Aug. 19, 1864.
 John Devlin, must. April 14, 1864.
 Francis J. Flanagan, must. April 15, 1864.
 William Greenlough, must. April 15, 1864.
 David Haugh, must. April 14, 1864.
 Dwight N. Hill, must. Aug. 29, 1864.
 Benj. F. Jones, must. Jan. 10, 1865; Nov. 16, 1865, order of War Dept.
 Samuel Keller, must. April 14, 1864.
 John Kirchen, must. April 14, 1864.
 August Kinttle, must. May 11, 1864.
 August Krun, must. July 28, 1864.
 Alvah S. Langley, must. Aug. 13, 1864.
 Michael McCarthy, must. July 29, 1864.
 Donald McDonald, must. April 14, 1864.
 George McDoner, must. April 20, 1864.
 Michael McNamara, must. April 14, 1864.
 Bernard Mullins, must. July 21, 1864.
 John Phillips, must. July 30, 1864.
 Wm. H. Pierce, must. Aug. 31, 1864.
 John Rooney, must. April 20, 1864.
 James E. Smith, must. July 28, 1864.
 Leander G. Thompson, must. Aug. 29, 1864.
 Francis Traynor, must. April 14, 1864.
 George Vandergrist, must. Aug. 13, 1864.
 Thomas H. Walters, must. July 28, 1864.
 John White, must. Aug. 13, 1864.

REGULAR ARMY.

John Buchmiller, must. July 18, 1864.
 Robert W. Graham, must. March 30, 1864.
 John Hogan, must. July 21, 1864.
 Frederick W. Kent, must. July 18, 1864.
 Joseph McGinley, must. April 8, 1864.
 John Montague, must. July 30, 1864.

Wesley H. Sherwood, must. April 11, 1864.
 Elijah Spencer, must. July 18, 1864.
 Robert Wallock, must. April 13, 1864.
 Henry Karch, must. July 30, 1864.
 William F. McAlliston, must. July 30, 1864.

FOXBOROUGH SOLDIERS CREDITED TO QUOTAS OF
 OTHER TOWNS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, *Company H.*

George S. Cook, must. June 15, 1861; June 27, 1864, ex. of
 service.
 Charles D. Richardson, must. June 15, 1861; Jan. 16, 1863,
 disability.
 William F. Frazer, musician, must. June 15, 1861; Sept. 1,
 1863, Vet. Res. Corps.

Company I.

William A. Richardson, must. June 15, 1861; Feb. 4, 1863, died,
 Washington.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, *Company A.*

Nelson S. White, must. Dec. 5, 1861; Dec. 22, 1863, promoted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, *Company A.*

Christopher Martin, must. Dec. 29, 1863; — — 1864, order
 War Department.

Company F.

George H. Hartshorn, must. Jan. 12, 1864; July 12, 1865, close
 of war.

Company G.

Leander Clapp, must. Dec. 29, 1863; May 13, 1864, killed in
 battle.

Company H.

George F. Hogle, must. Jan. 27, 1864; July 26, 1864, disability.
 Isaac Skinner, must. Dec. 19, 1863; Dec. 19, 1863, rejected.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Uriah S. King, must. March 20, 1862; Oct. 29, 1864, died in
 Georgia.

NINTH MAINE REGIMENT, *Company B.*

William B. Grover, must. Oct. 20, 1862; Sept. 12, 1863, medi-
 cal cadet.

THIRD REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND HEAVY ARTILLERY, *Com-
 pany M.*

Charles Beal, corp., must. Jan. 1, 1863; Aug. 30, 1863, wounded.
 Charles Beal, must. March 17, 1862; Jan. 1, 1863, promoted.

SIXTH RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

William C. Winslow, must. Aug. 15, 1862; Feb. 20, 1865, dis-
 ability.

LINCOLN GUARDS, SECOND DISTRICT COLUMBIA REGIMENT,
Company G.

John E. Belcher, must. Jan. 13, 1862; Jan. 13, 1865, ex. of
 service.
 Joel A. Belcher, must. Jan. 13, 1862; Jan. 13, 1865, ex. of
 service.
 Joseph W. Belcher, must. Jan. 27, 1862; Feb. 2, 1865, ex. of
 service.

THIRTY-THIRD UNITED STATES REGIMENT COLORED TROOPS.

Nelson S. White, capt., must. Nov. 12, 1865; Jan. 31, 1866, ex.
 of service.
 Nelson S. White, 1st lieut., must. Oct. 7, 1865; Nov. 12, 1865,
 promoted.

Nelson S. White, 2d lieut., must. Dec. 22, 1863; Oct. 7, 1865,
 promoted.

*Soldiers credited to Foxborough's Quota, but served in Regi-
 ments other than Massachusetts.*

Thomas Carr.	Charles McGinnis.
James Cavaglin.	William Quinn.
Emery Eighart.	Patrick Randolph.
Frederick Hill.	Henry Williams.

U. S. NAVY.

Henry Cleveland, must. May 6, 1861; March 24, 1863, ex. of
 service.

Isaac B. Beal.

The Memorial Tablets.—At the right of the en-
 trance to Memorial Hall is a marble tablet, with a
 medallion of flint-lock musket, powder-horn, and
 cartridge-box in relief, inscribed as follows :

PATRIOTS OF 1776.

Seth Boyden.	Thomas Hartshorn.
Samuel Billings.	Zadoc Howe.
Jacob Billings.	Jesse Hartshorn.
Ezra Carpenter.	Jeremiah Hartshorn.
John Carpenter.	Cornelius Morse.
Oliver Comey.	Timothy Morse.
Spencer Comey.	Oliver Pettee.
John N. Everett.	Abijah Pratt.
Ebenezer Forrest.	John Sumner.
Samuel Forrest.	William Sumner.
Elias Guild.	Daniel Salley.
Jabez Grover.	Thomas Clapp.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Alexander Boyden.	Otis Hodges.
Dudley Billings.	Henry Hobart.
Comfort Belcher.	David N. Hall.
Bowdoin Brastow.	Timothy Morse.
Bela Bacon.	Asa Plimpton.
Alpheus Bird.	Elijah Plimpton.
Daniels Carpenter.	Martin Pettee.
Francis Carpenter.	Oliver Pettee.
David Capen.	James Plimpton.
Willard Childs.	James Paine.
Peleg Durfee.	Stephen Rhoades, Jr.
David Davis.	Loring C. Shaw.
Daniel Everett.	E. Holmes Sherman.
Charles Faxon.	Robert Shepard.
Jabez Fales.	Martin Torrey.
Freedom Guild.	Asa White.
Fisher Hartshorn.	Amos White.
John Hewes.	James Wilber.
Elkanah Hodges.	Isaac Winslow.

It is also known that Elisha Morse, a resident upon
 what is now Foxborough territory, served in the
 French and Indian war, in 1747. Capt. Josiah Pratt
 and Capt. Eleazer Robbins, afterwards citizens of this
 town, commanded two of the nine companies that
 left Stoughton, April 19, 1775, upon the Lexington
 alarm. Uriah Atherton, Nehemiah Carpenter, Jr.,
 and Dominic Dassance were also in the Continental
 army, either as militia or volunteers. Stephen Boy-

den and Asa Boyden were also soldiers of 1812; it is probable that still other names are omitted from the tablets in Memorial Hall.

Upon the opposite side of the door-way is inscribed the

ROLL OF HONOR, 1861-1865.

Maj. Charles F. Howard.	Charles L. Boyden.
Capt. David L. Shepard.	George E. Bird.
" Carlos A. Hart.	Wm. F. Boyd.
" Wm. H. Torrey.	Timothy Brennan.
" Nelson S. White.	Thomas S. Brigham.
Lieut. Allen F. Belcher.	Samuel Chestnut.
" James L. Sherman.	Thomas Carpenter.
" Christopher T. Hanley.	Henry Cleveland.
" Bernard E. Backer.	James S. Carver.
" Moses A. Richardson.	Edwin J. Carroll.
" John Littlefield.	Geo. S. Coppleston.
" George M. Fillebrown.	Patrick Curtin.
" Alvin E. Hall.	Leander Clapp.
" Isaac H. Bonney.	Gardner A. Carpenter.
" Edwin P. Jewett.	Curtis Childs.
" Edward E. Bird.	Edgar L. Comey.
Sergt. Joseph H. Joplin.	Joseph H. Dow.
" John F. Shepard.	Wm. Day.
" John M. Welch.	Edwin Dunbar.
" Lewis L. Bullard.	Otis Dean.
" Wm. H. Pierce.	John J. Dixon.
" Charles W. Stearns.	Benj. L. Dixon.
" Horace E. Dupee.	Herbert F. Dean.
" Joshua B. Bowman.	Jeremiah E. Earl.
" Andrew N. Grady.	George Eaton.
" Joseph Boyden.	Amos L. Fuller.
" Thomas G. Pierce.	Alonzo W. Fuller.
" Gab. P. Chamberlain.	Albert E. Forrest.
" Liscomb C. Winn.	Edward M. Freeman.
Corp. Samuel D. Robinson.	Wm. F. Frazer.
" Frank O. Pierce.	Handel P. Fisher.
" Otis H. Horton.	E. Irving Fisher.
" James A. Carpenter.	Anson Fisher.
" Wm. H. Fales.	David Flavahan.
" Benjamin P. Slater.	Comfort O. Fisher.
" George H. Claffin.	Joseph Gotlieb.
" George S. Cook.	Wm. C. Grover.
" Pascal C. Grover.	Nathan M. Grover.
" Ephraim O. Grover.	Wm. R. Goldsmith.
" Charles B. Winn.	George H. Grover.
Ezekiel Ames.	Wm. B. Grover.
Joseph H. Alden.	Joseph Gay.
Wm. M. Adams.	Cephas P. Grover.
Henry A. Alexander.	David T. Hartshorn.
Hiram S. Buck.	Patrick Henneberry.
Charles D. Bacon.	Wm. D. Higgins.
Benj. F. Belcher.	Moses E. Harding.
Levi Bennett.	Lewis Heckman.
Joseph Brigham.	George H. Hartshorn.
James S. Bemis.	Henry James.
Samuel N. Bryant.	Joseph Jewett.
Newton W. Bacon.	Benj. F. Jones.
Henry J. Barrows.	Uriah S. King.
John E. Belcher.	Richard H. King.
Joel A. Belcher.	Seth N. Kingsbury.
Joseph W. Belcher.	Allen P. Lake.
Charles Beal.	Charles Lyons.
Isaac B. Beal.	Bartlett P. Luce.
Lewis W. Belcher.	Wm. H. Lyons.

Williams Leonard.	Wm. H. Sweet.
George Leonard.	Hiram D. Skinner.
Alfred L. Morse.	Theodore R. Skinner.
Stillman F. Morse.	David Scott.
Ransom Matthews.	John H. Sumner.
John Mahoney.	Wm. A. Stevens.
Wm. A. Morse.	Leonard Smith.
Joseph Myers.	Charles D. Smith.
Owen Murphy.	David A. Swift.
Elbridge F. Morse.	Henry C. Sumner.
Cyrus B. Morse.	Payson F. Smith.
Jairus J. Morse.	Charles T. Sumner.
Rufus S. White.	Hiram A. Snow.
Wm. Winslow.	Martin Shen.
Ansel L. Willis.	Joshua Taylor.
John Ware.	Franklin E. Taylor.
Daniel Mahoney.	Charles A. Thompson.
George A. Mann.	Willard W. Turner.
Zeri B. Martis.	Leander G. Thompson.
James Nelson.	Ezekiel J. Tolman.
Charles H. Pond.	George S. Thompson.
Oliver Prime.	George M. Washburn.
James Prime.	George W. Williams, Jr.
Charles A. Pettee.	Charles A. Whipple.
Edward E. Place.	James Wight.
Edward Richardson.	Charles Whipple.
Wm. Rich.	Preston B. Whittemore.
Charles B. Richardson.	Stillman F. Willis.
Patrick Roche.	Wm. T. Wright.
Wm. A. Richardson.	Isaac Smith, Jr., asst. surg.

Our Honored Dead.—Names inscribed on marble tablet opposite entrance in Memorial Hall, surmounted by medallion representing arms encircled by wreath:

Regt.	Co.	Date of Death.
4th.	F.	Lieut. Isaac H. Bonney...Aug. 23, 1863.
4th.	F.	Sergt. Joseph H. Joplin...July 14, 1863.
4th.	F.	Sergt. G. P. Chamberlain...May 31, 1863.
18th.	I.	Ezekiel J. Tolman...Nov. 22, 1861.
23d.	K.	Charles A. Whipple...May 5, 1862.
24th.	A.	Henry J. Barrows...Oct. 7, 1862.
7th.	H.	Charles D. Richardson...Jan. 20, 1863.
7th.	I.	William A. Richardson...Feb. 4, 1863.
4th.	F.	William M. Adams...March 6, 1863.
7th.	H.	Stillman F. Morse...March 10, 1863.
4th.	F.	Elbridge F. Morse...May 26, 1863.
4th.	F.	William Day...June 10, 1863.
4th.	F.	Charles L. Boyden...July 15, 1863.
4th.	F.	Joseph Myers...July 20, 1863.
4th.	F.	Henry C. Sumner...Aug. 13, 1863.
4th.	F.	Edwin J. Carroll...Aug. 31, 1863.
56th.	K.	Daniel Mahoney...Feb. 23, 1863.
56th.	G.	Leander Clapp...May 13, 1864.
18th.	I.	Amos L. Fuller...Aug. 10, 1864.
23d.	K.	Hiram A. Snow...1864.
1st, Heavy Art'y.		Uriah S. King...Oct. 29, 1864.

VETERANS OF THE WAR.

Organized June 17, 1878.

Henry C. Lindley, capt.	Wm. T. Wright.
James S. Carver, 1st lieut.	Fred. Whitney.
David Scott, 2d lieut.	Edwin P. Jewett.
Thomas B. Bourne, ord.-sergt.	Timothy Howe.
Joseph H. Dow, 2d sergt.	Wm. R. Reed.
H. B. Hartshorn, drummer.	Thomas Carpenter.
Henry A. Alexander.	Allison Cobb.
Cyrus B. Morse.	Wm. Moorhouse.
Jabez B. Davidson.	Sumner Wetherell.
Seth Talbot.	Harrison Doty.

Wm. H. Kempton.	David Flahaven.
Dennis Lovett.	James Blanchard.
Elbridge Alexander.	Patrick Curtin.
Royal J. Packard.	Charles A. Thompson.
L. Edgar Comey.	John Higgins.
Joseph H. Alden.	Charles D. Smith.
Abijah M. Morse.	Henry C. Fulsom.
Dennis F. McCarty.	Ansel Willis.
Thomas Brigham.	Caleb Josselyn.
John Ferguson.	V. F. Grover.
John Wright.	Curtis Childs.
Samuel C. Bourne.	Oliver Prime.
Leander G. Thompson.	John Jackson.
A. L. Bundy.	Dexter Inman.
Samuel C. Chestnut.	John A. Davis.

The following records are taken from a book in the possession of Mr. A. J. Boyden, upon the first page of which is written, "Militia Book for the use of the Company in Foxborough, 1790." Mr. Boyden also has a roster, of which a copy was printed in the Foxborough *Times* of Feb. 28, 1879:

"Agreeable to an act of Congress, the 9th of May, 1794, A detachment of Eighty Thousand Men be raised, and this states propotion is 11885, officers included, and the 4th Rigaments propotion is 97, officers included, and the foot Company in Foxborough propotion is one Subbolton, one Serjent, and Sixteen Privates, which ware detached and Returned the 8 day of July, in y^e 1794, and ware ordered to be acquipt and hold themselves in Readiness to march at a Minutes warning, if called for, and to serve three months after They arrive at the place of Rendezvous, if not sooner discharged.

"Mens Names that ware detached and Returned:—

"Sergent, Asa Paine.

"Rank and File.

Jacob Billings.	Joseph Bradshaw.
Samuel H. Everett.	Lemuel Wight, Jun ^r .
Richard Everett.	Asa Robinson.
Zippa Swift.	Elkonah Clark.
Job Shearman, Jun ^r .	Cyrenius Pettee.
John Shearman.	Oliver Morse.
Jason Belcher.	Elias Guild.
Philips Payson.	John Sumner, Jun ^r .

"Agreeable to an Act of Congress, the 24 of June, y^e 1797, A detachment of Eighty Thousand men, to be Raised and Rurnd, Armed and Equipt as the Law directs, and Hold themselves in Readiness to march at a minutes warning, if called for, and Serve the Term of three months after they arrive at the place of Rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

"This states propotion of the above 80,000 is 11,836, including officers, the second brigade, first divisions, propotion is 348.

"The 4th Rigament 2^d Brigades propotion is 89, officers included, and the foot Company in Foxborough propotion, Two Commitiond officers, one serjent, fourteen privates.

"The names of the men that ware deteaht and Returnd, Oct. 12, y^e 1797, and ware holden to stand in Readiness from that time for the Space of one year, and after that untill the Eand of the next sessions of Congress, and No longer.

Sergent, Benjamin Comee.

"Privates.

Francis Jones.	Oliver Morse.
Elisha Wilbur.	Lemuel Paine.
Obadiah Shearman.	John N. Miller.
Asa Robinson.	

"Rank and File.

David Capen.	Elias Guild.
Joel Morse, Jun ^r .	Asa Shaw.
Asa White.	Leonard White.
James Daniels.	

"N. B.—The time mentioned in the orders for the above named men to Hold themselves in Readiness is expired the 3d of March, 1799, and they are discharged by order of the Commander-in-chief. Foxborough, May 3, y^e 1799.

"The President of the United States, pursuant to an Act of Congress of the 10th of April, 1812, having required of the Commander-in-chief to take Effectual Measures for having 10,000 of the Militia of Massachusetts, Detached & Duly Organized In companies, Battallions, Regiments, Brigades, and Divisions. And the Second Regiment, 2^d Brigade, and 1 Div. Proportion is 45, officers Included, And the Company of foot, commanded by Capt. Metcalf Everetti, has Detached 1 serg. and 6 Privates, it being her Proportion of the above number.

"Mens Names that ware Detached and Returned from Capt. M. Everett's Company:—

"Serg't, Oliver Capen.

"Privates.

Isaiah Morse.	Isaac Shepard.
Jairus P. Morse.	Spencer Leonard.
John Morse, 2d.	Oakes Copeland.

"Copy of A Detachment made from Capt. Metcalf Everett's Company, July 26th, 1814, viz.:

"SAMUEL PECK,	} Privates.
"HARTFORD LEONARD,	

"Copy of A Detachment made from Capt. Metcalf Everett's Company, Sept. 20th, 1814.

"ISAAC WINSLOW,	} Privates."
"ALPHEUS BIRD,	
"WILLIAM VINSON,	

CHAPTER LVIII.

FOXBOROUGH—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Baptist Church—Universalist Church—Roman Catholic—Chapels—Civil History—Delegates to Constitutional Convention—State Senators—Commission of Insolvency—Representatives—Justices of the Peace—Selectmen—Town Clerks—Town House—Memorial Hall—The Howe Monument—Change in Boundaries—Masonic—Historical Items—The Press—The Centennial Celebration—Population—Statistical.

Congregational Church.—Soon after the destruction of the first meeting-house, erected in 1763, of this society the second one was erected in 1822, and dedicated in January, 1823. It was located near the site of the old edifice, and about one hundred feet

northwest of Memorial Rock. It was taken down in 1855. The present church was erected in 1854.

The pastors have been as follows: Thomas Kendal, 1786-1800; Daniel Loring, 1804-6; Thomas Skelton, 1807-16; Thomas Williams, 1816-21; Willard Pierce, 1824-39; Daniel J. Poor, 1840-47; William Barnes, 1847-54; Edmund Y. Garrette, 1854-57; Noadiah S. Dickinson, 1858-69 (died March 27, 1876); Marshall B. Angier, Jan. 29, 1879-80.

The First Baptist Church was built in 1822, and cost twelve hundred dollars; it was located on Elm Street. It was about thirty-six by forty feet, and was the first house of worship in town in which a stove was introduced. It was moved in May, 1838, to the site now occupied by the town house, where it was lengthened twelve feet and a vestry finished in the basement. In 1850 it was sold, and became a part of the steam-mill of V. S. Pond, which was burned Jan. 27, 1876.

The Baptist church edifice, now occupied by the society, stands on School Street. It was built in 1850, at an expense of four thousand two hundred dollars. Improvements were made in 1856 and 1860, and it was enlarged and improved to such an extent as to make it proper to rededicate the building, which was done, in the presence of a large congregation, Jan. 22, 1879.

The pastors have been as follows: Warren Bird, March, 1822, to October, 1828; Timothy C. Tingley, July, 1831, to July, 1837; Silas Ripley, October, 1837, to May, 1841; Edwin B. Bullard, May, 1842, to May, 1843; Silas Ripley, June, 1843, to September, 1854; Isaac Smith, November, 1854, to January, 1867; Cyrus H. Carleton, November, 1867, died Dec. 25, 1868; William H. Spencer, September, 1869, to April, 1879; Millard F. Johnson, Sept. 1, 1879.

The Universalist Church was built in 1843, and is located at the head of Bird Street, fronting the common. It originally had a spire in addition to the belfry, but this was blown off in a severe gale. It has a finished vestry, anterooms, etc., in the basement.

The pastors have been as follows: Charles W. Mellen, 1843-46; E. C. Rogers, 1846-47; W. G. Anderson, 1847-48; Holmes Slade, 1848-53; Lucius Holmes, 1853-57; N. C. Hodgdon, 1858-59; C. A. Bradley, 1860-65; John M. Merrick, 1866-69; James H. Little, 1869-74; James Eastman, 1873-74; Allen P. Folsom, 1874-76; W. W. Hayward, 1876-77; Q. H. Shinn, 1878; Donald Frasher, 1881-83.

Roman Catholic Church.—The first Catholic Church here was erected in 1859, and destroyed by

fire March 1, 1862. It was rebuilt in 1873, and burned Sept. 12, 1877. The present church edifice was completed in 1878.

There are also chapels for public worship at East Foxborough and South Foxborough.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1779, John Everett; 1820, Seth Boyden; 1853, Henry Hobart.

Hon. Ebenezer Warren was delegate to the convention, 1788, that adopted the Federal Constitution.

STATE SENATORS FROM FOXBOROUGH.

Henry Hobart, 1852.

Otis Cary, 1863-64.

James E. Carpenter, 1855-56.

Erastus P. Carpenter, 1872-74.

COMMISSIONER OF INSOLVENCY FOR NORFOLK COUNTY.

Robert W. Carpenter, 1884-87.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT FROM 1778 TO 1878.

John Everett, 1779-81, 1784-85, 1792.	Martin Torrey, 1849, 1851.
Ebenezer Warren, 1783.	Alfred Hodges, 1850.
Seth Boyden, 1809-11, 1826-27, 1829.	James Stratton, 1853-54.
Elias Nason, 1812.	John Littlefield, 1855-57.
John Sherman, 1823-24, 1828, 1839.	Daniels Carpenter, 1858.
Willard Pierce, 1830, 1840.	Otis Cary, 1860-61.
Melatihah Everett, 1831.	Robert W. Kerr, 1863-64.
Henry Hobart, 1832-33, 1835-36.	Ezra Carpenter, 1866.
Joseph Kingsbury, 1834.	Frederick K. Ballou, 1867.
Stephen Rhodes, 1837.	John M. Merrick, 1869.
Warren Bird, 1838, 1841.	J. E. Carpenter, 1870.
Silas Ripley, 1839.	William H. Thomas, 1872.
Nehemiah Carpenter, 1842.	George T. Ryder, 1873.
Francis Dane, 1843-44.	William A. Thompson, 1875.
John M. Everett, 1846.	Joseph A. Kingsbury, 1876.
	James F. Leonard, 1878.
	Benjamin F. Boyden, 2d, 1879.
	Fred. H. Williams, 1883-84.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Warren Bird.	Alfred Fales.
R. Walter S. Blackwell.	Thomas M. George.
William Boyd.	Freedom Guild.
Seth Boyden.	Edward D. Hewins.
David Capen.	Henry Hobart.
James Capen.	Noah Hobart.
Erastus P. Carpenter.	Alfred Hodges.
James E. Carpenter. ¹	Charles W. Hodges.
Robert W. Carpenter.	David Huston.
Edmund Carroll.	Robert W. Kerr.
Julius Carroll.	Joseph Kingsbury.
Otis Cary.	James F. Leonard.
Edwin W. Clarke.	John Littlefield.
Aaron Everett.	John Q. Lynch.
John M. Everett.	Elias Nason.
Melatihah Everett. ¹	Swift Payson.
William Payson.	Isaac Smith.
Gardner M. Peck.	A. Thomas Starkey.
Edward M. Phelps.	William H. Thomas.
Joseph E. Pond, Jr.	Ebenezer Warren.
Abijah Pratt.	Joseph Warren.

¹ Also Justices of the Quorum.

Carmi Richmond.
Frank I. Sherman.
George Sherman.
John Sherman.

Samuel S. Warren.
Daniel B. Whittier.
Fred. H. Williams.

SELECTMEN FROM 1778 TO 1878.

Josiah Pratt, 1778-79, 1781-85, 1794.
John Everett, 1778-79, 1788, 1792-93, 1798-99.
Benjamin Pettee, 1778-79.
Daniel Robinson, 1778.
Joseph Shepard, 1778.
Samuel Billings, 1779, 1786.
Nathaniel Clark, 1779, 1782-85, 1791-92.
Nehemiah Carpenter, 1780, 1787.
Swift Payson, 1780-81.
Ebenezer Warren, 1780, 1786, 1789-93.
Aaron Everett, 1781-85.
Simon Pettee, 1786, 1789-90.
Samuel Baker, 1787-88.
Joshua Armsby, 1788.
Joseph Hews, 1789-90, 1795-99.
George Stratton, 1791-93, 1798-1808.
Spencer Hodges, 1794-97.
Abijah Pratt, 1794-99, 1801, 1819.
William Summer, 1799-1805.
Seth Boyden, 1802, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1829.
Joseph Kingsbury, 1806-8.
Elias Nason, 1809-12.
Jesse Hartsborn, 1810-11.
Ethridge Clark, 1812, 1814.
Stephen Sherman, 1812, 1830-33.
Jacob Leonard, 1813-14.
Harvey Pettee, 1813-14.
Peter Carpenter, 1814.
Beriah Mann, 1815-19.
John Sherman, 1815-28.
Daniel Everett, 1818-28.
Joseph Warren, 1820-22.
Asa Plimpton, 1823-26.
David Capen, 1827-33.
Silas Smith, 1829.
Henry Hobart, 1830-32, 1834-40, 1842-45.

Joseph Kingsbury, 1833-35.
Alpheus Bird, 1834-36, 1841.
Ezra Carpenter, 1836-40, 1853-59, 1862-66, 1871.
Ephraim Grover, 1837-40.
John M. Everett, 1841.
George Sherman, 1841-45.
Willard Plimpton, 1842-45.
Freedom Guild, 1846-49, 1852-61.
Oliver Carpenter, 1846-47.
Martin Torrey, 1846-47.
Otis Cary, 1849-51, 1867-69, 1874-75.
Job Sherman, 1848-51.
Albert Fisher, 1850-51.
James Stratton, 1852-57.
M. Merriek Torrey, 1852.
James Capen, 1858-61, 1868-70.
Jeremiah M. Shepard, 1860-63.
Elisha White, Jr., 1862-66.
William H. Thomas, 1864-66.
Edmund Carroll, 1867-68.
Charles W. Hodges, 1867.
William H. Cobb, 1869.
James F. Leonard, 1870-71, 1875-77.
Eli Phelps, 1870-73.
Henry G. Warren, 1872-73, 1876-77.
Michael Ryan, 1872.
Benjamin B. King, 1873.
Alfred Hodges, 1874.
James A. Comey, 1874-75.
Newland F. Howard, 1876-78, 1883.
Erastus P. Carpenter, 1878-83.
Willard P. Turner, 1878-80.
Joseph A. Kingsbury, 1879-80.
Isaac P. Carpenter, 1881.
Francis D. Williams, 1881-83.
Carmi Richmond, 1881-82.
William H. Torrey, 1881-83.
William B. Crocker, 1882-83.

TOWN CLERKS.

Swift Payson, 1778-79.
Amariah Marsh, 1780-83.
Nehemiah Carpenter, 1784-85.
Abijah Pratt, 1786-88.
Aaron Everett, 1789-1800.
George Stratton, 1801-8.
Beriah Mann, 1809, 1815-19.
William Payson, 1810-14.
Shubal Pratt, 1820-22.
James Paine, 1823-31.
Melatiah Everett, 1831.
Otis Hodges, 1832-33.
Warren Bird, 1834-47.
Silas Ripley, 1848-49.
Nathaniel T. Shepard, 1850-54.
James E. Carpenter, 1855-60.
William H. Thomas, 1861-72.
James F. Leonard, 1872-77.
William H. Torrey, 1878-83.

The town house was built in 1857, at an expense of \$15,496.79, which amount includes the cost of the land. The building committee were E. P. Carpenter, Otis Cary, Henry Hobart, Oliver Carpenter, and F. D. Williams. Vote to build passed March 14, 1857; first town-meeting held in new hall March 29, 1858. This meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. N. S. Dickinson. In 1874 an addition was built for school purposes at expense of \$26,244.31. The building is heated by steam from a boiler in the basement, and is lighted by gas. The basement contains the lock-up (three cells), cistern (containing thirty-three thousand gallons of water for use in case of fire), the boiler-room, coal-bins, etc. The first floor of the main structure contains the lower town hall, thirty-six by fifty-four feet, with anterooms, town officers' office (with ante-room), in which is situated the safe recently erected at an expense of six hundred and fifty dollars, second primary school-room, public entrance to town hall, and ticket-office. The second floor is occupied by the town hall, fifty by seventy-five feet, with two ante-rooms, each twelve by twenty feet. It has a platform fifteen by twenty-six feet, and gallery seventeen by forty-five feet. The hall and gallery seat eight hundred persons. The school-house addition, so called, is occupied on the first floor by the first primary and second intermediate schools, on the second floor by the grammar and first intermediate schools. Each of these schools occupies a room thirty-five by twenty-four feet, furnished with the most improved school-furniture, and has commodious clothes-rooms, sink-rooms, and water-closets connected. On the second floor are also two dressing-rooms, each fourteen by fifteen feet (with water-closets), connected with the platform of the town hall. The upper floor is occupied by the high school,¹ which has a room fifty feet square, with commodious clothes-rooms and water-closets. The number of children which can be seated in these six school-rooms is over three hundred.

The town house is situated on elevated ground, having a large common in front of and between it and South Street. Foxborough steam fire-engine house is situated a few rods northeasterly of the addition. Cocasset engine-house is similarly situated, southeasterly of the building.²

The Union Straw-Works stands on Wall Street, and occupies, with machine-shop, foundry, gasometer, bleach-house and yards, stables, etc., about two hundred and ten thousand feet of land. Opposite are

¹ Foxborough high school was established by vote of the town passed April 3, 1865.

² April 6, 1857, selectmen directed to establish a legal fire department.

First omitted to chose tithingmen, April 3, 1837. Chose five tithingmen in 1860; none since.

the Veranda and Hamlet Houses, boarding-houses owned by the proprietors of the Union Straw-Works. The expense of building these works, including the addition built in 1856, exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Connected with these works, and owned by the same corporation,—the Union and Bay State Manufacturing Company,—are the “West Branch,” a large three-story building on Main Street (formerly the manufactory of Foxborough Jewelry Company), and the “South Branch” (known as “Nason’s Factory” when built, in 1810), situated on Water Street. These buildings are managed by William T. Cook & Co. (W. T. Cook and L. Porter Faught) for the corporation.

The Old Carpenter House was the first building erected in the Centre. It stood on a leading way off South Street, and near the town house. It was built in 1749–50 by Nehemiah Carpenter, who came to this place from Rehoboth. It afterwards served as an inn, and was known as the “Old Tavern.” It was torn down in 1880.

The Old Stone Factory, or Foxborough Laundry, is located in the section known as “New State,” on Granite Street, at the head of Cocasset Pond. It was erected about 1825 by Simon Pettee, and was for many years used for the manufacture of cotton cloth.

Memorial Hall was erected by the town in 1868, in the old burying-ground near the common, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars. It is built of pebble-stone with granite trimmings, with slated roof and dome, on which is a large figure of a Union soldier with arms at rest. The interior is handsomely finished in oiled chestnut, the sides not occupied by the memorial tablets being fitted with cases containing the books of the Public Library. Over the entrance is a marble tablet inscribed, “Soldiers’ Memorial. Erected by the Town, A.D. 1868,” with bronze coat of arms of the United States at the right and of Massachusetts at the left. At the right of the entrance is the marble tablet with names of Revolutionary soldiers, and on the left the tablet with Foxborough’s roll of honor; immediately opposite, and surmounted by a large figure of the Goddess of Liberty in colored glass, is the tablet containing the names of “Our Honored Dead.”

The Warren House was one of the first houses of the modern style of architecture.

The Howe monument stands in rear of Memorial Hall. It is inscribed, “This monument was erected by Dr. N. Miller to the memory of his friend, Mr. ZADOCK HOWE, who died 1819, æt. 77, and who fought under the Great WASHINGTON. To those who view, before you’re gone, be pleased to put this

cover on.” The cover referred to is a cast-iron urn, surmounted by an acorn dated 1810, and there is set in the urn a slate tablet, inscribed, “The grave is waiting for your body, and Christ is waiting for your soul; O may this be your cheerful study to be prepared when death doth call.” This slab and urn having been broken, it was replaced by the Centennial Committee, the original acorn being retained. The granite capstone is inscribed, “Wrought by the deceased, 1810,” and “Repaired by his son, Z. Howe, M.D., 1841.”

Change in Boundaries.—Since the incorporation of the town the following changes in its boundary-lines, etc., have been made,—viz., June 20, 1793, county of Norfolk established, thus removing Foxborough from Suffolk County. Feb. 3, 1819, boundary-line between Wrentham and Foxborough established. Feb. 7, 1831, part of Wrentham annexed to Foxborough. Jan. 30, 1833, boundary-line between Sharon and Foxborough established. March 27, 1833, and March 28, 1834, part of Foxborough annexed to Walpole. Feb. 28, 1850, part of Sharon annexed to Foxborough.

The fire department consists of steam fire-engine and hand-engine, hose, three carriages and supply wagon, two engine-houses.

St. Alban’s Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was first instituted in Wrentham in 1818. Charter returned to Grand Lodge in 1844. Reorganized in American Hall, Foxborough, in December, 1855, by fourteen members, since which over two hundred and fifty have joined it. Since reorganization, four flourishing lodges have been set off from it.

Historical Items.¹—“Oct. 20, 1635, about sixty men, women, and children, with their property of all kinds, left Dorchester for the valley of the Connecticut,—or Quonticut, as it was then called,—which had been described as extremely fertile. Among these were Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Grant, Mr. Smith, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Morse, Mr. Leonard, Capt. Clapp, and others. A portion of this number found a well-watered place, about twenty-five miles southwest of Dorchester, in what was afterwards known as Stoughtonham, and here they decided to remain.” (From Baker’s “Historical Collection of Massachusetts.”)

Leonards, Morses, and Clapps were names found among earliest settlers. Three Morse brothers were living on the stream now known as Rumford River, about a mile from East Foxborough village, long before Foxborough Centre had a resident.

“Cæsar Augustus Weatherbee died in Foxborough

¹ Furnished by Robert W. Carpenter, Esq.

in 1808, aged one hundred and twenty-six years." (*Foxborough Journal*, Oct. 17, 1873.)

"A large tract of land, on which is situated Sharon, Wrentham, Walpole, and Foxborough, was purchased in 1663 or 1665 of King Philip by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, by Capt. Daniel Fisher, a lawyer of Dedham. Fisher was a captain of Ancient and Heavy Artillery Company; representative from 1658 to 1682, except 1659 and 1670; Speaker of the House of Deputies in 1680; assistant in 1683; died in Dedham, November, 1683." (From "History of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1842.")

Foxborough Local Newspapers.—*The Salmagundi Journal*, edited by J. E. Carpenter and published by Edson Carpenter, was issued from November, 1849, to January, 1850.

Bonnet Case (a fair paper), was issued Jan. 12 and 13, 1853.

Country Times, edited and published by Henry C. Buffum, was issued from April 12, 1856, to April 5, 1857.

Home Library, edited by John Littlefield and published by William H. Thomas, was issued from June 13, 1857, to Dec. 12, 1857.

Eagle and Flag, edited by T. E. Grover and Edwin M. Bacon and published by William H. Thomas, was issued from January, 1863, to November, 1863.

Norfolk County Chronicle, edited by E. W. Clarke and E. M. Bacon and published by William H. Thomas, was issued from Nov. 14, 1863, to Oct. 1, 1864.

Foxborough Journal, edited by Robert W. Carpenter and published by James M. Stewart, was issued from Feb. 21, 1873, to Sept. 27, 1878.

Foxborough Times, edited by E. W. Clarke, R. W. Carpenter, W. C. Macy, D. L. Lowe, and F. H. Williams, and published by Pratt & Clarke, Pratt & Carpenter, Pratt & Macy, Pratt & Lowe, and Pratt & White, has been issued from March 28, 1873, to the present time.

Gazette, edited by R. W. Carpenter and published by J. E. Carpenter & Son, was issued from Nov. 28, 1874, to March 6, 1876.

The Centennial Celebration.—The centennial of the incorporation of the town of Foxborough was celebrated June 29, 1878, with imposing ceremonies. Hon. Otis Cary was president of the day, and Hon. E. P. Carpenter delivered the historical oration.

The *Foxborough Times*, in referring to this event, says,—

"The close of the first century of the corporate existence of our beautiful town was most appropriately and successfully observed, after a long and laborious work of preparation, on Saturday and Sunday last.

"That the one hundredth birthday of a town which has made the progress during that period that this has done should be joyously and thankfully observed, with a certain degree of pride and self-commendation, is not to be wondered at.

"One hundred years ago the residents of Foxborough were but few in number, and they were of a poorer class, even of those poverty-stricken times. They had of town property one small church building, without doors, and with unglazed windows, used as a place of worship and for the storage of powder.

"Their principal industry was the tilling of the soil; yet a few hoop-poles and considerable charcoal were produced and exchanged with the citizens of larger places for the few necessities of life which could not be produced from our own soil, such as new rum, molasses, and codfish.

"The number of inhabitants of this newly-organized town did not exceed four hundred and fifty.

"At the present time we have a population of nearly thirty-two hundred souls; a town house that cost nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, with a school-house addition worth as much more; six other school-houses, valued at from six hundred to two thousand dollars each; a thirteen thousand dollar memorial hall, with an excellent public library of nearly three thousand volumes therein; two commodious engine-houses; fire apparatus (with an able department to use it), which cost not less than ten thousand dollars, and which is worth, when it is considered the amount of property it has saved to our citizens, a much larger sum. We have an excellent and nearly self-supporting town farm. Our church societies, four in number, have each a convenient church edifice. Our common, at the Centre, is a prettily laid out green, with fence, walks, and shade trees, second to none in the State. We have an assessed valuation of over one and a half millions of dollars; an industry which tends to cultivate the taste of our citizens for that which is neat and tasty, that stops not its refining influences at the portals of the manufactory where they are inculcated, but they are carried into the homes and every-day life of our citizens, causing them to vie each with his neighbor in prettily arranging and keeping his grounds and buildings, thus making our town, as a whole, so neat as to give it the title of 'the Gem of Norfolk County.' We refer, of course, to the straw business,—an industry which has given employment in a single year to 3291 persons, and paid for labor in this town and vicinity \$399,676.15. It has produced 2,473,819 hats, caps, etc., in one year, valued at cost at \$1,493,986.40; and that we have other industries will not be doubted by those who witnessed the trade procession of Saturday. Our citizens are, on the whole, an intelligent, energetic, and generous people, well-to-do in this world's goods, and above the average communities in morality. Our town is noted for its enterprise and liberality, which caused people to expect from it a celebration of its centennial anniversary which should be second to none, and one which would be an honor to the town and its citizens."

Population.—In 1790, 640; in 1800, 779; in 1810, 870; in 1820, 1004; in 1830, 1166; in 1836, 1416; in 1840, 1294; in 1850, 1978; in 1855, 2570; in 1860, 2879; in 1865, 2778; in 1870, 3057; in 1875, 3168; in 1880, 2954; in 1883, 3000.

Statistical.—Population, 3000. Valuation, \$1,500,000. Average rate of taxation in five years but \$12.45 per \$1000. Public property, consisting of town house and school building (\$40,000), fire apparatus and engine-houses (\$10,000), memorial hall and

public library—2500 volumes—(\$17,500), town farm (\$4000), school-houses (\$8000), and other property, making total value over \$80,000. Town debt but \$15,000, funded at 4 per cent. Excellent streets, with sidewalks lined with beautiful shade trees, graded schools, public library, liberal supply of well-stocked stores, good postal, railroad, telegraphic, telephonic, and hotel accommodations.

Distance from Boston 25 miles, from Providence 20 miles, from Taunton 15 miles, Attleborough 9 miles. Boston and Providence and northern division of Old Colony Railroads pass through the town, giving unexcelled freight facilities. Freight rates the same as from Boston. Nine passenger trains daily to Boston.

Societies.—Royal Arch Chapter, Masonic Lodge, Knights of Honor, Good Templars, Order of Golden Cross, G. A. R. Post,—nearly all being flourishing and prosperous and occupying commodious halls. Foxborough Brass Band, organized 1844; Foxborough Savings-Bank, incorporated 1855.

Public Halls.—Town hall seats 600, lower town hall seats 200, Samaritan Hall seats 300, Union Hall seats 100.

Among the business enterprises now located in this town are the manufacture of straw hats (the largest straw-factory in the world), felt hats, sewing-machines, leather-board, packing-boxes, lumber, paper boxes, tin-ware, stoves, boilers, hollow-ware, stereoscopic views, slates, clothing, millinery goods, harnesses, carriages, baskets (2), toilet and common soaps (4), boots and shoes (6), brooms, music-clamps, dental goods, extracts and medicines (3), cider and glue, two iron foundries, planing- and saw-mill, steam laundry, steam printing-office, wool scouring-mill, two grist-mills, two granite-quarries, and others. Other products are lumber, wood, hoop-poles, charcoal, blacksmith work, florists' and green-house goods, ice, meats, cranberries, butter, milk, garden and farm produce.

Foxborough is a growing village, one of the prettiest and healthiest in the State, with town house, school-houses, engine-houses, memorial hall, public library, excellent fire department, and other public property valued at nearly one hundred thousand dollars, with a debt of but sixteen thousand dollars (funded at four per cent.), and the rate of taxation is small and constantly decreasing; situated but twenty-five miles from Boston, with seven trains to that city each day; freights to all points the same as from Boston.

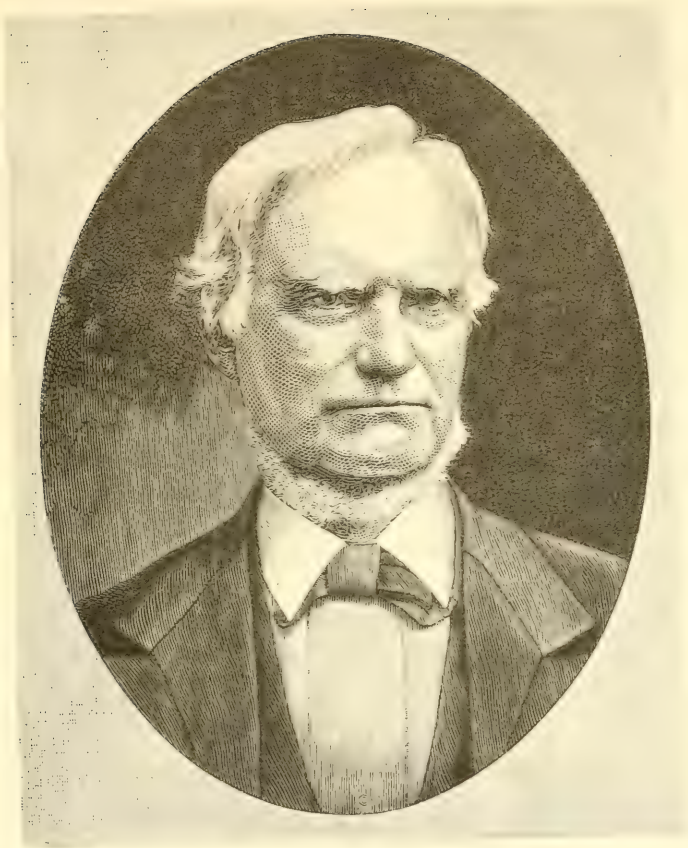
The Union straw-works, the largest straw shop in the world, is located here, and residents are desirous of having new industries located in the town, and will encourage and assist any which may come.

The manufactory of the Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine has just been established here, and other new enterprises are under way, all of which insures the growth and continued prosperity of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC SMITH, M.D.

Isaac Smith, born March 5, 1809, in Milton, Mass., was son of Lemuel and Mercy (Sumner) Smith. Isaac Smith, grandfather of Dr. Isaac, was probably a native of Bridgewater, as that was the residence of his father, but passed most of his life in Randolph, engaged in agriculture. Lemuel, his son, was a shoemaker. He had six sons and one daughter,—(1) Lemuel, Jr., who died aged twenty-three years. (2) Clarissa, she married first Mr. Ham, of Lisbon, Me., and second, Mr. Horton, of Gloucester. She is now a widow, has one child living, a son, Albert Ham. (3) Isaac. (4) Edmund, he was a physician in Boston for many years, where he died, and is buried at Milton, his native place. (5) Albert is a wholesale boot and shoe dealer in New York City. (6) Luther N. married in Lisbon, Me., moved to Aroostook County, and died there of heart-disease. He was a farmer. (7) Francis A. married a Miss Bosworth, of Plympton, and resides in Stoughton; is a book-maker. Isaac Smith had only such educational advantages as the common schools of his native village afforded. After his twelfth year he left the paternal home to battle with the world and win such fame and fortune as might fall to his lot. He had only a bright mind, a brave heart, determined will, and willing hands; he shrank from no labor, however distasteful, that would help him in his onward and upward course. He first hired out as a chore-boy and general farm laborer, living two years with one family; then he went to Stoughton, and obtained employment in a boot and shoe manufactory as a cutter. His industry and perseverance soon won for him the confidence of his employer, and in the absence of the regular manager he acted as superintendent. Here he remained five years. During this time every spare hour and moment was devoted to study. When he was nineteen years of age he went to South Reading (now Wakefield) Academy. Here he continued his study for two years, working out of school hours to pay his board. In the course of these two years he was authorized to preach, and was called as pastor of the Baptist Church at East Stoughton. His means



Isaac Smith C.D. M. - 1829.





W. E. Carpenter

were very limited, and he accepted the call, and at twenty-two years of age he was settled as a pastor. His parish being small, the young minister had here ample time and opportunity for the continuance of his beloved studies. He remained in charge of this pastorate for twenty-three years, making many and strong friends. In the session of 1850 he represented the town of Stoughton in the State Legislature. His predilection had always been for the study of medicine, and, after having pursued a scientific and classical course, he commenced his study with special reference to the practice of medicine. Dr. Smith did what probably no one else has ever attempted,—he took the college catalogue, and with that as his guide he purchased the necessary text-books, and completed the entire course of study as set forth therein, and with such success that Dartmouth College granted him the degree of A.M.

His early medical education, like his other attainments, resulted mainly from private application, with occasional assistance in the society of his father-in-law, Dr. Macomber, and subsequently a full course of study with Dr. Haines, a graduate of Castleton Medical College, Vermont. After several years' assiduous and earnest study, he passed examination and obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Vermont. In 1854 he accepted a call to preach from Foxborough, Mass., and came to that place as pastor of the Baptist Church, where he officiated for twelve years, when his voice failed, and he gave up the ministry and adopted the practice of medicine, which, for the last seventeen years, has been his work. About the time of his entering the ministry, July 30, 1832, he married Angelina Macomber, of Marshfield. (Mrs. Smith's paternal grandmother was descended from Peregrine White. Her maternal grandfather, Gad Hitchcock, was a physician, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1768; he was also a surgeon in the Continental army. Her great-grandfather, Gad Hitchcock, Sr., was an Armenian minister, and graduated at Harvard in 1743. Her father, Charles Macomber, was a physician and a Harvard graduate in 1799. The Hitchcocks and Macomers were both of Scottish origin, Macomber being a Gaelic name, signifying son of the counselor.) Their children were, (1) Alonzo, who died in infancy; (2) Angelina M., died aged six years; (3) Charles M., now pastor of Spring Hill Baptist Church, of Somerville, where he has been for thirteen years. He received degree of D.D. from Judson University, Arkansas; has one child, W. French, a Harvard graduate, who, after finishing his college course, went to Germany, where he continued his studies for two years, and received the

degree of "D.Ph." from Göttingen University. He is now at Boston, as Massachusetts State assayer. He has one child, Inez. (4) Isaac, Jr., graduated at Dartmouth, receiving degrees of A.M. and M.D. He married Annie L., daughter of Oliver Carpenter, and had one child, Bertie C., now at Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a prominent surgeon and physician of Fall River, and but a short time prior to his death (Jan. 20, 1881) received an appointment as Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Isaac Smith is a self-made man of the highest order. His energy and perseverance have been rewarded by both a high social position and sound financial standing. In all the relations of life he has done his work well. His strong adherence to friends, and chivalric, steadfast, and tender devotion to wife, children, and a large circle of friends, have often been marked, and caused him to be revered by many who will long remember his pleasant and instructive words. He has honored the positions he has held, and from the stand-point of a hale old age, can look back upon a laborious, useful, and well-spent life.

JAMES EDSON CARPENTER.

James Edson Carpenter, the eldest son of Edson Carpenter and Sarah Reed (Jones) Carpenter, grandson of Peter Carpenter, and great-grandson of Nehemiah Carpenter (the first resident of Foxborough Centre), was born in Foxborough, in a building then standing where the "Cocasset House" now is, Jan. 30, 1829. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Jones, was a soldier in the French and Indian war.

An ambition to obtain knowledge was early fostered by his mother, who had been a school-teacher, and was of a naturally studious family. From instruction obtained from her and from the public school he became fitted for Day's Academy, Wrentham, at the age of twelve. He attended this academy two years and a Mansfield school one term, and then became a clerk in his father's store, having progressed in mathematics and Latin beyond the point now expected of a high school graduate. The above completed his elementary instruction, yet he never ceased to be a student, becoming, by attentive study at leisure moments, a proficient Greek and Latin reader.

He remained in his father's employ until he was twenty-two years of age, during which time he showed abilities as salesman and book-keeper of no mean order. He edited and published, in 1849, the

first local newspaper, the *Salmagundi Journal*. In 1852 he opened "country stores" in South Walpole and East Foxborough; continuing these but little more than a year, he returned to his father's store, and there continued until 1855, at which time he built the American Hall building and devoted his entire attention to public business.

In early years he was a pronounced Whig, and so remained until the organization of the American party, in which he was one of the first to be enrolled, and in behalf of which he was a zealous worker. He introduced and advocated its principles in his native town, and exerted himself in obtaining for it numerical strength and party power. He tenaciously held to the tenets of this party, and in 1857 assisted in organizing the order of American Phœnix, which, it was hoped, would continue the work in which the "American" was engaged when the more important question of abolition of slavery caused it to suspend its labors. He joined the Republican party at its formation, and worked with it until the Greeley campaign; he then became an "Independent," and so remained until a few years prior to his death, when he returned to the Republicans, voting for such of their nominees as were total abstinence men, and "scratching" all who were not. As a nominee for Presidential elector on the Greeley ticket, he received the largest number of votes cast in this State for any candidate on that ticket.

He was always opposed to the Prohibition party, although for the greater part of his life a strict total abstinence man in theory and practice. Until engaging in business in Washington, in 1864, he never used liquor or tobacco in any form, but he then and there contracted habits which afterwards contributed largely towards his adversities. In 1876 he became interested in the Temperance Reform movement, and continued an earnest worker therein until his last sickness. He was president of the Foxborough Good Samaritan (Reform) Club several terms, and to his exertions the club was indebted for its hall, and the town for the improvement of an unoccupied school-house, now the Samaritan Hall building.

While in the Senate, to which he was elected when twenty-five years of age, he decided to study law, and entered the office of Hon. S. C. Maine. He was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court in 1857, and to that of the United States Circuit Court in 1867. From the date of his admission to the beginning of his last sickness he had a large practice, and at one time had offices in the cities of Boston, New York, and Washington. His services in suits where accounts were in controversy, and where sound

legal knowledge was demanded, were valuable, and his opinions sought and respected by his brother lawyers.

He was first elected upon the School Committee in 1852, and he served on that board nearly half the time during the remainder of his life. As town clerk he served from 1855 to 1861. He also served many years on the auditing and minor committees, and as moderator of town-meetings. He was in the State Senate in 1855 and 1856, serving on the Committees on Claims, on Bills in the third reading, and as chairman on the Committee on Prisons. In 1870 he was a member of the House of Representatives, serving on the Committee of Probate and Chancery. He held a commission as justice of the peace, and of the quorum, and sat as magistrate on many cases, but ceased to act as trial justice when the prohibitory law was enacted. He was postmaster during the administration of President Lincoln, and assistant postmaster several years previous. He was one of the incorporators, and for many years treasurer, of the Foxborough Savings-Bank and of the Foxborough Loan Fund and Building Association. He also represented a number of life and fire insurance companies as agent. In 1858 he purchased a right from the owners of the Morse patent to construct a telegraph line from Mansfield to Franklin, and organized the Massachusetts Central Telegraph Company to build and operate it; the line was built as far as Foxborough, and an office opened in the American Hall building. In 1862 he was one of the most interested and persistent in obtaining a charter for the Foxborough Branch Railroad Company, and was a director and clerk of the corporation until after it had obtained additional powers and become the Mansfield and Framingham Railroad Company.

About this time he became interested in patent-rights, and in addition to his other business instituted, and for several years managed, the National Inventors' Union and the New England Gallery of Patents. He acted as director and treasurer of no less than thirteen corporations or associations having for their object the manufacturing of patented articles. In 1870 he formed a company to manufacture straw goods in Foxborough, and a charter was issued to the Foxborough Straw-Works, but actual business was never commenced.

He was deeply interested in Freemasonry, and was one of those who were instrumental in the building of the Masonic Hall. He was a member of St. Albans Lodge, Keystone Chapter, Pawtucket Council, Royal and Select Masters, Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, and of Boston Commandery of Knights Tem-



Levi Wall Hodges

plar. He was a warden of St. Albans Lodge six terms, and the Master of the lodge three years. In 1859 he was a member of St. John's Encampment of Knights Templar, and accompanied it on its pilgrimage to Richmond, Va. In 1863 he was a member of the Union League, and assisted in spreading its influence.

To those few who were intimately acquainted with him he was genial and unreserved, entertaining and instructive; but he was naturally reserved and studious, more inclined to seek the companionship of his library of standard works than that of "society," while the loss of his property added to his retiring and reserved demeanor. He had at one time acquired a moderate fortune, but he lost all through investments in petroleum stock and advances to the Gilmore Petroleum Company, of which Governor Gilmore, of New Hampshire, was president and he the treasurer. The last few years of his life were spent in an unsuccessful attempt to retrieve his financial losses.

He had two brothers—Thomas Williams C., died 1872, aged thirty-six, and Francis Augustus C., died 1867, aged twenty-four—and two sisters—Sarah Isabel C., died in 1835, aged one year, and Mary Palmer C., died in 1851, aged thirteen. His youngest brother, after graduating at Harvard College, entered his office and was reading law until removed by death.

Nov. 9, 1851, he was married to Rowena Augusta, daughter of Jeremiah and Anna (Carroll) Boyden, of South Walpole. Her grandmother was the granddaughter of Nehemiah Carpenter, who was his ancestor, as above stated. They had four children, all of whom are now living. Robert Winthrop C., born June 4, 1853, studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court on attaining his majority, June 4, 1874. He now practices law, is a justice of the peace, and commissioner of insolvency for Norfolk County. Charles Edson C., born Feb. 24, 1857, is a clerk in Attleborough; Eugene Maine C., born Oct. 14, 1859, is a printer in Foxborough; Anna Isabel C., born June 6, 1868, is attending Foxborough High School.

His mother died in Providence, R. I., Aug. 10, 1883, aged eighty years and fourteen days. His father and widow still reside in Foxborough.

He was confined to his house by his disease nearly a year prior to his death, and died in Foxborough, Jan. 30, 1880, aged fifty-one years, and was buried with Masonic ceremonies, in Rock Hill Cemetery, Feb. 1, 1880.

THE HODGES FAMILY.

On the enrollment list of Taunton in 1643 appears the name of William Hodges. Tradition says he was one of three brothers, William, John, and Richard, who came to America as early as 1633. John and Richard settled in Salem, and William in Taunton. William is mentioned by Governor Winthrop as commander of a ship in voyages to and from England in connection with Capt. John Gallop, whose daughter, Esther, afterwards married Henry, son of William. William died in 1654, leaving two sons, John and Henry. From John and Henry have descended the two great branches of the Hodges family in Southern Massachusetts.

Henry, born in 1652, who married Esther Gallop in 1674, is ancestor of the Hodges family of Norfolk County. According to his will, proven in 1717, he left eleven children,—William, John, Joseph, Henry, Benjamin, Ephraim, Mary, Esther, Charity, Elizabeth, and Abigail. His son Henry married Sarah Leonard, and died in 1735, in his seventieth year, leaving four sons and several daughters,—Josiah, Eliphalet (who came from Taunton and settled in Sharon, now East Foxborough, on the land where Marcus P. Hodges now lives, between 1738 and 1745), James, Henry, Anna (married George Williams), Abigail (married Mr. Harvey), Betsey (married Benjamin Wilbur), Eliphalet, born 1712, married Abigail Fillebrown, of Mansfield; their daughter, Isabel, married John Everett, of Wrentham, and had children,—George, Eliphalet, Sally, Stephen, John and Abigail. Josiah, son of Henry and Sarah (Leonard) Hodges, was born 1710, married Mary Cooledge, of Watertown, and died in 1798. His wife died in 1808, in her eighty-seventh year. Their children were Benjamin, Lydia, Phoebe, Molly, Sarah, Betsey, and Josiah. (Henry, grandson of the first Henry, well known as Capt. Hodges, lived in Taunton, married Mary, daughter of Joseph Eddy, and died in 1779, aged fifty-five, leaving six sons,—Zephaniah, Spencer, Henry, Elkanah, James, and Abiathar. Spencer, son of the third Henry, married Mercy, daughter of Nathan Dean, and had children,—Spencer, Elkanah, Otis, Lydia, and Mary. Spencer, Jr., married Esther, daughter of Swift Payson, of Foxborough; Elkanah married Trulove Clark, who now lives in Foxborough, aged ninety-two years; Otis married Virginia Clark; Lydia married Leonard White; Mary married Melzar Skinner, of Mansfield, and removed to New York. Spencer, Jr., left three children,—Spencer P., Esther C., and Henry. Elkanah left one son, Albert, and one daughter, Elvira, who married Sanford Leonard, of Foxborough. Otis left two sons, George and Henry.) Benjamin, son

of Josiah and Mary C. Hodges, born in 1745 and died in 1814, was a farmer, and cleared and prepared for cultivation a large tract of land near the present Hodges homestead. He married, first, Esther, daughter of Robert and Ruth (Fisher) Allen, of Walpole. She was born in 1749 and died in 1780. Their children were Sewall, Daniel, and Esther. He married, second, Miriam, daughter of Josiah Pratt, of Foxborough, born 1755, died 1825. Their children were Rachael and Hannah (twins), Joseph, James (who died in infancy), Benjamin, and Annie. Sewall and Daniel located on the ancestral domain, where they always lived as prosperous farmers, and died within twelve days of each other. (Daniel married Nabbe Richards; Esther married Moses Richards; Rachael married Solomon Richards; Hannah married Thomas Billings, of Canton; Joseph married Nancy Hodges, and moved to Belmont, Me.; and Annie married Amos Barden, of Walpole.)

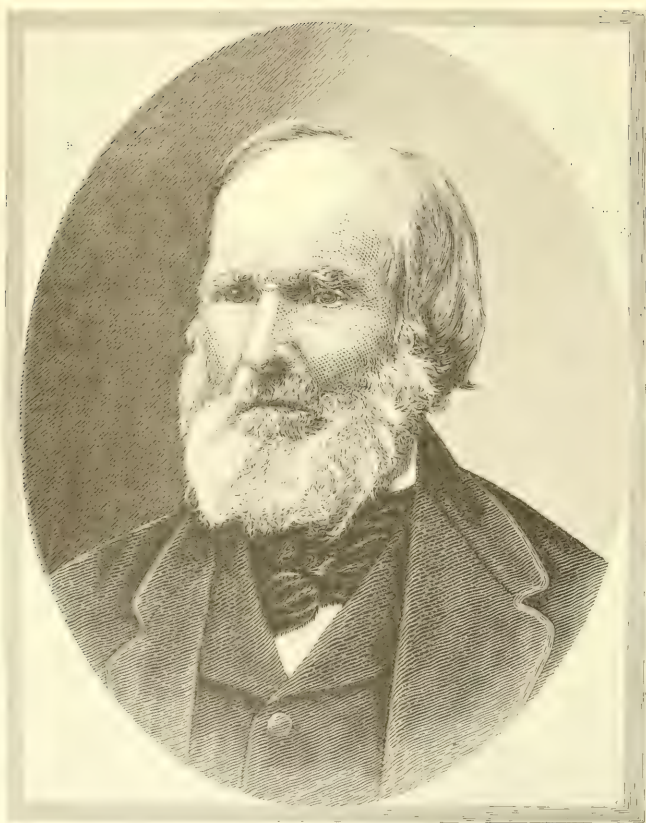
SEWALL HODGES, son of Benjamin and Esther (Allen) Hodges (William¹, Henry², Henry³, Josiah⁴, Benjamin⁵, Sewall⁶), was born Feb. 3, 1773. His education was obtained under the difficulties of a hundred years ago in the little old school-house at East Foxborough, whose broad, open fireplace, big stones for andirons, and big logs for burning, remained longer in memory than the lessons acquired. He married, first, Sally, daughter of John and Unity (Shepard) Billings, of Canton, Nov. 6, 1805. She was born Feb. 27, 1778, and died May 1, 1816. They had four children,—Sally, married James Daniels, of Foxborough; Mary, married Job Sherman (see his biography); Alfred married Jerusha Comey, died in 1875, leaving two daughters,—Martha L. and Emma B.; and Orna, who married Allen C. Doolittle, has one daughter, Sarah B. Mr. Hodges married, second, Judith, daughter of Seth and Mary (Harkness) Sherman, of Bellingham, Nov. 6, 1817. She was born Sept. 17, 1784, and died April 30, 1862. They had six children,—William S. (died aged two years); Abigail S., married Richard Battey, of Smithfield, R. I., died Nov. 21, 1882; Ruth A., married, first, Solomon Sherman; had three children,—Ellery C., Elbridge G., twins, and Louis A., who died in 1878; second, married S. C. Shepard, of Mansfield; Judith S., married Asa Stone, of Providence; Anne Maria, married Zelotes Buck, of Clinton, and has three children,—Elma M., Abby H., and Edward E.; David S., died aged four years. In 1834, Mr. Hodges built that part of the Boston and Providence Railroad passing through his farm. After the double track was laid, Oct. 22, 1849, while crossing the track he was struck by a train, and so severely injured that his death occurred in a few hours.

Mr. Hodges has worthily borne the character of his ancestor, the first Henry, who was called "Honest Henry," and, like his immediate predecessor, has been an honorable, industrious, and valuable citizen. He was kind and indulgent in his family relations, a strong friend, firm in principle, and exemplary in conduct. He stood in advance in great moral movements, signing the first temperance pledge in town. He was ever a friend to the poor and to the slave. He cast the first "Free-Soil" vote in the town of Sharon, willing to be deemed radical in the consciousness of being right. He was of a reflective turn of mind, and delighted in studying the creative forces of nature, and tracing all things from cause to effect. He was an appreciative reader, and contributed to establish and support a circulating library in Foxborough in order to obtain the reading matter he desired. He was a member of the first parish church in Sharon, was a cordial friend and supporter of the Rev. Jonathan Whittaker, and when his pastorate terminated by a schism in the church and society, Mr. Hodges following his convictions of right and duty, became a member of the Friends' Society in Mansfield. All of his children, beside the common school, attended a Friends' school in Providence. One of his daughters writes concerning him: "He was the teacher of my lifetime. Whatever good there is in me I owe to him. He was truly a religious man, for few more than he revered the Bible. Many of his explanations of texts are still fresh in memory. His views were spiritually in advance of the age in which he lived."

BENJAMIN HODGES, son of Benjamin and Miriam (Pratt) Hodges (William¹, Henry², Henry³, Josiah⁴, Benjamin⁵, Benjamin⁶), was born April 11, 1789. He was an agriculturist from childhood on the homestead of his father, was educated at the common schools of his native town, and during all the long years of his quiet, uneventful life seldom left his native town or his ancestral acres. He married, Nov. 8, 1811, first, Hannah, daughter of Josiah and Susan (Morse) Talbot, of Sharon. They had six children,—Benjamin F. (married Julia Dassance, and resides in Chelmsford; their children are Julia A., Mary J., Anna M., Jesse, and Francis), Emeline (married Stephen L. Boyden, of Foxborough; their children were Charles L., died in the army of the Rebellion, Hannah E., Benjamin F., of Foxborough, Amos J., resides in Philadelphia), Lucy (married Asahel Dean, of Foxborough; has two children, Marcus P. and Lucy A.), Lewis (died young), Marcus P. (who lives on the old homestead), and Catharine F. (married Nahum Dunbar, resides



Benjamin Hodges



Job Sherman

in Chelsea, and has three children, Mary F., Charles G., and Anna). Mrs. Hannah Hodges died Jan. 19, 1838, in her fiftieth year. Mr. Hodges married, second, Susannah Sumner, of Foxborough. She died Sept. 1, 1877, in her eightieth year, leaving no children.

Unostentatious and unassuming, Mr. Hodges was ever a good citizen, of sterling honesty and uprightness, kind in his family relations, and very genial and social in his associations with all coming within his sphere. By persistent industry and steady economy he acquired a competence while health and vigor were vouchsafed him, and did not withhold the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor until old age came on. He joined the Congregational Church in Sharon, and afterwards became a member of the Congregational Church in Foxborough, the meetings of which he attended during the many years of his life. Always temperate, he took care of his health, and was a well-preserved man, retaining his faculties in a remarkable degree to an unusually advanced age. He was much interested in and enjoyed especially the annual gatherings of the Hodges family at the old homestead. Here for twenty-two successive years from fifty to eighty descendants of Josiah Hodges met in social reunion, usually accompanied by a picnic on the lawn west of the "old house." Of this merry circle none were happier than Benjamin Hodges. The last gathering occurred the year previous to his death, which took place Dec. 9, 1882, in his ninety-third year.

We are indebted to Mrs. Mary H. Sherman for the ancestral history and material for this sketch.

JOE SHERMAN.

Joe Sherman, son of John and Polly (Skinner) Sherman, a lineal descendant of Philip Sherman, the first American ancestor and eighth in line, was born in Foxborough, May 15, 1805. The following ancestral history was furnished by Mrs. Mary H. Sherman, of Foxborough: "The earliest records I find of the Sherman family are the names David, Nathan, El-nathan, and Joseph. David had sons,—Jacob, John, Nehemiah, and Elkanah. John had children, Job, John, Lucy, Charity, and Elizabeth. Job, the son of John and Ruth (Allen) Sherman, was born in Rochester, Mass., in 1746, married Elizabeth, daughter of Experience and Hannah (Nichols) Holmes, and died in Foxborough in 1837, aged ninety years and four months, surviving his wife twenty years. He lived several years in Middleborough, and in the

spring of 1781 came to the south part of Foxborough, where he bought a tract of land, for which he paid in Continental money. He built a log cabin, and, with only a dog for company, made his improvements and cultivated the land during the first season. He had no fences, his faithful dog protecting his crops from the foraging herds, then permitted to roam at will through the forests. In the autumn he moved his family of wife and six children into the log cabin, which was their home until he built a frame house in 1784. They experienced all the trials incident to a pioneer life. In the winter of 1789 snows fell so deep that for three weeks they were cut off from all communication with the outside world, and their first visitor was a Mr. Freeman, who came on snowshoes from the house where Francis Carpenter lived in 1870. This house of Mr. Sherman's is now occupied by his grandson, Obadiah Sherman. Job Sherman was a member of the Society of Friends, and probably the first meeting of that society in the county was held in his house, April 15, 1795. The children of Job and Elizabeth Sherman were Susanna, Obadiah, Job, John, Stephen, George, Experience H., and Elizabeth. They received only a common-school education, yet three of them, Obadiah, Stephen, and John, were qualified for teachers. Obadiah is still remembered by several as a teacher of considerable note for many successive winters. Five of the sons located, lived, and died on or near the old homestead. The two daughters never left the old home, lived to a good old age, and died unmarried. John, the third son of Job and Elizabeth Holmes Sherman, born Dec. 2, 1775, married Polly, daughter of Solomon Skinner, of Mansfield. They both died in 1842, leaving eight children,—Mary, John, Laura, Job, Albert G., Eliza, Solomon, and James H.; none are living except Job. Albert G. and James H. died in California; Albert G. left a son, William Russell. Eliza married Jerry A. Olney, lived in Putnam, Conn., died July 15, 1883, leaving five children,—Louisa B., Albert S., Ellen M., Adelaide E. and Adeline A. (twins). John Sherman, son of Job, was a man of sterling worth; in proof of which we give the following extract from a town report and letter from the town clerk: "John Sherman was the seventh generation from Philip Sherman. He early exhibited a great love for reading and study, and notwithstanding his limited means for obtaining an education, acquired extensive information. He thus became a wise counselor and a useful citizen. He served as selectman in Foxborough fourteen years in succession, and was looked upon by all as one of the first advisers in town affairs. He was three years representative

in the General Court, and was frequently chosen school committee-man, and served on other important committees in town. He died July 12, 1842, aged sixty-six years. 'To the family of the late John Sherman, Esq.; Respected Friends; In compliance with a vote of the town of Foxboro, I communicate to you a copy of resolutions adopted in town-meeting July 18, 1842, by the inhabitants of Foxboro in town-meeting assembled. *Resolved*, that we regard as especially impressive that Divine Providence which has recently and suddenly removed an estimable citizen, and, as it were, a father, from our town. *Resolved*, that the public services and private virtues of John Sherman, Esq., lately deceased, are held by us in respectful remembrance, and that we present to his bereaved family the assurance of our affectionate condolence.' With like sentiments and regard, I am yours sincerely, Warren Bird, Town Clerk."

JOB SHERMAN obtained his education at the district schools of Foxborough, where he has always resided. He served an apprenticeship of four years with Gen. Shepherd Leach in his iron-foundries at Foxborough, Chelmsford, and Walpole. His remuneration was one hundred dollars each year and board, also an allowance of one-half pint of rum or molasses each day. He refused both. He was employed in iron-foundries for several years after his apprenticeship. In 1830 he married Jane W. Ellis, who died in December, 1831, leaving a daughter (Jane E.), who died in her fourteenth year. Mr. Sherman married again, 1841, Mary, daughter of Sewall and Sally (Billings) Hodges, of Sharon (now East Foxborough). They have had four children,—Herbert E., Frank I., John H. (deceased), and Albert H. (deceased). Herbert E. married Adeline A., daughter of Jerry A. and Eliza (Sherman) Olney, of Putnam, Conn., in 1875; they now reside in Providence, R. I., and have two children,—Stella L. and Janet H. Frank I. married Clara M., daughter of W. A. Crowley, of Mansfield, and resides on the "home-place;" they have two children,—Jessie and Arthur L. Both Herbert and Frank have had good school advantages, and are well-skilled civil engineers.

After his work in foundries Mr. Sherman returned to Foxborough, and has ever since been a busy and successful farmer. He and his brother Solomon owned the homestead together. Each built a new house, and until Solomon's death carried on the business in company. Solomon married Ruth A., daughter of Sewall Hodges, died in 1870, and left three sons,—Ellery C. and Elbridge G. (twins), and Louis A., who died in 1878.

Job Sherman has well sustained the reputation of

his ancestors. His life has been an uneventful and quiet one. He never has traveled one hundred miles from home. Honest, industrious, and with good judgment, he has served his day and generation well, and is now a cheerful and contented old man. He, as well as his wife, is a strong advocate of total abstinence from spirituous liquors. He is a Republican in politics. He has been honored with the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and has served several years as selectman, assessor, school committee-man, and in other positions of trust and responsibility.

ALFRED HODGES.

Alfred Hodges was born Feb. 16, 1809. He received his education at the public schools of his native town and at the Friends' School in Providence, R. I. He chose merchandising as a pursuit, and was a man much respected in his community. He possessed in a high degree the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and was frequently called upon to fill positions of trust in the town. He represented the town of Foxborough in the Legislature, and held various other offices. He married, Oct. 19, 1838, Jerusha Comey, third daughter of Oliver and Keziah Leonard Comey. They had one son, who died Oct. 7, 1841, aged about two years, and two daughters, who are now living. He died April 3, 1875.

CHAPTER LIX.¹

WALPOLE.

Pioneer History—The Dedham Covenant—Indian Proprietors—Primitive Condition of the Country—Early Settlements—The Cedar Swamp—Petition for Precinct—Incorporation of Town—The French and Indian War—Capt. Bacon's Company from Walpole—Slavery in Walpole—Deacon Robbins' Slave "Jack"—War of the Revolution—Resolutions of the Town—List of Revolutionary Soldiers—War of 1812—Capt. Samuel Fales' Company of Light Infantry.

THE town of Walpole was one of the subdivisions of the old mother-town of Dedham, and for nearly one hundred years the history of this town is the history of Dedham.²

In 1635 the General Court of the colonies made a grant to twelve persons of land lying in Dedham for the purpose of founding a settlement. Nearly all of

¹ The following chapter is condensed from an able historical address delivered by Henry E. Fales, Esq., at Walpole, Sept. 28, 1881.

² See history of Dedham elsewhere in this work.



Alfred Hodges



the early settlers came to Dedham from Watertown and Roxbury, and the settlement was founded the year after (1636), and called Contentment. When these men came to Dedham to form their settlement, they joined in the following covenant :

"1, We whose names are hereunto subscribed, doe, in the fear and reuerence of our Allmightie God, mutually; and seuerally p'mise amongst our selues and each to other p'fesse and practice one trueth according to that most p'fect rule, the foundation whereof is euerlasting love.

"2, That we shall by all means laboure to keepe of from us such as ar contrarye minded, and receaue onely such unto us as be such as may be p'bably of one harte with us as that we either knowe or may well and truely be informed, to walke in a peaceable conversation with all meekness of spirit for the edification of each other in the knowledge and faith of the Lord Jesus: and the mutuall encouragm't unto all temporall comforts in all things: seeking the good of each other out of all which may be deriued true peace.

"3, That if at any time difference shall arise betwene p'ties of our own said towne that then such p'tie and p'ties shall pr'sently referre all such difference unto some one, 2 or 3 others of our said societie to be fully accorded and determined without any further delay if it possibly may bee :

"4, That every man that now or at any time here after shall haue lotts in our own said towne shall paye his share in all such rates of money, and charges as shall be imposed upon him rateably in p'portion with other men as also become freely subject vnto all such orders and constitutions as shall be necessariely had or made, now or at any time here after from this day forward, as well for loveing and comfortable societie, in our own said towne as also for the p'sperous and thruiuing condicion of our said fellowship especially respecting the feare of God in which we desire to beginne and continue what so euer we shall by his loving fauoure take in hand.

"5, And for the better manefestation of our true resolution here in, euery man so receaued; to subscribe here vnto his name thereby obligeing both himself and his successors after him for euer as we have done."

When these men came into Dedham they adopted a liberal and honest policy towards the Indians. Although they had a grant of this land, yet they were careful to extinguish the title of the Indians, and as late as forty-nine years after the establishment of the settlement certain descendants of the former Indian proprietors claimed rights, and they were purchased and deeds given, and those deeds are still in preservation.

When these people came here to found this town the upland was mainly covered with timber. The meadows were open and could be mowed. It was from the meadows that they derived their principal stock of hay for their cattle. The woods were filled with animals, and as late as the incorporation of this town a bounty was paid for the destruction of wolves, wild-cats, and rattlesnakes.

Various circumstances tend to show that the settlement extended at a very early period up to within the limits of the present town of Walpole. I have

found in examining the old records and the old annals the great cedar swamp spoken of, and spoken of at a very early time. It is conceded by all the Dedham historians that that cedar swamp is the cedar swamp between the plain and South Walpole. The lumber which could be procured there was a necessity to the settlers, and was early sought for. As early as 1646, ten years after the people first established the town, Ralph Day was allowed twenty shillings for beating the drum at the meeting-house, to be paid in cedar boards. On the 4th of May, 1658, an agreement was made between the town and Eleazer Lusher and Joshua Fisher to erect a saw-mill on the Neponset River near the cedar swamp. In 1674 it passed into the possession of Thomas Clapp, and a highway was soon after laid out from the town to the cedar swamp near the saw-mill. It is said this mill stood where the mill of Caleb Ellis afterwards did, but after an examination of the records, I am pretty thoroughly convinced it stood within the limits of the present town of Walpole.

The moving cause of the settlement of the town was the support of preaching and of religious worship, and as the settlement extended south and away from Dedham, the people living upon this territory could not be accommodated by the churches in Dedham, and efforts were made for the erection of a parish or precinct in this region.

Incorporation of Town.—In 1721 a petition was presented to the General Court of the colonies, praying that the south part of Dedham, which doubtless included what is now Walpole, might be incorporated as a parish for the purpose of supporting religious worship. This petition was opposed and defeated, but four years afterwards it was renewed, and Walpole was incorporated. I have not been able to find at the State-House the original petition for the incorporation of the town, although I found this petition of 1721; but I have here the act of the Legislature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay incorporating the town :

"Whereas the South part of the town of Dedham, within the county of Suffolk, is competently filled with inhabitants, who labor under great difficulties by their remoteness from the place of public worship, etc., and have thereupon made their application to the said town of Dedham, and likewise addressed this court, that they may be set off a distinct and separate town, and be vested with all the powers and privileges of a town; and the inhabitants of Dedham having consented to their being set off accordingly, and a committee of this court having viewed the said town of Dedham, and reported a proper divisional line between the two parts thereof,—

"Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the southerly part of the said town of

Dedham be and hereby is set off and constituted a sep[a] [e]-rate township by the name of Walpole; the bounds of the said township to be as follows,"—I will omit the boundaries,—

"*Provided*, that the inhabitants of the said town of Walpole do, within the space of eighteen months from the publication of this act, erect and finish a suitable house for the publick worship of God, and, as soon as may be, procure and settle a learned, orthodox minister of good conversation, and make provision for his comfortable and honorable support; and likewise provide a schoolmaster to instruct their youth in writing and reading; and that thereupon they be discharged from any further payments for the maintenance of the ministry and school in the town of Dedham."

Thus, when the political structure of Walpole was built, the church was the foundation, and the school was the cap-stone. Although the act recited that Dedham had consented to the separation, I judge from the records that they did not do it very graciously.

Here is what the Dedham annalist says about it. This is all the record:

"1724. Voted to give Jarvis Pike twenty shillings for keeping the boys in order on the pulpit stairs. Walpole set off from Dedham."

That is how the town of Dedham gave away her daughter. But she has grown for all that. She took her name from the great English statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, and she took the place with the other municipalities of this old province of Massachusetts Bay, and from that time to this she has kept step with them, and I know of nothing connected with her history for which any Walpole citizen ought to blush or hang his head with shame. From that time, 1724, we find by the records that they held their meetings, they selected their representatives, they supported their ministers, they paid for their schools, and during the different wars which followed they did their part as should well become them.

In the Crown Point expedition in the French and Indian war a company went from this town, commanded by Capt. William Bacon. In the same expedition a company went from Dedham, commanded by Capt. Eliphalet Fales, and there appears upon his roll the names of a great many Walpole men. I have seen the old rolls, worn and stained after the lapse of a hundred and twenty-five years, which contain the names of the men who went from within the limits of this town to serve their country against their enemies in Canada and elsewhere.

Slavery.—Slavery once existed in Walpole. The records of the church show that at least one slave was owned and kept here. One of the famous men one hundred and twenty-five years ago was Deacon Ezekiel Robbins, who kept the Brass Ball Tavern. When he died he left no children, and by his will, after pro-

viding for his wife, he bequeathed nearly all his property to the first church, and in his will was this clause:

"And further my will is, that if my negro servant, named *Jack*, shall live to be chargeable by reason of old age or infirmity, or both, and my aforesaid wife shall not sell him, as she is hereby empowered to do, then my *will* is that the aforesaid church in Walpole shall take tender care of him and suitably provide for him all the remainder of his life, and afford a decent burial after his death."

The records of the church show that they received the legacy with the condition. This will was admitted to probate in 1772, and Mrs. Robbins died shortly after. You will find upon the church record year after year a charge of so much paid for the support of "*Jack*." One year you will find a charge of six dollars for advertising him when he ran away, and one year you find a vote instructing the committee to inquire into the legality of his marriage with a certain woman with whom he lived. In 1810, when the death of "*Jack*" occurred, there is a statement of the expenditure of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents for his funeral. It is evident that Jack had a big funeral, and that it was celebrated with becoming honor. Perhaps some of you may remember the old colored woman who lived this side of the plain, and how she used to travel about from place to place. She was the woman with whom Jack lived, and concerning whom a church committee was instructed to inquire whether they were legally married or not.

War of the Revolution.—The first question which any patriotic citizen of Walpole will be likely to ask is, What was the course of this good town in those trying days? "And," says Mr. Fales, "I am glad to say to you, ladies and gentlemen, that I have examined the records with especial reference to these events, and I say to you that I closed the examination with pride that the town of my nativity stood up so manfully and bravely in resistance to British oppression." In 1773 they passed some ringing resolutions. They were a series of resolutions reported by a committee consisting of Aquilla Robbins, Enoch Ellis, Seth Bullard, George Payson, and Samuel Cheney. The resolutions were ringing with patriotism and independence, and were adopted by the town and incorporated upon the records.

Sept. 26, 1774, the town voted to join with other towns in sending a representative to the Provincial Congress, and chose Nathaniel Guild representative. Dec. 19, 1774, the fourteen articles of association of the American Congress that met at Philadelphia the 5th of September were adopted, and by vote entered upon the town's book, and there you will find them

recorded. Then they voted to purchase two field-pieces, and chose Benjamin Kingsbury, captain, Ebenezer Clapp, and Ensign Theodore Mann a committee to purchase them. Then they chose a Committee to join with other towns as a Committee of Correspondence and Safety, and in 1778 this little town voted to raise by taxation five thousand pounds to help carry on the war.

But that is not all that Walpole did in the Revolution. I want you to go back with me to the 19th of April, 1775, to two little towns in Middlesex County. You have heard of the lights in the Old North Church, and the rapid ride of Paul Revere through Medford and Lexington to Concord. You have heard how the minute-men rallied and were slain upon Lexington Green. You have heard how the British Regulators marched into Concord, and to enable them to carry out their work of destruction, they posted four companies of light infantry at North Bridge to guard the approach to the town, and you have heard how the minute-men from Acton and Concord and Lincoln met upon the hill, and were formed in battalion by Adjutant Hosmer, the Acton men led by Capt. Isaac Davis, the young gunsmith who that morning bade his wife and little children good-by, with the words, "Hannah, take good care of the children," and was borne back that night to his home lifeless and cold. You have read that when the question of attacking this British guard was discussed, Capt. Davis said, "I haven't a man that is afraid to go," and so they marched up the river-bank by the right flank with trailed arms, and were met by a rattling volley from the British infantry, and Capt. Davis and Hosmer fell dead, and Major Buttrick cried, "Fire, fellow-soldiers; for God's sake, FIRE!"

And then was fired "the shot heard round the world."

"You know the rest. In the books you have read,
How the British Regulators fired and fled,—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farm-yard wall,
Chasing the Red Coats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load."

Now, you will ask me what Walpole did then. I will tell you. Time and distance prevented the Walpole men from taking part in the battle, but she sent one hundred and fifty-seven men to respond to the alarm, with a population of less than eight hundred, —almost one-fifth of the entire population gathered and marched to Concord. Go back with me in memory and see the messenger come riding in and saying, "The British are going to destroy the stores at Con-

cord!" The alarm was given, and the men gathered from the centre of the town, from the mill, from the shop, the south end, from the plain, from the other parts of the town, and took the road over to Medfield, Dover, and Sherborn, on towards Concord; two companies, with twenty-five additional men in a Medfield company, responded to the alarm. Ladies and gentlemen, the least we can do for these men is to remember them and speak their names, and when I found the old, brown, worn, moth-eaten rolls, these rolls of honor, I had them copied, and I want to read the names of these men, because I see before me the descendants of so many of them. I tell you the best patent of nobility that an American boy or man can have is the fact that his grandfather fought in the Revolution.

"WALPOLE, December ye 4th, 1775.

"A muster roll of the company in the colony's service which marched from S. Walpole on the alarm last April ye 19: 1775, under the command of Capt. Jeremiah Smith in coll. John Smith's Regiment.

"Jeremiah Smith, Philip Robbins, John Boyden, Oliver Clap, Benjamin Hartshorn, Ebenezer Fales, Abel Allen, Jeremiah Fales, Elijah Plympton, Ichabod Clap, Aaron Fales, Timothy Man, Joseph Ellis, Jonathan Boyden, Jeremiah Blake, Asa Page, Joshua Allen, Samuel Copp, Joseph Tucker, Amos Morse, Aaron Blake, Joseph Fales, Eliphalet Fales, Edward Cleavland, Joshua Boyden, Timothy Cudworth, George Cleavland, Matthias Puffer, Samuel Allen, Charles Page, Moses Fales, Benjamin Man, Joseph Carrill, Jr., Nathinel Guild, Jr., Fisher Hartshorn, Ebenezer Page, Joseph Page, Thomas Nason, Elijah Clap, Asa Plympton, Jonathan Carrill, Christopher Smith, Timothy Hartshorn, John Dexter, Jonathan Kindall, John Cleavland, Thomas Page, Eliphalet Clap, Moses Fales, Jr., John Frizel, Eliab Lyon, David Boyden, Jeremiah Dexter, Theodore Man, Asa Fisher, Abiather Fales, Jonathan Boyden, Jr., Abner Gould, Ebenezer Clap, Jr., Eleazer Clap, Aaron Ferington, Philip Bardiens, Jr., Joseph Man, Jonathan Dexter."

"A muster roll of a militia company in Walpole in coll. John Smith's Regiment: Seth Bullard, Captain, Eliph't Ellis, Lieutenant, Enoch Ellis, Ensign, Samuel Smith, Thomas Pettee, Henry Partridge, Eben. Gay, Nathaniel Nason, Eben. Hartshorn, Aaron Clark Fales, Jotham Morse, Eleazor Partridge, Ezekiel Boyden, Benoni Morse, John Ellis, Moses Ellis, Jacob Kingsbury, Seth Kingsbury, John Boyden, Richard Hartshorn, Henry Smith, Jr., Solomon Kingsbury, Asa Ellis, Jacob Gould, Calvin Gay, Jabez Boyden, John Hartshorn, Bexale Turner, Ziba Baker, Ebenezer Day, Samuel Thompson, James Clap, Jacob Clap, Elisha Hall, Eliphalet Ellis, Joseph Boyden, Samuel Guild, Joseph Guild, Ebenezer Farrington, William Pettee, Josiah Whittemore, Obadiah Morse, Nathaniel Gay, Benjamin Kingsbury, Ebenezer Fales, John Gregory, John Lewis, Abner Turner, Nicholas Harris, Joseph Kingsbury, Samuel Boyden, Ebenezer Farrington, Jr., Thomas Howard, Josiah Hall, Seth Hart, Elihu Lawrence, Moses Chamberlain, Asa Kingsbury, Isiah Lyon, Amos Ramsdale, Samuel Rhodes, Joshua Hews, John Day, John Boyden, Samuel Cheney, George Payson, Seth Payson."

Then, in addition to these full companies, one containing sixty-seven men, three more than the maxi-

mum, and the other containing sixty-four men, I find twenty-five names upon the roll of a Medfield company who were commanded by Capt. Sabin Maun, all Walpole men :

"Joshua Clap, Lieutenant, William Bacon, Ensign, Benjamin Carroll, Benjamin Potter, Jeremiah Boyden, Jeremiah Smith, Ichabod Reed, Samuel Hartshorn, Elias Mann, James Fales, Willaber Nason, Amos Turner, Seth Clap, Samuel Fuller, Joshua Clap, 3d, David Purrington, James Smith, David Morse, Peter Lyon, Abel Baker, Abiel Pettee, Stephen Fuller, Joseph Day, John Lawrence, Stephen Dexter."

One hundred and fifty-seven men! And it must be that they included every able-bodied man, with a fair share of the boys and cripples. Later on in the war a company from Walpole, under command of Capt. Aaron Guild, helped build the intrenchments upon Dorchester Heights, which movement resulted in the evacuation of Boston by the British. Another company marched from Walpole under Capt. Fisher in what was known as the Warwick expedition. Besides these, there were men that served in the Continental army. You have all heard the story of Holland Wood, the old artilleryman, who was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware, and you have heard the story of his strength, when, at the battle of Monmouth, his gun fell from its position, and with his own unaided strength he raised it and put it upon its carriage, and when it was so hot it burnt through the sleeve of his coat. I assure you our good old town stood up in the front ranks in those days, and I do not believe the breed has all run out yet.

After the close of the war the town went on as did other towns, the people cultivating their farms, building their dams, erecting their mills, filling their school-houses, until the war of 1812 came on. We all of us know of the old historic companies of our fathers, the Walpole Light Infantry, formed in 1802 under command of Capt. Samuel Fales, and when it was called upon by the government, under the command of Capt. Warren Clap, they marched to Boston and performed all the duties that were required of them.

After the war came peace once more, and then we went on with our career of prosperity as a town until the dark days of the Rebellion; but these events are so fresh in the minds of you all that I need not discuss them at length here. I know, and you know, that at the first call Walpole sent her men to fight the battles of liberty and union, and the events of that war made our country and government a stronger and better government and country than ever it was before.

CHAPTER LX.

WALPOLE—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History—First Congregational Society—Orthodox Congregational Church—Congregational Church, East Walpole—Methodist Episcopal Church—Methodist Episcopal Church, South Walpole.

The First Congregational Society in Walpole.¹

—The history of this society dates from the incorporation of the town, in 1724, though religious services were undoubtedly held in the settlement before that date.

The earliest record bears date March 30, 1725. It was voted then by the people of the town to build a meeting-house. Subsequently measures were taken for the "support of preaching" and the securing of a minister to live with the people.

Many meetings were held over the perplexing question of the proper size of the house, but at last it was decided to build one thirty-eight feet long and thirty-two feet wide, smaller than was at first proposed.

Pending the erection of the house religious meetings were held in the homes of the people, as were the regular town-meetings.

In 1726 work was actually begun on the building, but for many years it remained unfinished. Therefore there is no account of a dedication. There is no record of a formal "raising." There were, originally, but twelve pews, but this number was greatly increased as the congregation grew, and as the people tired of the rough benches. The congregation steadily increased until, in 1743, the seats on the floor and in the gallery being all occupied, the town voted to build "a second tier of galleries."

The first minister called by the town was Rev. Joseph Belcher, who wrote his acceptance May 17, 1728. He was to receive fifty pounds as salary and one hundred pounds settlement; fifty pounds of the settlement to be paid the year he was ordained, the remaining fifty the year following. For some reason, not recorded, the town voted, May 5, 1729, to dismiss Mr. Belcher.

June 8, 1729, Rev. Phillips Payson preached for the first time in Walpole. Jan. 30, 1730, he accepts a call of the town, voted Oct. 20, 1729. The letters of Mr. Belcher and Mr. Payson are in strong contrast. The one is fervent, enthusiastic, abounding in pious phrases, the other is brief, business-like. The one condition stated in Mr. Payson's letter is,

¹ By Rev. J. H. Weeks.

that the town shall furnish him all the firewood he may need, that it shall be four paces in length, and that it shall be brought to the house.

Mr. Payson was ordained and installed minister of the town Sept. 16, 1730. The town, when making preparation for this great event, voted that Ebenezer Fales should entertain the ministers taking part in the ordination service, and that he should be paid "five shillings a man." The ministry of Mr. Payson covers a period of nearly forty-eight years. It is not stated who presided at the organization of the church. July 2, 1730, the following persons were embodied: James Bardens, Ebenezer Fales, Eleazer Partridge, Samuel Kingsbury, Peter Fales, Thomas Clapp, Joseph Carryl, Moses Chamberlain, Ebenezer Robbins, Joseph Smith. Samuel Kingsbury was the first deacon of the church, having been elected Oct. 8, 1730. Ebenezer Fales, elected Dec. 10, 1731, was the second deacon. The whole number of members admitted to the church by Mr. Payson was two hundred and seventy-two.

In the early years of his ministry Mr. Payson was greatly troubled by the unchristian behavior of some of the members of the church. There are many records of "discipline." There was one man in particular who was the minister's thorn in the flesh. He seemed to have a genius for mischief, but the church was faithful to the commandment and forgave him many times. As the years pass, however, cases of discipline grow rarer, the pastor's good influence doubtless being one of the causes.

Very little matter of general interest is recorded for many years. At every annual town-meeting the two important items of the minister's salary and his firewood are discussed and voted upon. As the minister grew towards his prime and the society enlarged, it was easy to pass a vote for the original salary, and even to increase it. As the minister's physical and mental powers waned, it was deemed necessary to reduce the salary somewhat. But, on the whole, a good understanding existed between minister and people through this long pastorate, and as young and old man, Mr. Payson enjoyed the respect of his people, while most of the years were passed in quiet and peaceful labor. The thoughtfulness of his people is shown in a vote of 1772.

"Voted to build a seat in the pulpit for the benefit of Mr. Payson, if it is desired." The minister was then old and becoming infirm. Mr. Payson lived to see the colonies fully committed to an armed conflict with Great Britain. In the meeting-house were held the important meetings of that war-time. Here was first read and administered, without doubt, the oath

of allegiance, a strong, patriotic expression. Here the people ratified the fourteen articles of the "Association of the Grand American Congress." Here they elected their representatives, voted money and provisions for the support of the army, and talked eloquently of their wrongs.

How strange to find the first meeting-house and first pastor drawing to their decay together! Mr. Payson died Jan. 22, 1778, and in 1781 the meeting-house was condemned, the town voting to build a new one on the same spot.

The new building was raised in 1783. In June of that year it was voted to appoint a committee "to get ministers to pray with us at the raising." Adam Blackman was the head carpenter. The building was sixty feet long and forty feet wide. When it was finished no one knows; for, as in the first case, meeting-house bills came up, the regular subject of discussion in town-meeting, for several years. All the material of the old building that could be so used was worked into the new. This building was furnished with a belfry, in which was placed, in 1791, a bell. The entrance was through two porches, one on the west side, the other on the east.

With the new meeting-house came a new minister, Rev. George Morey, who was pastor forty-six years. He was called by the town March 10, 1783, and ordained November 19th of the same year. During his pastorate Mr. Morey admitted to the church one hundred and fifty-two persons. He died July 26, 1829. His pastorate was not marked by any great event or change, so far as his own charge was concerned. He lived, as Mr. Payson, to see his countrymen engaged in war with Great Britain, and realized how profoundly a small community like his own could be moved, for Walpole was loyal always.

After his death, according to his directions, all his manuscripts were destroyed. We are not able, therefore, to determine the quality of his preaching or his literary ability; but it is said he used certain mysterious signs and abbreviations that would have made the task of deciphering his writings to-day hopeless.

His Calvinism was of a mild type. Indeed, the theology of Walpole had never been very harsh. It was doubtless owing to the influence of his preaching that, with the advent of his successor, the great majority of his people espoused the Unitarian side in the controversy over the doctrine of the Trinity. He has left one impressive monument in the row of noble elms planted by his hands near the site of the old homestead, on the Medfield road.

Several amusing stories are still told of "Parson" Morey. As he was busy out of doors one day, one

of his church members came up and said, "Parson Morey, my mind is greatly troubled over this matter of original sin; can you tell me something to relieve me?" And the parson said, "You better go home and think of your own sins, for you have enough of them to think about."

Just before the time for starting for meeting on a Sunday the horse was brought to the door, and the parson, standing at the window, watched to see the bell swing in the belfry on the hill, and before the sound actually reached his ears he had started for the door. The horse had become so accustomed to his promptness, and had so associated it with the sound of the meeting-house bell, that one morning, when the parson was delayed, he trotted decorously off to meeting, and took his place in the familiar shed near the meeting-house.

Once Mr. Morey preached an eloquent and powerful sermon against card-playing. Next Sabbath, in adjusting the pulpit-cushion, he dislodged a pack of cards, which fell upon the heads and into the laps of the venerable deacons, who sat just beneath. Imagine the astonishment of the preacher, the stupefaction of the deacons, the horror of the older ones in the congregation, the mirth of the younger!

On the 15th of November, 1826, Mr. John P. B. Storer was ordained and installed junior pastor of the church and society in Walpole. For several years it had been evident to the people that their old pastor had become too infirm for the duties of his position, though he would not admit it, but endeavored, heroically, to meet his people's wants.

The resolutions passed in a meeting of the town are highly creditable to the people, and recognize fully the ability and fidelity of their pastor, and express their great gratitude for his long service. The sum of one thousand dollars was voted Mr. Morey, and it was decided that he should keep the title of pastor as long as he lived.

There was a notable gathering at the ordination of Mr. Storer. We find the following names in the list of those attending the council: Drs. Nichols, of Portland; Porter, of Roxbury; Harris, of Dorchester; Richmond, of Dorchester; Pierce, of Brookline; Lowell, of Boston; Saunders, of Medfield; Edes, of Providence; Rev. Messrs. Ware, Pierpont; Gannett, of Boston; and Dewey, of New Bedford. Mr. Storer was understood to be a Unitarian, and the presence of certain ministers at his ordination would, of itself, indicate it. But several members of the church in Walpole, still holding firmly to the doctrine of the Trinity, and considering it their duty to still profess it, finding little sympathy among the other

members of the church, addressed a letter to the Congregational Church in Walpole, praying that they might be dismissed from membership in order to form a second church.

A meeting of the church was immediately held, but the subject was referred to the next regular meeting, that all the members might be present and the matter be fully voted upon.

Before action could be taken by the church the petitioning members organized what is now known as the Second Church, or Orthodox Congregational Church. At the regular meeting of the old church, action on the petition was indefinitely postponed. The original members of the Second Church, therefore, were always members of the First. During the ministry of Mr. Storer church and society prospered greatly, one hundred and twenty-one members being received into the church. Being of a social nature, well educated, and, as a preacher, magnetic, Mr. Storer became very popular. His removal to Syracuse, N. Y., to take charge of an important church there, in 1839, was considered a calamity. Some of the fine trees on Common Street attest the interest he felt in the town which he had made his home. His short ministry was, however, a ministry of power, and he is still remembered with respect and affection.

Under date June 18, 1837, Mr. Storer makes his last record: "*Voted*, That the church accept the invitation to join with the Second Parish in Roxbury in the ordination of Mr. Theodore Parker as their Pastor."

Before Mr. Storer left Walpole it was determined to move the meeting-house to a new site. The porches and all projecting portions that would interfere with its march were cut away, and it was lifted from its foundations and swung around, rear end first, being guided by a pole stuck in the ground midway the old and new sites.

In its second place it has rested to this day, not outwardly the same, for a spire has been run up, a new front built, and a vestry put underneath.

With the rededication of this meeting-house, which they called a *new* one, there was the installation of a new minister. Rev. John M. Merrick received a call from the church and society August, 1839. December 11th of that year was memorable, it being the date of his installation and of the rededication. The meeting-house was crowded. The sermon was by Rev. George Ripley, of Boston. Mr. Merrick was pastor twenty-six years, resigning his charge in 1865. He died in Charlestown, N. H., March 20, 1871, pastor of the Unitarian church and society. The recorder says of his sufferings in his last days, "He

bore all with patience and a Christlike resignation." During his ministry in Walpole forty members were admitted to the church. His son, Prof. John M. Merriek, connected with the College of Pharmacy in Boston, rapidly rising to eminence as a scientist and writer on various subjects, died suddenly in Walpole in 1879. Mr. Merriek presided at the council called to examine his successor, Rev. W. B. Smith, and at the installation made the address to the people.

Mr. Smith was installed Oct. 5, 1865, Dr. Hedge, of Brookline, preaching the sermon. During his ministry all things prospered, and he gained the affection and confidence of his people. During his absence in Europe, in 1874, considerable change was made in the interior of the meeting-house. The galleries were removed, the pulpit was lowered, and a recess made at the rear of the pulpit. Prof. Edward J. Young, of Cambridge, preached the sermon at the reopening. When all were looking for the return of the pastor from Europe, his letter resigning his pastorate came, taking the people by surprise, and bringing sorrow to very many. From the disease from which he was then suffering, and which occasioned his resignation, Mr. Smith has not recovered. He removed to Grafton, where he now lives. During his ministry of eight years Mr. Smith admitted to church membership thirty-nine persons. Pending the selection of a successor to Mr. Smith, Professor Young, of Cambridge, preached for the society.

March 22, 1877, Rev. F. P. Hamblett was installed pastor, Rev. J. F. Lovering preaching the sermon. During his ministry of five years four persons were admitted to church membership. Mr. Hamblett was greatly liked as a preacher. Impulsive and enthusiastic, he did not spare himself, but being burdened by sickness, he found himself unable to perform all the duties or meet all the demands of his position, and in 1882 he resigned, removing to his old home in New Hampshire, where he hoped to recover his lost health, and where he still lives. He left many interested friends in Walpole.

In November, 1882, Rev. J. H. Weeks, the present pastor, preached for the first time in Walpole. He took charge of the pulpit January, 1883, but did not begin the actual work of the pastorate until April of that year. The society is now in good condition, and hopeful as to the future, having in its membership and congregation leading citizens of the town, the representatives of the original families who settled the town. A movement towards the erection of a chapel for Sunday-school uses has been started. The church and society have several funds at their disposal, left them by will. The church membership

has been increased this last year, and a new interest in that direction has already manifested itself.

Orthodox Congregational Church.¹—No one can write the history of a church. A church is a living soul, not a machine. It has an inner life whose record is alone in heaven. We can measure the length and the breadth and the depth and the power of a river, but a church,—its full history, its influence, its power, only eternity will reveal. We may tell some incidents connected with its growth, we may outline a sketch of its external life, and this is all.

The history of the Orthodox Congregational Church of Walpole, Mass., covers less than sixty years. It was organized at the house of Mrs. Catharine Allen, Nov. 13, 1826, the following ministers and delegates composing the council: Rev. Ebenezer Burgess and Nathaniel Guild, of Dedham; Rev. Warren Pierce and Deacon Ebenezer Forrest, of Foxborough; Rev. Moses Thatcher and Artemas Woodward, of North Wrentham; Rev. Jonathan Curtis and Philip Curtis, of Sharon.

Rev. Ebenezer Burgess was chosen moderator, and Rev. Jonathan Curtis, scribe of the council. Twenty-nine persons appeared before the council stating that they desired to be formed into a church of Christ for their own edification and improvement in divine knowledge, for the better maintaining of gospel ordinances and public worship among themselves, as well as for the general promotion of vital religion and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. After long and careful examination the council voted unanimously to organize the petitioners into a church according to their request. The following twenty-nine persons then assented to and signed the "Confession of Faith" and entered into "Covenant" with God and with each other, and thus became the original members of the Orthodox Congregational Church of Walpole: Henry Plimpton, Aaron Guild, Joshua Allen, Jonathan Wild, Rhoda Bird, Keziah Thompson, Lucy Nason, Phebe Robbins, Nabby Robbins, Keziah Kingsbury, Susanna Plimpton, Mercy Billings, Anna Ellis, Lucy Morse, Cynthia Guild, Priscilla Lewis, Catharine Everett, Sarah Smith, Catharine Allen, Mary Nason, Jerusha Clapp, Miriam Smith, Susanna Lewis, Milley Baker, Joanna Hill, Patty Bowker, Unity Allen, John P. Allen, Susanna Smith.

The church thus formed worshiped for about a year in the upper part of the building still standing on the corner of Main and East Streets, and adjoining the site of the present house of worship. Until they were prepared to call a pastor, they were minis-

¹ By Rev. Francis J. Marsh.

tered unto by pastors in and around Boston, among whom were Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and Rev. Dr. Green, of Boston. Of the original members only one is now living, but the descendants of many of them are still represented in the church and society.

The society which is connected with the church—called the Orthodox Congregational Society—dates back to Oct. 4, 1826, with an original membership of seventy-four persons. Henry Plimpton, John Blackburn, Oliver Lincoln, Levi Clap, Nathan Ware were the first committee of the society; and John Blackburn, Henry Plimpton, Everett Stetson the trustees of the society. The first clerk was George P. Ellis, who held the office but one year, and was succeeded by John Morse, who served nearly nine years. During its history this society has had but four clerks; the present incumbent, Samuel Allen, having served thirty-five years.

The first treasurer of the society was Josiah Hill, who held the office thirteen years. He was succeeded by Asa Hartshorn, who served twenty years; while the present treasurer, the third the society has had, Metzgar W. Allen, has held the office fifteen years.

At once, upon the organization of the church and society, steps were taken looking to the erection of a meeting-house; and by the earnest labors and many sacrifices of the members, and by the good providence of God in increasing their means and their membership and blessing their endeavors, a house of worship was completed, and in September of the following year, 1827, was dedicated to the worship of the Triune God. It was a happy day for the little company of disciples. Many were the thanksgivings to God, and many were the prayers that God would bless His people in their new relations, and would ever manifest His special presence in this sanctuary. The sermon was preached by Rev. John Codman, D.D., of Dorchester.

The total expense of the building, without the vestry or galleries, which were added several years afterward, was less than three thousand dollars.

On the 25th of April, 1867, after having been thoroughly remodeled at an expense of seventeen thousand dollars, the house was rededicated to the worship of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Rev. Edward G. Thurber, the pastor, preaching the sermon.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Asabel Bigelow, of Boyleston, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College and Andover Seminary. He was installed March 12, 1828, and dismissed Jan. 1, 1849. The council of installation was a large one, consisting of thirty-seven members, and included Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., and Rev. John Codman, D.D.

The number belonging to the church at the beginning of Mr. Bigelow's ministry was forty-eight. During his pastorate of twenty-one years, which was the longest that the church has ever had, one hundred and sixty were added to the membership. Mr. Bigelow was pre-eminently a Bible preacher, and so plain and clear were his teachings that even the children could understand. He was a man of deep piety and earnest prayer. A diligent student, he was much in his study, "searching daily the Scriptures whether those things were so." After a long and faithful service here he removed to Hancock, N. H., where he labored twenty years more, and then passed to his reward at the age of eighty years.

The second pastor of the church was Rev. George H. Newhall, of Athol, Mass. He graduated at Amherst College in 1845, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1850, and was installed Sept. 10, 1850. A young man, coming to his first pastorate, he brought all the freshness and ardor of youth, and by his earnest Christian life, his genial spirit, and love of men for their sake, he soon became greatly beloved. But his ministry was cut short by his early death. Aug. 24, 1853, he died, at the age of twenty-seven, and was buried here in the midst of his people. Though for less than three years he ministered, yet his influence still abides with the church, and his memory is precious.

He was succeeded by Rev. Edwin H. Nevin, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was installed Nov. 15, 1854. Within three years he was called to the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Chelsea, Mass., and April 7, 1857, was dismissed by council to accept this call. He is at present residing in Philadelphia, Pa.

After two years of brief supplies of the pulpit, Rev. Joseph W. Healey, of Andover, Mass., was called to the pastorate and installed Sept. 14, 1859. In the summer of 1862, Mr. Healey, being invited to minister in the Hanover Street Congregational Church, of Milwaukee, Wis., was dismissed by council from this church. Thirty-nine were added to the church during his ministry.

The fifth pastor of the church was Rev. Edward G. Thurber, of Monroe, Mich. His collegiate course was taken at the University of Michigan, and his theological at Union and Andover Seminaries. This was Mr. Thurber's first pastorate. Here he was ordained to the ministry of the gospel Oct. 29, 1862. After serving a year he was installed as pastor Oct. 14, 1863. During Mr. Thurber's ministry of nearly eight years—the second longest the church has had—the meeting-house was thoroughly remodeled and rededicated.

Eighty-eight were added to the membership in the eight years, and of these nearly one-half, forty, were added in one year. During Mr. Thurber's pastorate, also, the first complete manual of the church was published. May 3, 1870, he was dismissed, and entered at once upon the pastorate of the Park Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y., where he still remains.

Very soon after this Rev. Heman R. Timlow, of East Cambridge, Mass., was called, and Sept. 28, 1870, was installed. Dismissed by council July 26, 1872, to enter upon editorial work, he resided for some time at Montclair, N. J. Since, however, he has resumed pastoral labor, and is minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Burnt Hills, N. Y.

He was succeeded by Rev. Bela N. Seymour, who supplied the pulpit about one year and then was called to the Congregational Church of New Ipswich, N. H. He is now settled in Connecticut.

Rev. Henry L. Kendall, of Barrington, R. I., a graduate of Brown University and Andover Theological Seminary, became the eighth pastor of the church. He was ordained Jan. 27, 1875. Early in 1876 an urgent call came to him from the First Congregational Church of Charlestown, Mass., which he accepted. Mr. Kendall was a man of unusual talents as a minister of the gospel. A clear thinker, an earnest preacher, and of a nature that attracted men to himself, he was "thoroughly furnished" for his work. But at the early age of thirty-four he was called to his reward.

Sept. 27, 1876, Rev. Calvin G. Hill, of Hamilton, Mass., was installed as the ninth pastor of the church. Mr. Hill graduated at Amherst College and Bangor Theological Seminary. His pastorate—being the third longest the church has had—continued until Aug. 1, 1881, when he was dismissed by council, and soon after became pastor of the First Congregational Church of Milton, Mass. The tenth and present pastor, Rev. Francis J. Marsh, of Leominster, Mass., graduating at Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, began his ministry here Jan. 15, 1882.

By this review it will be seen that the church has had a pastor over them for forty-nine out of the fifty-eight years since its organization. The average term of the ministry of these pastors has been five years nearly; but this average is large because of the length of the first pastorate, that of Rev. Mr. Bigelow, which was twenty-one years. During all its history the church has had four hundred and seventy-four members, and its present membership is one hundred and eighty-one.

Its Sunday-school has been coexistent with itself,

the anniversary of each being observed annually, November 13th. Among the first superintendents we find the names of Deacon Everett Stetson, Daniel Allen, Jr., Jeremiah Allen, and Willard Lewis. Mr. Myron H. Piper is the present superintendent, and the membership of the school is two hundred and fifty.

The church has also several missionary societies connected with it, and thus in various ways is reaching out its hand to do the work of the Master.

Congregational Church, East Walpole.¹—April 28, 1877, a meeting was called at the house of Mrs. Selany Smith for prayer, and to consult about observing the Lord's Supper, and it was voted by the Christian people that Rev. C. B. Smith be requested to present at an adjourned meeting a statement of belief and covenant for the purpose of a permanent organization.

May 5th, the brothers and sisters met at the same place, and after kind discussion it was voted to organize by adopting the statements recorded as the substance of our religious faith and covenant, and Brother William Rhodes and Mr. Joseph Cheney to provide the elements used at the Lord's table, and to serve as deacons of the church; also voted to observe the sacraments once in two months from the first Sunday in May, 1877.

May 6th, eighteen persons united in observing the Lord's Supper, one being baptized.

July 1, 1877, the sacraments were again observed, Mrs. Ellen N. Brown being baptized, and was added to the church. Services were held in Bird's Hall, its free use being given by the Hon. F. W. Bird. Meetings had been held in Bird's Hall occasionally before this for some two or three years by different preachers and laymen from out of town, but nothing permanent.

About this time Rev. C. B. Smith came among us, and has still remained.

Everything went on quietly in a union way until September 3d, when at a regular meeting of the church it was voted to choose a committee for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling a council to recognize the church and recommend it to the fellowship of other churches, if thought advisable to do so, and to determine the time of inviting such churches to meet in council as they should think advisable.

The pastor, Deacon William Rhodes, and Brothers S. G. Fuller and J. A. Brown were chosen said committee.

Oct. 18, 1880, in response to letters missive, an ecclesiastical council assembled in Bird's Hall, in

¹ Contributed by John A. Brown.

East Walpole, to consider the purpose of recognizing the church as an orthodox Congregational Church. Council organized by choosing Rev. C. G. Hill as moderator, and Rev. Weston, scribe.

The following churches were represented: Norwood, Walpole Centre, Sharon, Dedham, and Revere.

Council voted to recognize and recommend us to the fellowship of orthodox Congregational Churches.

The public services were held at 7 P.M. Reading of the Scriptures by F. O. Winslow, of Norwood. Prayer on consecration by Rev. C. G. Hill. Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Ellis Mendell. Address to church by J. P. Bixby, of Revere.

Dec. 6, 1880, the Lord's Supper was observed, and after it Mr. J. A. Brown was chosen clerk.

April 20, 1881, the church was admitted to full membership in the Massachusetts Suffolk South Conference, which held their meeting at Boston Highlands, Deacon Rhodes and the pastor being present in behalf of the church.

June 6, 1882, at a meeting held at Deacon William Rhodes', it was voted to erect a church building, and the following trustees were chosen: Deacon William Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Fuller, and Simon Gould, who was chosen treasurer of the committee. Mrs. Susan Thompson and Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller were chosen to solicit money for same.

Oct. 14, 1882, Deacon Rhodes and wife gave the land for the church. It was erected by Frank Smith, of Franklin, and dedicated May 18, 1883, with the following service: Valedictory by F. O. Winslow; invocation by Rev. F. J. Marsh; reading Scripture by George Hill; singing by congregation; history of church by Rev. C. B. Smith; music; sermon by Rev. A. H. Plumb, D.D., of Boston; prayer of dedication by Rev. J. Coit; benediction by pastor.

The cost of the church was a trifle over two thousand dollars, the sum being all paid at the dedication. Their present membership is nineteen, and the usual congregation about fifty.

The **Methodist Episcopal Church at Walpole Centre** was formed in 1874, with a membership of twelve. The first minister was Rev. Mr. Noon, followed by Rev. J. H. Vincent, one year; Rev. H. V. Webster, one year; Rev. E. Comstock, one year; Rev. E. C. Farwell, one year; Rev. F. O. Holman, two years; Rev. M. D. Hornbeck, one year; Rev. A. A. Kidder, one year. Rev. M. D. Sill is the present pastor. The present membership is about fifty. The society purchased an eligible lot adjoining the town house one year ago, and propose to erect a chapel thereon the present year if sufficient funds

can be secured. The sum paid for the lot was one thousand dollars. N. W. Fisher is secretary and treasurer.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South Walpole.¹—Methodism was introduced into South Walpole by Rev. Benjamin Haines in 1818. The meetings were held in a private dwelling, the residence of Mr. Eliphalet Smith. The next year a Methodist class was formed by Rev. Isaac Jennison, who then resided in Mansfield. In 1822 a church was organized with its officers, among whom was Josiah Hall, who served in that capacity faithfully and with great honor thirty-five years. In 1830 the first church edifice was erected under the pastoral charge of Rev. Francis Dane. It was built on the site of the present parsonage, donated to the society by Silas Smith. The house, when completed, was dedicated that year to the worship of God by Rev. Lewis Bates. The second church edifice was erected in 1846, under the pastorate of Rev. D. L. Winslow, and was dedicated to the worship of God by Rev. Charles Adams, D.D., at the cost of three thousand seven hundred dollars. The following board of trustees were then appointed: Josiah Hall, Silas Smith, Caleb S. Ellis, R. Clapp, J. Boyden, A. Ellis, and M. Smith.

In 1834 the church was favored with a very extensive revival, and many were added to the church, the fruit of which still remains. Among the converts were two young men of great promise, who afterwards entered the ministry and became members of the New England Conference. Their names are Rev. Luman Boyden and Rev. Willard Smith. This revival was under the labors of Rev. William R. Stone. More than forty pastors have served the church during its history of sixty years. The present pastor is Rev. O. W. Adams. The membership is about seventy. The trustees are H. L. Boyden, E. P. Boyden, J. D. Hunt, C. S. Ellis, George Scott, E. C. Boyden, W. Shephard.

CHAPTER LXI.

WALPOLE—(Continued).

The Press—The Walpole Standard—The Walpole Enterprise—The Norfolk County Tribune—The Walpole Star—Manufacturing Interests—Civil History—The Town Hall—Military History—Number of Men Furnished—Amount of Money Expended—Roll of Honor—Memorial Tablets.

THE first paper bearing a Walpole head was the *Walpole Standard*, which was printed in Franklin and was started early in October, 1870, by James M.

¹ By Rev. O. W. Adams.

Stewart, of the *Franklin Register*. This paper appeared every Friday and lived to see the eighth volume. The *Walpole Enterprise* was started Saturday, March 1, 1878, by E. H. Hosmer, of Walpole, who, after about six months, sold the paper to T. S. Pratt, of Mansfield. Charles M. Thompson, of Walpole, was its next editor, and he remained until June, 1881, when Charles J. McPherson succeeded him, and after three months bought the paper out, and the *Norfolk County Tribune* was started in its place. The *Tribune* lived about a year. On June 17, 1882, *The Walpole Star* appeared, being published by Charles J. McPherson, and met with a greater success than any of its predecessors. It is still flourishing, and gives promise of long life. Its size, as also the *Standard* and *Enterprise*, is an eight-column folio, while the *Tribune* was a nine-column folio.

Town Hall.—The present town hall was dedicated Sept. 28, 1881, an historical address being delivered on the occasion by Henry E. Fales, Esq. It is a substantial and commodious brick structure, with a town clock in the tower. It is beautifully located, and reflects much credit upon the building committee and the citizens of the town of Walpole.

Military History.—The first vote in reference to the Rebellion is under date of April 30th, when it was voted that the treasurer borrow not exceeding \$5000 to pay soldiers belonging to Walpole and to aid their families.

The town furnished about one hundred and twenty-six men for the war, one of whom was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of money expended for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was \$14,564.47. The whole amount paid for aiding soldiers' families and expended by the State was \$10,203.54.

The selectmen during the Rebellion were as follows: In 1861–63, Nathaniel Bird, Calvin Hartshorn, M. B. Boyden; in 1864, James G. Scott, J. H. Leland, Horace Draper; in 1865, J. G. Scott, J. H. Leland, and J. P. Tisdale.

The town clerk in 1861–64 was Palmer Morey (Mr. Morey died in August, 1864, and Samuel Allen was appointed for the balance of the year); in 1865, George P. Morey. The treasurer in 1861–63 was Samuel Gilbert; in 1864–65, Samuel Allen.

Manufacturing Interests.¹—Neponset River rises in Foxborough and enters Walpole at the extreme south corner, takes a northerly course to the centre, then changes to an easterly course, and enters Norwood just below Holingsworth & Vose's paper-mill, formerly known as Hon. F. W. Bird's lower mill.

On this stream are ten separate and distinct water privileges, with a combined fall of one hundred and fifty-one feet. A description of each privilege separately will be given as correctly as records and personal information will permit, beginning at the south and following the river to the last one in town.

The first fourteen-feet fall is known as Elbridge Smith privilege. In 1814 it was the property of Timothy Gay, of Dedham, with a grist-mill located there, it being near the Boston and Providence turnpike, where a toll-gate was; the miller, besides grinding grain, also tended toll-gate. A few years after it became the property of Daniel & Elbridge Smith, who built a factory for manufacturing cotton goods. Several gentlemen occupied it only each for a short time. Sumner, of Canton, made rubber lining; Bradford Lewis made cotton from clippings. There is no record to be found of any other transaction. The property is now owned by George Fisher, of West Dedham.

The second privilege, twenty-one feet fall, is known as the Henry S. Clark privilege. A deed dated Suffolk County, 1720, signed by Theodore Mann Clothier to his son, Timothy Mann, later called colonel, who at a still later date deeded to his son, Timothy Mann, shows clearly the business there for many years. In 1812 there were two privileges, one five hundred or six hundred feet below the other. Col. Timothy Mann Clothier occupied the lower. James Richardson & Co. manufactured nails, etc., at the upper mill. About that date Col. Timothy Mann manufactured cassimeres, satinets, etc., in his two mills. When he retired the Boston and Walpole Manufacturing Company carried on the same business, of which the Hon. Truman Clarke was agent. The upper mill was burned while they were in business. It was rebuilt by Eli Bonney, Leavitt Kingsbury, and David Ruggles, who never used it. In 1820, Hall J. Howe and James Richardson formed a copartnership, and commenced manufacturing broadcloths and cassimeres. About 1825 the Hon. Truman Clarke and wife, daughter of Timothy Mann, came in possession of the property, and commenced a successful career in the manufacturing of woollen goods, broadcloths, and cassimeres. The lower mill was burned about this time and never rebuilt. The high reputation of his goods and his character as an honest business man secured for him a widespread acquaintance, and soon placed him in affluent circumstances. He was honored by an election to a seat in the Massachusetts Senate, and filled offices of responsibility in town. He retired from business, leased his factory to Mr. Whitehouse & Co., who continued but a short time the same business.

¹ By Beeri Clark.

In 1836, John Mann began the manufacturing of boots and shoes. 1837, April 1, he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Truman Clarke, known as the firm of Clarke & Mann, South Walpole. They bought of the Boston and Providence Coach Company their stable, converted a part of it into a boot- and shoe-shop, and the remainder to a dwelling. The connection continued twelve years with success, at which time Mr. Mann bought the interest in the business of Mr. Clarke, and continued the same until the extensive fire of Boston curtailed his means. He affirmed that the business had increased from fifty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. His reputation for making a first-class calf boot was not excelled. In 1851, Henry S. Clarke, son of Truman Clarke, formed a copartnership with Naaman Welmarth, styled Clarke & Welmarth, who leased Truman Clarke's factory, and made stocking yarn. In 1862, N. B. Welmarth retired. Henry S. Clarke continued until his death, in 1881. His widow and three children remain. The eldest, W. H. Clarke, nearly twenty-one years of age, now runs the mill.

Boot and shoe business was not connected with the Clarke privilege.

The third water privilege, twelve-feet fall, is called the Old Rucaduc. Previous to 1812 it formed a part of the farm belonging to William Bacon, who, with Horace Smith and Eliphalet Smith, were the first owners. In 1812 an old resident reports that William Bacon, Eliphalet Smith, Maj. Smith, and Horace Clap, in company, owned and ran a saw-mill, shingle-mill, and carding-machine. Mr. Bacon wanted an aqueduct to irrigate his land. Mr. Smith called it a rucaduc, which gave the privilege that name. At a still later date, which we cannot name, no record can be found, Daniel Smith and Elbridge Smith bought the privilege, and erected a cotton-factory (the old one having decayed and fallen down), and manufactured cotton-thread several years. D. & E. Smith conveyed this property to Jenks, who manufactured cotton-thread and silk-covered bonnet-wire. Jenks conveyed it to William H. Cary, who used it for the manufacturing of cotton-thread. W. H. Cary conveyed it to James Ogden, who used it for a shoddy-mill. In 1876 we find it in his possession. In 1877, James Ogden conveyed this privilege to the Alden Emery Company, who came from Ashland. Feb. 23, 1881, by an act of Legislature, the name was changed to Walpole Emery-Mill. Extensive additions have been made to the mill. A railroad track connects it with the Old Colony Railroad, adding convenience, etc. Mr. John Way is the present superintendent.

Warren Boyden at one time was engaged in the

manufacturing ladies' boots, and also in making shirt-bosoms.

Mason Pierce, engaged in his early years in manufacturing shoes, South Walpole, for over thirty years past has been a Boston expressman.

The fourth water-power privilege, a seven-feet fall, is called the Blackburn privilege. Previous to 1806, Aaron Blake obtained a right to flow the meadows about one mile above the centre of Walpole; built a dam and saw-mill there. In 1806, Samuel Nason and Jason Boyden ran the saw-mill, and also had a grist-mill on another dam a short distance below, with a fall of twelve feet. June 11, 1811, John Blackburn, a manufacturer from Medway, purchased the two privileges, and soon after erected a building for the manufacturing machinery. In the upper part of that machine-shop the renowned George Blackburn, in company with his father, John Blackburn, commenced his career in manufacturing cotton yarn. They continued until the building was burned down. George Blackburn afterwards became the owner of several factories,—one in Mansfield, one in Ashland, and another in Fitchburg, where the noted cotton sail duck ten and seven-twelfths feet wide was made. His father for several years after was engaged in the business of farming. 1846, John Henry Blackburn, son of John Blackburn, in company with Ollis Clap, bought the foundry of Deacon Everett Stetson, situated on the bank of Stetson mill-pond, and removed the personal property to its present situation on the Blackburn privilege, and there engaged in casting all kinds of light work,—stoves, machinery, fire-frames, etc. The copartnership continued one year. Mr. Blackburn carried on the same business seven years, at which time (about 1840) Lewis and Erastus Robbins took the business and carried it on one year and a half. J. H. Blackburn gave up manufacturing and commenced farming. He had previously introduced a grist-mill and a shingle-mill, which are now in running order and in his possession. In a part of this building William Hart and Stephen Sanford engaged for two or three years in the manufacture of cotton warps for satinets. Five hundred feet below this dam is an old building which goes by the name of the Old Mill, built by John Blackburn, which at one time was used by Hart & Sanford in manufacturing bathing. Asa Whitman manufactured lamp-wicks there. Ephraim Shepard occupied it, sawing wood-work for carriages.

The fifth water-power privilege, eighteen and a half feet fall, is known as Union Factory. Here, in 1812, according to the memory of our oldest residents now living, who inform us that Samuel Fales, a manufac-

turer of snuff, was located. Thaddeus Clap and Samuel Fuller had a tan-yard. Eliphalet Clap owned a forge, and manufactured wrought iron and nails. Daniel Ellis was a clothier. In 1813, Oliver Clap, Warren Clap, Daniel Ellis, Daniel Payson, and Edward G. Cundal, styled Oliver Clap & Co., bought the land (on which the factory was built) of Ebenezer Clap, also the right to convey the water through his land, giving to said E. Clap an obligation, binding each jointly and severally forever to build the fence around the land and protect against injury by washing, or gulying, or injuring the land in any way. The Walpole Union Manufactory (cotton and woolen), Oliver Clap, president; Warren Clap, treasurer; Oliver Eldridge, proprietors' clerk. It was a fine edifice, sixty by forty feet, four stories and a half, besides the basement, with a bell-tower on the southerly end surmounted with a musical bell, which pealed forth its daily notes for over sixty-seven years, except during periodical depressions, which all factory interests have at times been obliged to pass through. Not one in Walpole but what have been obliged to stand idle at some time.

It was a stock company and superintended by agents. David Fairbank is reported as the first, Maj. Alfred Allen is reported as the second, and Asa Whitman as the third. After a series of years, his connection having been severed with Union Factory, Asa Whitman became the owner of the twenty-four shares in Diamond Factory, and April 11, 1842, deeded that property to his son. (See history of Diamond Factory.) In September, 1844, Warren Clap, Benjamin Banks, E. W. Clap, and the Manufacturers' Insurance Company deeded each one-eighth part of Union Factory to Amory Warren, who deeded to W. R. Butterworth, who manufactured cotton cloth for a considerable length of time. In 1847, Mr. Cook, from Providence, after putting the factory in complete order, manufactured cashmirettes, using a part of Hon. Truman Clark's factory in finishing them. Dec. 15, 1848, Charles F. Tilinghist deeded the property to Smith Gray, James S. Shepard, and William H. Cary. May, 1852, Messrs. Gray, Shepard, and Cary conveyed by deed the Union Factory and privilege to Charles Manning, Henry R. Glover, and Jerome B. Cram, styled Manning, Glover & Co., who continued the manufacturing of curled hair mattresses, cotton batting and wicking until July, 1872. The copartnership was then dissolved, and the property came into the possession of Jerome B. Cram. He owned two-thirds, Henry R. Glover one-third. Mr. Cram continued manufacturing curled hair and mattresses until 1880, when he sold his interest to Smith Gerish.

Messrs. Gerish & Glover have leased this property to Stephen Pember, since which time (September, 1881) it was burned down, and a flat-roof, one-story building erected thereon. Mr. Pemberton hired a small factory on the banks of Union Dam, owned by Mr. J. B. Cram, in 1881, and in a few days that was burned to the ground, since which Mr. Cram has rebuilt, and is now manufacturing ticking.

The sixth water-power privilege, Walpole Centre, Willard Lewis, nine feet waterfall.

In 1812, Daniel Clap, clothier, was located here (how long he had been there the historian is unable to say), and continued several years afterwards. In 1821, Harlow Lawrence, who had been an employé in the Union Factory, purchased this privilege, and built a fine building two and a half stories, sixty by forty feet, with a bell-tower surmounted with a bell, and fitted it with machinery for the manufacturing of cotton thread, and continued successfully until he died. After his death it stood idle for a while.

George Guiler continued the manufacturing of thread about ten years in the interest of the heirs.

A Mr. Blackington leased and continued the same business for a term of years.

Previous to 1863, William Lewis had been manufacturing list carpets quite extensively.

Feb. 21, 1863, Deacon Willard Lewis purchased of the heirs of Harlow Lawrence this factory, water-power, and privilege, and commenced to manufacture government lint for the army, and also list carpeting, carpet lining, cotton batting, cotton calking, and cotton percolator, used for straining rosin at the South.

Mr. William Hart built a machine-shop near the old Lawrence Factory. He was an accomplished mechanic, employed at one time quite a large number of hands, and continued his business until quite an aged man. His machine-shop was after a while connected with the Lawrence Factory, previous to the purchase of Willard Lewis. That factory has been burned down since his purchase, and a two and a half story brick building stands on the old site. Messrs. Willard Lewis & Son now continue manufacturing.

The Stetson water-power, twelve feet fall, is owned by Edward P. Stetson. In 1795, Ebenezer Harts-horn was the owner, and had a grist-mill, acting in the capacity of a miller and a farmer. In 1796, Joshua Stetson bought the privilege, and commenced the manufacturing of farming tools. His mechanical skill and upright manner of doing business soon brought him to the notice of the trading community, who soon gave him the credit of manufacturing the best hoe in the country. The fame of the Stet-

son Hoe spread far and wide. He continued the business until 1827, at which time he retired with a competence. His son, Everett Stetson, continued the business his father left to him until 1830.

Capt. Joshua Stetson died Feb. 14, 1863. Joshua Stetson, Jr., was proprietor of a cotton-factory on this privilege from 1830 to 1867. He had the reputation of making the best ticking in the market. A copartnership, Stetson & Bullard, 1844 (see Diamond Factory report). Deacon Everett Stetson, in 1846, sold to J. H. Blackburn and Ollis Clap a foundry of which he had previously been the proprietor. They removed the personal property to the Blackburn privilege. He had also been the owner of a card-clothing factory, situated near his dwelling-house, at which time (1855) he bought the entire Stetson privilege, and removed his factory to its present position near the dam, and continued the same until 1867, when he was succeeded by his son, Edward P. Stetson, who still continues the business. Here are running machines the inventor of which, Eleazer Smith, who lived and died here, and was buried within sight of this factory, the world ought to honor,—Eleazer Smith, who invented a machine for pricking the leather, cutting, crooking, and setting card-teeth, all in one operation, also a machine for cutting and heading nails, etc. The present proprietor of this card-clothing factory has made extensive additions and improvements, which in appearance and convenience does him credit. His business is extensive.

Mr. Ira Gill, the oldest living manufacturer in town, began the manufacturing of fur-napped hats in 1823, changed later to fur-felts. He has occupied buildings on this privilege since 1855. He was the successor of Rand & Hooper, hatters. They were the successors of a Mr. Roberts, a hatter.

The eighth water-power privilege, with two dams combined, formerly known as Daniel Ellis and Deacon Henry Plimpton, power eighteen and a half feet, is now known as Linden Spring and Axle-Works. In 1810, John Stanley, Thomas Stanley, and William Appleton carried on the manufacturing of tacks and snuff. Previous to that time it was a part of the farm belonging to Roland Willett, and deeded to them Jan. 25, 1810 (the lower privilege). 1816. Deacon Henry Plimpton came into possession of the upper privilege, and manufactured hoes. 1818. Daniel Ellis became the owner of the lower privilege, and Daniel Ellis & Son continued the business of a clothier and manufacturing satinets. Daniel Ellis died in 1835; his son continued the business till 1837, when George Blackburn took possession and continued three or four

years. A Mr. Freeman then took the factory and manufactured negro cloth one year. Calvin Turner manufactured satinets there one year. Park Sterns and Blackburn deeded, Aug. 29, 1844, the lower privilege to Deacon Henry Plimpton, who manufactured satinets and hosiery yarn a short time, then, in connection with his upper privilege, continued the manufactory of hoes, steel springs, etc. 1835, O. W. Allen & Co., Henry Plimpton, O. W. Allen, and Jeremiah Allen manufactured twine on the lower privilege. Everett Stetson manufactured wadding there. In 1848, C. G. & H. M. Plimpton (Calvin G. Plimpton), sons of Deacon Henry Plimpton, formed a copartnership, and continued the forge, steel spring, axle, and numerous other kinds of tools and implements used in farming and machinery, filling quite extensive orders from California until 1865, at which time they sold the property to the Linden Spring and Axle Company, of which Hubbard W. Tilton was a large owner and agent.

Stephen Pember hired a part of this privilege a few years since, and used it for a shoddy-mill until it burned down.

The ninth water-power privilege is a fifteen-feet fall, of which Hon. F. W. Bird is proprietor. In the year 1817 or 1818, Eliphalet Rhoads carried on a grist-mill here. Dean Sales & Co. manufactured cotton cloth, known as Neponset Manufacturing Company. They, in 1835, sold to Silas Smith and others, who formed a copartnership known as the Neponset Paper-Mill Company, and manufactured printing paper. Dec. 20, 1836, the Neponset Paper-Mill Company sold the property to Jabez Coney, Jr., of Dedham. He continued the business until Nov. 8, 1838, at which time the Hon. Francis W. Bird purchased the entire property of him. For a few months Mr. Bird ran the mill on news-printing paper, after which he made coarse paper for hardware, sugar, and other various uses, and has continued increasing the variety of paper of that class until the business has increased five or sixfold. F. W. Bird & Son are now owners of the mill.

Tenth privilege, Bird's lower mill, twelve feet water-fall, paper-mill, was built by George Bird, father of F. W. Bird, in 1817-18. Run by Bird & Son, George and Josiah N. Bird, afterwards by Josiah N. Bird, who sold it to F. W. Bird, April 1, 1833. They made the same kinds of paper as the upper mill. Hon. F. W. Bird, a part of the time with partners, owned it until March, 1882, when he sold it to Hollingsworth & Vose. Of late years the mill has been confined to first-class manilla paper.

Hon. F. W. Bird & Son now occupy a new

brick mill, erected on the site of the old one, a few years ago burned down, equipped with the most improved machinery, and running night and day in order to fill orders. Mr. Bird's business career has been long and noted, meriting the respect of the community at large, public-spirited in the full sense of the word, a free giver to many charitable purposes, often filling offices of responsibility in his own town, Massachusetts Legislature, and Senate.

The eleventh water-power privilege, a fifteen-foot fall, is the Diamond Factory, situated on Spring Brook, which rises from Moose Hill and the springs at its base in Sharon, taking a northwesterly direction and emptying into the Neponset River at the centre of Walpole, near the factories of Bradford Lewis & Son. This factory is situated about three-quarters of a mile above. Aug. 20, 1814, Jonathan Wilde and wife deeded this privilege to Samuel Hartshorn and Daniel Kingsbury, with dam, fifteen-foot water-fall, and a factory to be built thereon by said Jonathan Wilde. A company of farmers, mechanics, capitalists, and traders formed a copartnership and owned this factory and privilege. As no record of it can be found, and no one that I have been able to find knows who they all were, will give the names of those who I have heard were stockholders. Josiah Hill, Daniel Kingsbury, Nathaniel Guild, Herman Guild, James Guild, Ebenezer Hartshorn, Samuel Allen, Robert Robertson, one of the proprietors, Daniel Kingsbury, agent, and manufactured cotton cloth several years. Hartshorn & Kingsbury manufactured cotton cloth in 1868. Hemp twine was made there.

Feb. 27, 1829, by an act of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Diamond Manufacturing Company was incorporated; number of shares, twenty-four. Twelve shares signed over to Smith Gray by Daniel Carpenter, of Foxborough, identified him as interested there. March 14, 1842, Asa Whitman, who had been a manufacturer of cotton cloth for a term of years, signed by deed this property to his son, Henry C. Whitman, who, Aug. 1, 1844, signed his interest to Smith Gray, who, Oct. 1, 1844, leased to Stetson & Bullard—Joshua Stetson, Jr., and William Bullard—for five years this Diamond Manufacturing Company's property. In 1858, Simeon Clap was the owner of this factory. He had been a manufacturer of straw bonnets from 1842 until 1850; a manufacturer of lamp-wicking and twine until he purchased this privilege, after which he manufactured stocking-yarn, twine thread, and Java canvas. Mr. Clap died in 1881, since which time this property has been conveyed to Bradford Lewis & Son, and is used for burring wool.

The Royal Smith Machine-Shop is situated one-quarter of a mile above Diamond Factory, on Spring Brook. Oct. 3, 1840, Royal Smith erected a machine-shop, and carried on the manufacturing of cotton and woolen machinery about six years. It was, after lying idle a term of time, used for the purpose of cleansing waste. About the year 1860 it took fire and burned down. About four years ago (1880), Nathan Clark bought the privilege and built a saw-mill, rebuilt the dam, and within the past year has built an additional building in which he has a planing-mill, gig-saw, and a shingle-mill. His son, Alton N. Clark, is the owner and proprietor.

In old times, eighty years or more, there were two furniture manufacturers in Walpole,—Josiah Hill and Horace Guild. Josiah Hill, on East Street near where now stands Catholic Church; Horace Guild, on Walpole plain.

Bradford Lewis & Son, manufacturers and dealers in cotton waste for cleaning machinery. In 1872, Bradford Lewis built a factory on Neponset River, where Spring Brook empties into that river, in which he has continued the manufacture of cotton waste for cleaning machinery to the present time.

In 1881 he erected a paper-mill near by his other factory, in which he has made bookbinders' board, and still continues the same.

Mr. Lewis had, previous to building these two buildings, been engaged at intervals of time in manufacturing. In 1864 at South Walpole, in 1868 with his brother, and also at G. P. Morey's mill privilege, principally in the same business above mentioned.

Deacon Jeremiah Allen seems to have been the first, or at least one of the first, manufacturers of twine here. In 1832 he began the business in the Allen neighborhood, near his residence. In 1866 he formed a copartnership with Samuel Allen, Jr. They built another factory, running parallel, near the old one, and continued the business until the death-of Jeremiah Allen.

Samuel Allen, Jr., then purchased the interest belonging to him, and has continued the same, lately associating with himself his son, now Samuel Allen & Son. They manufacture several hundred kinds, in different lengths, size, color, etc., confining the manufactory to one building, leasing the other to Aaron E. Clap, who is engaged in manufacturing jewelers' cotton and absorption cotton. Samuel Gilbert, who had been for many years a manufacturer in Walpole, died Dec. 26, 1883, aged eighty-three years and four months. He learned the hoe manufacture of Joshua Stetson, and, after his day's work was done, used to engage in the manufacture of straw bonnets.

More than fifty years ago he built a shop, and employed quite a number of girls there, and a large number about town, manufacturing straw bonnets. He was associated, in company with Horace Plimpton, for several years, after which he continued, until quite late in life, manufacturing for D. D. Curtis, Medfield, who pays him a handsome tribute of respect: "For twelve years or more he has manufactured for me without a fault. He was honest and true. He died honored and respected." Horace Plimpton was engaged in the manufacture of hoop-skirts from 1859 until 1869. Prince & Woodward succeeded them a short time. John Blackburn succeeded him a short season. J. B. Hannahs & Barney manufactured hoop-skirts a short time. J. B. Hannahs, in 1841, commenced manufacturing carriages for a season. Billings Ellis commenced the manufacture of carriages, wagons, and sleighs in 1849, and has continued the same business to the present day. Ephraim Shepard began the manufacture of carriages in 1822, and continued it quite extensively, at one time for thirty years or more. Mr. Nathaniel Bird came to Walpole in 1801, engaged in the manufacture of chaises and coaches until 1821, at which time his factory, and himself and brother, were burned together.

April 11, 1825, Squire M. Fales was proprietor of a foundry in the west part of Walpole. Gen. Leach, of Easton, purchased the works, and changed into a blast-furnace, melted the ore, and manufactured machinery of most descriptions then in use. He continued the business until 1845, at which time he sold the property to Thomas and George Campbell for the manufacture of paper. A portion of West Walpole containing that has since been set off to Norfolk. John Bowker was for many years engaged in the manufacture of straw goods. Simeon Clap, in 1842, was engaged in the manufacture of straw goods.

Morey privilege, sixteen-feet fall, is situated on Mill Brook, about half a mile westerly of the town house. Mill Brook takes its rise in Dover, runs southerly through the east corner of Medfield, and empties into Neponset River, near Bradford Lewis & Son's mills. The land occupied by this privilege lying on the south side of this brook was formerly a part of Parson Morey's farm, that part lying on the north side was the property of William Robbins in 1860. In the year 1840, Lewis W. and Erastus Robbins built the dam, erected a machine-shop and manufactured axles, etc., until 1853. Erastus Robbins died, and his brother purchased the personal property of the company and carried on the business until 1855.

In 1854 this privilege became the property of the

Hon. George Morey, of Boston. In 1863 it was transferred to Palmer Morey, and in 1868 it was transferred to George P. Morey, its present owner. Lewis W. Robbins and John P. Holmes leased the machine-shop and continued the axle and machinery manufacture until 1858.

A saw-mill and shingle manufactory had been established for quite a length of time, which, together with the machine-shop and privilege, was let to Bradford Lewis, 1868, and used for manufacturing cotton waste, who ran the saw- and shingle-mill a few years. In 1873, E. Frank Lewis hired the whole privilege, ran the saw- and shingle-mill until 1876, at which time they were sold.

In 1873, Mr. Lewis commenced the business of wool-scouring, which has increased, and now, with a full supply of water, is enabled to scour two hundred thousand pounds per week. He has also extensive ice-houses.

Walpole Dye and Chemical Works, Henry D. Dupee, proprietor, is situated at the junction of the New York and New England and Old Colony Railroads, and was incorporated in March, 1872. Seven buildings, inclosed in an area of about three acres; manufacture colors and mordants used in print-works.

Bleaching establishment, R. S. Gray, proprietor. About fifty years ago, Smith Gray commenced the bleaching and coloring business on the now known Deacon Willard Lewis privilege, afterwards discovering the beautiful clear spring water in abundance, where now the present proprietor, Robert S. Gray, is doing business.

Civil History.¹

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Kingsbury, 1724-28.	George Payson, 1778.
Ezra Morse, 1729.	Stephen Felch, 1779-99.
Samuel Kingsbury, 1730-38.	Asa Kingsbury, 1800-8.
Joshua Fisher, 1739-47.	Samuel Hartshorne, 1809-14.
Aquilla Robbins, 1748-67.	Harvey Clap, 1815-32.
Stephen Felch, 1768-73.	Joshua Stetson, Jr., 1833-44.
Seth Clap, 1774-75.	Palmer Morey, 1845-64.
Benjamin Kingsbury, 1776.	George P. Morey, 1865-83.
Seth Clap, 1777.	

List of Representatives.¹—Previous to the year 1740 there seems to have been no action of the town as to the choice of a representative. From the year 1740 to 1767 the town voted each year not to choose a representative.

Joshua Clap was chosen representative in 1768.

Seth Kingsbury was chosen representative in 1769.

Joshua Clap was chosen representative from 1770 to 1772, inclusive.

Enoch Ellis was chosen representative in 1773.

¹ Compiled by George E. Morey.

Enoch Ellis was chosen a delegate to represent the town in the Provincial Congress in 1774.

Enoch Ellis was chosen a delegate to represent the town at the Congress to be held at Watertown, for six months next ensuing, in 1775.

Benjamin Kingsbury was chosen, July 10, 1775, to represent the town at the Great and General Court to be held at Watertown the 21st day of said July.

Joshua Clap was chosen representative in 1776.

Benjamin Kingsbury was chosen representative in 1777.

Seth Bullard was chosen representative from 1778 to 1780, inclusive.

There was no choice of representative from 1781 to 1783, inclusive.

Seth Bullard was chosen representative from 1784 to 1786, inclusive.

Enoch Ellis was chosen representative in 1787.

Seth Kingsbury was chosen representative in 1788.

Shubael Downs was chosen representative in 1789.

Seth Bullard was chosen representative in 1790.

No representative was chosen in 1791 and 1792.

Oliver Clap was chosen representative from 1793 to 1795, inclusive.

Seth Bullard was chosen representative from 1796 to 1798, inclusive.

Moses Ellis was chosen representative in 1799.

Seth Bullard was chosen representative in 1800.

William Bacon was chosen representative in 1801.

Oliver Clap was chosen representative in 1802.

William Bacon was chosen representative in 1803.

Asa Kingsbury was chosen representative from 1804 to 1808, inclusive.

Daniel Kingsbury was chosen representative from 1809 to 1816, inclusive.

No representative was chosen in 1817, 1818, and 1819.

Jesse Boyden was chosen representative in 1820 and 1821.

Voted not to elect a representative in 1822.

Harvey Clap was chosen representative from 1823 to 1825, inclusive.

Voted not to elect a representative in 1826.

Joseph Hawes was chosen representative from 1827 to 1831, inclusive.

Phineas Ellis was chosen representative in 1832.

Truman Clarke was chosen representative in 1833 and 1834.

Joseph Hawes was chosen representative in 1835.

Joshua Stetson, Jr., was chosen representative in 1836, 1837, and 1838.

Emmons Partridge was chosen representative in 1839.

Palmer Morey was chosen representative in 1840 and 1841.

Oliver W. Allen was chosen representative in 1842 and 1843.

George Bullard was chosen representative in 1844 and 1845.

Francis W. Bird was chosen representative in 1846 and 1847.

Asahel Bigelow was chosen representative in 1848 and 1849.

Palmer Morey was chosen representative in 1850 and 1851.

Voted not to choose a representative in 1852.

Henry Plimpton was chosen representative in 1853.

Harvey Boyden (2d) was chosen representative in 1854.

Jeremiah Allen was chosen representative in 1855 and 1856.

In 1857 Representative District No. 11, Norfolk County, was formed, consisting of the towns of Milton, Sharon, Canton, and Walpole, and no representative was chosen from Walpole from 1857 to 1861, inclusive.

Elbridge Piper was chosen representative in 1862.

Naaman B. Wilmarth was chosen representative in 1863.

No representative was chosen from Walpole in 1864.

John M. Merrick was chosen representative in 1865.

Francis W. Bird was chosen representative in 1866.

No representative was chosen in 1867.

Francis W. Bird was chosen representative in 1868.

No representative was chosen in 1869, 1870, and 1871.

Willard Lewis was chosen representative in 1872 and 1873.

Samuel Allen was chosen representative in 1874.

No representative was chosen in 1875.

Francis W. Bird was chosen representative in 1876 and 1877.

Henry S. Clarke was chosen representative in 1878.

No representative was chosen from Walpole in 1879 and 1880.

George E. Craig was chosen representative in 1881 and 1882.

Military Record.—The following are the names of persons enlisted for the quota of Walpole in the late war :

Nine-months' Men.

Achorn, Albion G.	Hartshorn, Lowell E.
Babbitt, Willard M.	Hartshorn, Frederick A.
Brown, Winslow E.	Hartshorn, Horace B.
Baker, Stephen T.	Hutchinson, James E.
Babcock, Epriam A.	Nudd, John A.
Bowditch, Asa W.	Nickerson, George W.
Duff, Robert H.	Ridge, Edwin B.
Fuller, Henry C.	Rhodes, Charles J.
Fisher, Nathan W.	Smith, Ruel V.
Fales, Francis H.	Spear, Horace A.
Fisher, Albert.	Lewis, James A.
Fowler, Josiah.	Tisdale, Francis A.
Gray, Charles L.	Thomas, Henry A.
Gilmore, James S.	Boyden, Frank L.
Gilmore, Luman W.	Park, Ebenezer B.
Guild, William F.	

Three Years' Men.

Adams, John.	Coates, Sylvester.
Allen, Joshua.	Daggett, James A.
Allen, Edward K.	Dailey, John.
Allen, Melzar W.	Dorethy, George E.
Achorn, Henry C.	Drugan, William F.
Alford, G. H. T.	Drugan, John A.
Blackington, James E.	Driscoll, Patrick.
Bacon, Warren.	Dolph, William.
Bacon, James W.	Earley, John E.
Baker, Harlan P.	Flood, Patrick.
Bacon, Charles D.	Frizell, John W.
Bacon, Newton W.	Fisher, Albert.
Briggs, Benjamin M.	Fisher, Martin.
Boyden, Frank L.	Farrell, Felix L. C.
Boyden, James O.	Finney, Michael.
Battersby, Joseph A.	Griffin, Michael.
Brooms, John.	Griffin, James.
Bailey, Philo.	Gilmore, Luman W.
Bill, Horace.	Gray, William H.
Borzenius, Martin.	Green, Hamilton.
Becker, Heinrich.	Gibson, Richard.
Brooks, Joseph R.	Hall, Lewis A.
Blitt, Lewis.	Hartshorn, Menzies.
Cheaney, John B.	Hartshorn, Sidney S.
Clinton, Edward.	Herne, Patrick.
Clark, John A.	Hayford, Harvey L.
Corcoran, Cornelius.	Hartshorn, Lowell E.
Carr, Thomas.	Hopkins, James F.
Calvert, Robert.	Hartshorn, George H.
Cave, Joseph.	Hickox, Charles.
Clarke, George.	Hutchins, Frank.
Cowden, Jason.	Howard, Norman.

Haskell, Charles T.	Richardson, N. H. F.
Jackson, Samuel.	Ramsbottom, Job.
Kenney, Wallace.	Reeney, William T.
Kraufman, Christian.	Ryan, Patrick.
Lyon, William H.	Ragan, James.
Lewis, George W.	Rummalls, Alexander T.
Lumbers, Frederick.	Russell, George A.
Luce, Joseph.	Sheriden, Frederick.
Mylod, Warren M.	Stone, Silas E.
Mitchell, James A.	Shepard, Daniel G.
Manter, William G.	Spear, Charles N.
McKew, John E.	Smith, Adelbert.
Merrill, Albert F.	Smith, John H.
McDonald, J. Alexander.	Sturnley, Alfred.
McGinnis, John.	Scott, Winfield H.
Morse, George H.	Sackett, Norman A.
Merrill, Albert F.	Stevens, Robert W.
Maxwell, William H.	Tattersall, Richard.
Mansfield, George.	Tittatson, Eugene.
Martin, Thomas.	Tisdale, Francis A.
McClair, Eugene.	Whelden, John F.
Nickerson, Joshua C.	Wiggin, John.
Piper, Samuel N.	Washburn, Andrew.
Piper, Elbridge B.	Walker, Robert H.
Piper, Albion M.	Young, George W.
Riley, John.	

List of persons enlisted to the credit of Walpole's quota in naval service :

Seamen.

Fairfield, George W.	O'Brien, James.
Needham, Patrick.	Sullivan, Daniel.
O'Neil, Peter.	Stevens, Edward.
O'Sullivan, James.	Sturtevant, Edwin.
O'Sullivan, Timothy.	Shackley, George A.
O'Brien, Thomas.	Shackan, John F.
O'Helhaven, Henry.	Stephenson, George.
O'Harriman, James.	

Day, Moses, substitute for Edward P. Stetson.
 McCarty, John, substitute for John D. Ellis.
 Nixon, Isaac, substitute for Charles D. Hartshorn.
 Ryan, Thomas, substitute for Jerme B. Cram.
 Glann, Mark, substitute for George P. Morey.
 Campbell, George D., substitute for Charles S. Mason.

One Hundred Days' Men.

Fales, Milton E.	Gray, Charles L.
Fisher, Simon E.	Kerby, Patrick.
Gay, George W.	Rhodes, Charles J.
Gill, George H.	Fisher, Nathan W.

Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of the names as they appear on the new Soldiers' Memorial Tablets in the town house :

"The citizens of Walpole, honoring the faithful services of their sons in aiding to suppress Rebellion, and maintain the integrity of the Nation, have erected these tablets.

" IN MEMORIAM.

Elbridge B. Piper, died April 18, 1862, in hospital at Newberne, N. C.
 John W. Frizell, died May 18, 1862, in hospital at Port Royal, S. C.
 Patrick Herne, killed in battle at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

John E. McKew, killed in battle at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Henry L. Godbold, died in hospital at Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1862, of wounds received in battle.

Martin L. Fisher, died Aug. 18, 1862, in New York.

James S. Gilmore, died Feb. 26, 1863, in hospital.

William C. Manter, died Feb. 13, 1863, in hospital at Fairfax, Va.

John G. Woods, died June 30, 1864, in hospital at City Point.

Samuel Jackson, died July 4, 1864, in hospital at Washington, D. C., of wounds received in battle.

Charles N. Spear, died Oct. 29, 1864, in hospital at Newberne, N. C.

Lowell E. Hartshorn, died Dec. 16, 1864, in Andersonville Prison, Ga.

" ROLL OF HONOR 1861-1865.

David W. Lewis, capt. Vt. 9th Regt.

Henry L. Godbold, 1st lieut. 1st Penn. Artillery.

Silas E. Stone, asst. surgeon, 23d Mass. Regt.

Samuel N. Piper, q.-m. sergt., 23d Mass. Regt.

James W. Bacon, sergt., 33d Mass. Regt.

Jason Lewis, sergt. 46th Mass. Regt.

Charles N. Spear, corp. 23d Mass. Regt.

John W. Frizell, corp. 28th Mass. Regt.

Wm. F. Drugan, Regt. 1.

John A. Drugan, Regt. 2.

Henry W. Stevens, Regt. 7.

Patrick E. Driscoll, Regt. 12.

Charles E. Leland, Regt. 13.

" Regiment 18.

George H. F. Alford.	N. H. F. Richardson.
George W. Lewis.	John McGinnis.
John Wiggin.	George E. Dorethy.
John H. Smith.	Job Ramsbottom.
Patrick Herne.	

" Regiment 23.

Edward Clinton.	Daniel G. Shepard.
Warren Bacon.	S. S. Hartshorn.
M. B. Hartshorn.	Joshua Allen.
Warren Mylod.	Harlin P. Baker.
Elbridge B. Piper.	Patrick Flood.
Melzar W. Allen.	Battalion 16.

" Regiment 26.

Henry E. Achorn.	William T. Reeney.
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" Regiment 33.

James E. Blackington.	John C. Nickerson.
James A. Daggett.	Silas W. Nickerson.
John Dailey.	Fred Sheridan.
Michael Griffin.	George W. Young.
Lewis A. Hall.	

John E. McKew, Regiment 35.

Benjamin M. Briggs, Regiment 39.

" Regiment 42.

Ebenezer B. Park.	Milton E. Fales.
Simon E. Fisher.	Patrick E. Kerby.
George W. Gay.	Thomas Shea (2d).
George H. Gill.	Paul V. Smith.
Ira Fisher.	

" Regiment 44.

Albion G. Achorn.	Winslow E. Brown.
Willard M. Babbitt.	Stephen T. Baker.



E. O. Holson

Asa W. Bowditch.
Robert H. Duff.
Henry C. Fuller.
Nathan W. Fisher.
Francis H. Fales.
Albert Fisher.
Charles L. Gray.
James S. Gilmore.
Luman W. Gilmore.
L. E. Hartshorn.
Fred A. Hartshorn.
James E. Hutchinson.

H. B. Hartshorn.
John A. Nudd.
George W. Nickerson.
Edwin B. Ridge.
Charles I. Rhoades.
Francis A. Tisdale.
Henry A. Thomas.
James A. Lewis.
Josiah Fowler.
Horace A. Spear.
Elisha Morse.
Patrick Kinlehan.

"Regiment 56.

Edward K. Allen.

George H. Morse.

Samuel Jackson, Regiment 58.
John G. Woods, Regiment 59.
Martin L. Fisher, Cavalry 1.
James F. Hopkins, Battalion 1.

"Cavalry 4.

Patrick Ryan.
Michael Kinney.

Winfield H. Scott.

John Brown, Cavalry 5.
Frank L. Boyden, Battalion 11.
Wallace Kenney, Battalion 14.

"Battalion 16.

John E. Earley.
Julius Boyden.
James O. Boyden.

James A. Battersby.
Robert W. Stevens.
James A. Mitchell.

"First Rhode Island Artillery.

William G. Manter.
William H. Lyon.
Albert F. Merrill.
John A. Gray.

John Campbell.
John Higgins.
Horace C. Briggs.

"Navy.

Samuel Guild.
Moses Day.
John McCarty.
Isaac Nixon.

Thomas Ryon.
Mark Glann.
George D. Campbell.

"Army Substitutes for Walpole Men.

Albin M. Piper.
Frederick A. Griffin.
Philo Bailey.
Henrich Beeker.
Jason E. Cowden.
Charles H. Haskall.
Charles H. Kiekox.
Frank Hotchkiss.
Christian Kaufman.
George Mansfield.

Joseph Luce.
Morten Personlius.
Michael Robinson.
Norman A. Sackett.
George A. Russell.
Alexander T. Rummall.
Martin Thomas.
Frederick Lumber.
William Spain."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EVERETT STETSON.

The ancestor of the Stetson family in America was Robert Stetson, who came from the county of Kent, England, and settled in Scituate in the year 1634. He was one of the most noted and valuable men in Plymouth Colony, and held many offices of trust and

responsibility. Everett Stetson, seventh in descent from Robert, was the son of Capt. Joshua and Nabby (Everett) Stetson. His father was extensively engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Stetson's hoes were famed far and wide. He was an active, energetic business man, and a captain in the militia, by which title he was universally known. He had two sons, Joshua and Everett, the younger of which is the subject of this sketch. Everett Stetson was born in Walpole July 31, 1803, and died in the same town Nov. 9, 1870. He married, Oct. 6, 1825, Mary P. Adams, of Medway. Their children were Aaron E., who died in September, 1875, and Edward P., who still resides in Walpole.

Mr. Stetson received a common-school and academic education. He learned his father's trade, and was engaged in that business from 1827 until 1830. He then entered the foundry business, in which he continued till 1845, when, finding that it could not be carried on successfully without removal to a larger centre, he started the manufacture of machine card clothing for cotton and woolen machinery. This was not an easy undertaking, and for success required perseverance, energy, and untiring industry, which characteristics Mr. Stetson possessed in a large degree. This business he established on a firm basis, and after carrying it on for more than twenty years (from 1845 to 1867) he retired with a competency, leaving his son Edward P. as his successor. Everett Stetson was an influential member of the Congregational Church at Walpole for many years. He held the office of deacon from 1828 to 1870, and was also a superintendent of the Sabbath-school. By his death Walpole lost a good citizen and the church a true Christian helper. While unostentatious in his giving, he did not withhold a helping hand from worthy charities or public benefactions, but gave liberally. He was a man of strict integrity and many virtues, and one whose life well merited the confidence and esteem which he received.

EBENEZER STONE, M.D.

Dr. Ebenezer Stone was born at Sherborn, Mass., Oct. 10, 1797. He was of old New England Puritan ancestry, being of the seventh generation in lineal descent from Gregory Stone, who emigrated to New England from Nayland, Suffolk Co., England, about 1635, and became one of the earliest settlers of Cambridge, Mass.

Gregory Stone (1) married at Nayland, July 30, 1617, Margaret Garrad. She died Aug. 4, 1626, and he married as his second wife the widow Lydia

Cooper, of Dedham, Essex Co., England, who accompanied him to New England. He took the freeman's oath May 25, 1636. He was a deacon of the First Church at Cambridge, and was the last survivor of its original members. He was also a magistrate, and a representative to the General Assembly in 1638. He died at Cambridge, Nov. 30, 1672, aged eighty-two years.

The eldest son of Gregory Stone (1), by his first wife, Margaret Garrad, was John Stone (2), born at Nayland, England, and baptized there, according to the parish records, July 31, 1618. He came to New England with his father, and in 1638, while still under age, settled at Sudbury, Mass., but after his father's death he inherited the homestead at Cambridge, and resided there during the remainder of his life. He was a deacon of the church at Sudbury, and ruling elder of the church at Cambridge, and representative to the General Assembly in 1682 and 1683. He married in 1639, Anne Howe, daughter of Elder Edward Howe, of Watertown, Mass., and died at Cambridge, May 5, 1683.

The fourth and youngest son of John (2) and Anne (Howe) Stone, was Nathaniel Stone (3), born at Sudbury, May 11, 1660. He married, April 25, 1684, Sarah Waite, daughter of Capt. John Waite, of Malden, Mass., and died at Framingham, Mass., October, 1732.

The second son of Nathaniel (3) and Sarah (Waite) Stone, was Ebenezer Stone (4). He was born at Framingham, Mass., April 16, 1688; married May 10, 1721, Prudence Pratt, daughter of Joseph Pratt, of Framingham, and died at Framingham in 1739.

Silas Stone (5), the fourth son of Ebenezer (4) and Prudence (Pratt) Stone, was born at Framingham, April 29, 1728. He married, Jan. 25, 1750, Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Russell, of Sherborn, Mass. About 1763 he removed to Dublin, N. H., being one of the first settlers of that town, and he died there in 1777.

Silas Stone (6), the fourth son of Silas (5) and Elizabeth (Russell) Stone, was born at Natick, Mass., April 5, 1755. He accompanied his father to Dublin, N. H., but after his father's death he returned to Massachusetts and settled in Sherborn, where, Jan. 9, 1781, he married Jeanette Twitchell, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Twitchell, of Sherborn. He died at Sherborn, July 12, 1820.

Dr. Ebenezer Stone (7), the subject of this sketch, was the sixth son of Silas and Jeanette (Twitchell) Stone. He inherited from his father an unusual love for books, and he early decided to complete his education by a collegiate course and to follow a professional

career. Having pursued his preparatory studies under Rev. Joseph Wheaton, of Holliston, and Charles Train, of Framingham, he entered Brown University, and was graduated A. B. in 1820, and two years later took the second degree of A. M. After graduating from college he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Kittridge, of Framingham. He completed his medical studies at the Harvard Medical School, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1824. Soon after he settled at Walpole, Mass., where the remainder of his life was passed and where he pursued the practice of his profession nearly up to the time of his death. He married at Walpole, Nov. 23, 1831, Elizabeth Holbrook Hawes, daughter of John Holbrook and Achsah (Barber) Hawes. She was born at Roxbury, Mass., May 10, 1809, and died at Walpole, Aug. 18, 1860. Of this marriage were born six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom, except one daughter, survived their father. Dr. Stone died Aug. 13, 1869, in the seventy-second year of his age. During the later years of his life he was assisted in his practice by his son, Dr. S. E. Stone, who had also followed the profession of medicine and who succeeded to his father's practice. The son still fills at Walpole the place so long held by his father.

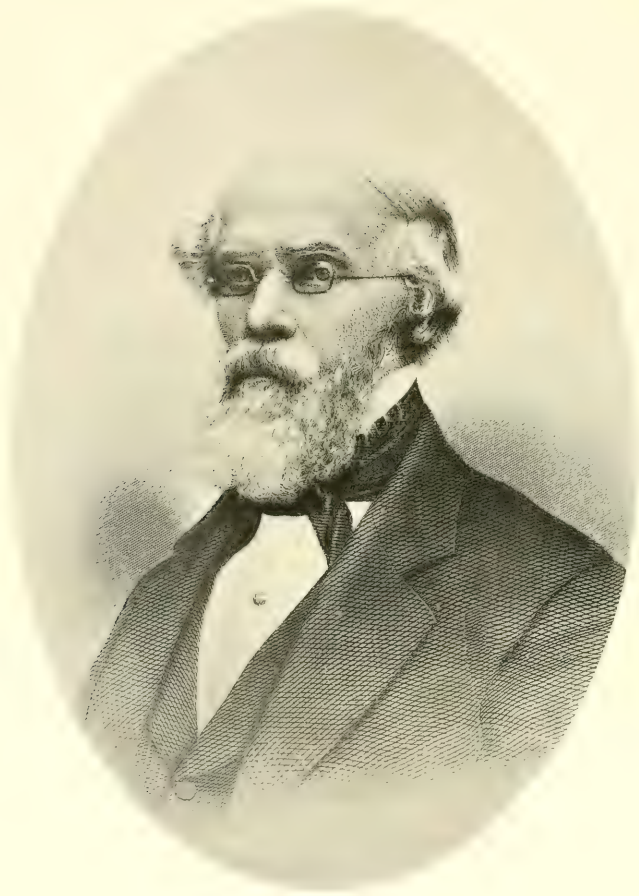
The life of a country physician offers few events to add interest to a sketch of the nature of this one. The record of Dr. Stone's life is simply one of arduous duties well and faithfully performed. Outside his professional labors, his chief interest was in the cause of education, and he gave much time and attention to the schools of the town, where his sound learning and scholarly tastes made his advice and assistance of great value. His character is well described in the following extract from a notice of him published at the time of his death:

"He was remarkable for calm, deliberate consideration of questions of importance, and the value of his judgment upon contingencies of serious result. In consequence of certain peculiarities of habit and manner he did not escape without wounds, but he never failed to win respect for fidelity to his own convictions. Contemplating the inevitable changes of nature and aware of his own diseased physical condition, he looked forward to the approaching close of life with utmost serenity,—as a journey onward to another home, and a reunion with the kindred and friends who were gone before. He continued the faithful service of his life 'without haste and without rest,' until, after a few days of physical suffering, and in the confidence of Christian faith and hope, he laid down his work on earth and entered on the work and the joys of immortality."



Eben Stone





F. W. Bird

FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRD.

Francis William Bird was born at Dedham, Mass., Oct. 22, 1809. He was son of George and Martha (Newell) Bird, and is the last survivor of eight children. His father was engaged in paper-making as early as 1807, at Mill Village, Dedham, and followed that calling till 1835. His death occurred in 1854. When Francis was nine years of age his father removed to East Walpole. Francis in his early years attended school about six months of the year, and spent the rest of the time at work in his father's mill. He was then sent to Day's Academy, at Wrentham, and in 1827 entered Brown University, graduating in 1831. By reason of ill health for about one year he was compelled to desist from all mental labor. Then, with health partially restored, he decided to enter business. On April 1, 1833, he commenced business in a mill hired of and formerly run by his brother, Josiah N. Bird, at East Walpole. This mill he bought in 1834. In 1838 he bought the mill of the Neponset Paper Company, next above him on the same stream, and soon after formed a copartnership with his father and brother-in-law under the firm-name of George Bird & Sons. In 1842, George Bird & Sons failed, and Mr. Bird passed through bankruptcy. After F. W. Bird had been cleared of his legal liabilities he again went to work at the same place and in the same business, and in a few years was able to pay all the old debts in full. He is now at the head of the firm of F. W. Bird & Son, his partner being his son, Charles Sumner Bird.

Mr. Bird has been long and prominently connected with Massachusetts politics. He was first elected as member of the Legislature of 1847. He has since been a member of that body, in 1848, 1867, 1869, 1877, and 1878. He was a member of the Executive Council in 1852, 1863-65; a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853, a State senator in 1871, and the Democratic candidate for the Governorship in 1872.

Mr. Bird married, in 1834, Rebecca Hill Cooke, daughter of Benoni Cooke, of Providence. Of this union one daughter was born. Mrs. Bird died in 1835, and the child in 1836. In 1843 he married Abby Frances Newell, daughter of Joseph R. Newell, of Boston. Six children have been born to them, all of whom survive except the oldest son, who died in 1874.

One who has known Mr. Bird well in different relations for more than thirty years adds the following remarks upon his character and life:

"He has been a very prominent figure in the poli-

tics of Massachusetts from 1846 to the present time (1884). In 1846-48 he was active in the anti-slavery section of the Whig party, sometimes called "Conscience Whigs," then led by Charles F. Adams, Charles Sumner, Stephen C. Phillips, Henry Wilson, John G. Palfrey, and Charles Allen, and, though much younger than most of these gentlemen, was called into their conferences and enjoyed their confidence. He joined the Free-Soil movement in 1848. From that time until the abolition of slavery in the United States and the reconstruction of the South on the basis of equal rights, he was one of the most efficient organizers of the political movement against slavery known as Free-Soil and later Republican, and exercised a marked influence on its policy and nominations. He uniformly attended its conventions, particularly the State Conventions; and his open rooms during the previous evening, where he met delegates in a friendly way and conferred as to pending questions and candidacies, were for a long period a centre of great interest. Altogether no man in his day has done so much to bring together in a social way those who were united by the *idem sentire de republica*. As Governor Andrew said of him, he 'deserved gratitude for what he had done to promote good-fellowship.' Though a *doctrinaire* in his theories, Mr. Bird has in his political course kept practical results in view, and he efficiently promoted, in 1850, the union between the Free-Soilers and Democrats which made Mr. Sumner senator and Mr. Boutwell Governor. He has, however, always opposed ambiguous and timid courses, even in seasons when popular currents were running strongly against direct and courageous action. He stood firmly in 1853-56 against the Know-Nothing, or Native American party, when his anti-slavery associates in large numbers joined in or dallied with it; and in periods of pressure, when many were wavering and disposed to make concessions, he always supported a radical and uncompromising policy against slavery. In all the conflicts of Massachusetts politics for twenty-five years, in all the efforts to place the State on the highest plane of moral and political antagonism to slavery, no man's counsels and co-operation were more valued. At critical periods involving public interests or their own political careers, two public men may be named who turned to him with a confidence which they gave to few others,—Charles Sumner and John A. Andrew. He refused in 1872 to support President Grant for a re-election, disapproving certain features of his administration, and condemning particularly his unjust treatment of Mr. Sumner. He has since acted generally with the Democrats, though refusing to sustain

their nominations when deeming them unworthy of support.

"Mr. Bird has taken a constant interest in the affairs of his State. He has guarded with vigilance the public treasury, and has been assiduous in promoting what he deemed the best plans for utilizing the public property. He has often started, organized, and led the opposition to schemes for wasting the funds of the State in ruinous investments in railroads, notably in the Hoosac Tunnel, and, after the first two loans, in the Boston, Hartford, and Erie.

"As a controversialist, both in politics and in matters relating to public property and interests, he has hardly had a peer in the history of the State. His writings and reports in pamphlets and newspapers have been marked by a faithful study of the facts, a clear and forcible treatment of the subject, and when it seemed necessary, a trenchant discussion of individual action and conduct.

"It is very rare that any man has had so wide a circle of friends, varying, indeed, opposite in their tastes and opinions. On three different occasions they have borne testimony to his worth and services,—on his fiftieth birthday, at the Revere House, in Boston, when Mr. Andrew, in behalf of himself and other intimate friends, presented him with a memorial of affection; on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, when, from the neighborhood and distant places, early and later friends went to East Walpole to give their congratulations; and on the commemoration of his seventieth birthday, when he was met at the Revere House by about two hundred friends, from all walks in life, divided in pursuits and associations, and was congratulated at the dinner in speeches from gentlemen well known in the public life of the State.

"Without large means, Mr. Bird has observed great simplicity in his ways of life. He has suffered from ill health for a long period, but his vital force has enabled him largely to counteract physical disability. He will be remembered for his originality, freshness, and sincerity, his tender sympathies in bereavement, his loyalty in friendship, and his generous help to the unfortunate. Those whose knowledge of men has been various, find his strong personality vividly stamped on their minds, not as one of a familiar type, but separate and distinct by itself, adding a new experience of human character."

CHAPTER LXII.¹

MILTON.

Pioneer History—The First Settlements—Stoughton, Glover, and Hutchinson—Grant of the Territory to Dorchester—Release of Indian Title—Cutshamoquin—Location of First Settlements—King Philip's War—Prominent Early Settlers—Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens—Robert Vose, Robert Tucker, Benjamin Wadsworth, Joseph Belcher, Oxenbridge Thatcher, John Swift, Peter Thatcher, Dr. Miller, Samuel Miller, Governor Belcher, William Foye, Col. Gooch, Governor Hutchinson, James Smith, Oxenbridge Thatcher, Jr., Samuel Swift, Nathaniel Tucker, Seth Adams, William Foye, Jr., Joseph Gooch, Benjamin Pratt, Col. Joseph Vose, Job Sumner, John Miller, Benj. Wadsworth, W. S. Hutchinson, Josiah Badoock, Samuel Henshaw, Edward H. Robbins, Rufus Badoock, Thomas Thatcher, Jesse Tucker, J. S. Boies, Nathaniel J. Robbins, John M. Forbes, Solomon Vose, Roger Vose, Charles P. Sumner, etc.

FOR six years after the arrival in Massachusetts Bay of Governor Winthrop, with the charter, in 1630, and the great accompanying emigration connected with this movement, all the territory comprised within the present borders of Milton remained a part of the undivided lands of the colony, and during this period three gentlemen, who were doubtless members or stockholders of the company before they left England,—Israel Stoughton, John Glover, and William Hutchinson,—selected a part of the land dividends to which they were entitled within our limits. They were probably attracted by certain natural advantages which belonged to the locality,—the water-falls in the river, the convenience for ship-building offered by the tide-waters, an abundant supply of ship-timber, and, above all, the fertility of much of the land. Stoughton and Glover were prominent men in the Dorchester plantation, and the pioneers of civilization upon this soil.

Mr. Stoughton selected one hundred and sixty acres of land connected with the lower falls, including nearly the whole of Milton Hill, and the front on the river to the bend, where the ship-yard of Mr. Briggs was located. Nearly all this property continued in him and his heirs for more than twenty years, when it was sold to John Gill, in 1656. He was an active, public-spirited man, of the true Cromwellian type, engaged in every movement for the benefit of the colony, resisting the conspiracies of the Indians, founding the college, and during the twelve years of his residence in Dorchester, the whole time occupying an important place as deputy or councilor

¹ The following chapter was contributed by Mr. James M. Robbins, being an address delivered by him June 11, 1862. The original address is here presented in a condensed form, to adapt it to our work.—EDITOR.

in the government, or commanding the forces in the Indian wars in Connecticut and Rhode Island. In 1644 he left his family and embarked for England, where he died the following year, the colonel of a Parliamentary regiment engaged in the great revolution of that day.

Mr. Glover selected a lot directly south of Milton Hill, of one hundred and eighty acres, on the flat fronting on the northwest by the brook, and southeast on the centre line of the town, where he laid out a farm, and after the annexation of this territory to Dorchester, built a house near where the brook reaches the road by Mr. Davis'. This farm was occupied many years by his agent or tenant, Nicholas Wood, until it was sold in 1654 by the heirs to Robert Vose. Mr. Glover, besides employing himself much in commerce, was often representative for Dorchester, and many years assistant or councilor. Capt. Johnson describes him as a plain, sincere, godly man, strong for the truth, and of good abilities. His name is frequently mentioned as attending the meetings of the company in London before the emigration. He left several sons, and his posterity is numerous in New England now.

Mr. William Hutchinson belonged to the Lincolnshire company, who came with Rev. Mr. Cotton and settled at Boston. Mount Wollaston, or Braintree, was early ceded to the town of Boston, with a view of supplying the inhabitants of the peninsula with such lands as they might desire. Mr. Hutchinson laid out a large tract, doubtless supposing it to be within the Braintree line, but when a survey was made in laying out the towns of Braintree and Dorchester, a large part of Hutchinson's lot was found to fall within the line of the latter town; in fact, included the whole east corner of the town of Milton, besides a large tract within the Braintree line. The title, however, was confirmed to him, including all the land east of Gulliver's brook to the present Quincy line, and was sold in 1656 by his son, Capt. Edward Hutchinson, to Anthony Gulliver, Stephen Kinsley, and Henry Crane.

Mr. Hutchinson's career in Massachusetts was very soon terminated through the proceedings instituted by the colony and clergy against his wife, Ann Hutchinson, upon the charge of heresy, of which she and some of her adherents were convicted, by a synod held at Cambridge, and banished from the colony.

Edward, the son of William Hutchinson, soon returned to Boston, and spent a long life as a most active and useful citizen in Massachusetts, and was finally killed in the service of the colony at Brookfield, in Philip's war, 1676, in command of a cavalry

corps. His posterity made a figure for four generations, in almost every post, civil and military, in the colony. Governor Hutchinson, his great-grandson, was long connected with the town.

In 1636 the town of Dorchester obtained a grant of nearly the whole territory now comprising the town of Milton, which was the first of a liberal series of grants made by the colony to that important town. This movement was the signal for the commencement of the actual occupation and settlement of Milton, and the twenty-five years which passed, during the connection with Dorchester until the independent establishment of the town, sufficed to collect about thirty families, with which the town's separate career began. It was usual, in occupying new territory at that time, to obtain a release of the Indian title from their chiefs; and accordingly, in October, 1636, the Neponset Sagamore Cutshamoquin, for twenty-eight fathoms of wampum conveys, for the use of the Dorchester plantation, all the land south of Neponset to the Blue Hills, to Richard Collicot (town corporations not then created), reserving certain lands which he had heretofore given to Callicot for himself. Mr. Collicot's name appears among the early inhabitants of Dorchester, and he is mentioned as a licensed fur-dealer, which occupation seems to have brought him early into intimate relations with the native Indians. He obtained a lot of one hundred and twenty acres at Unquety (doubtless the Pratt farm), and built there a house, perhaps the first dwelling in the town. He seems to have been a most active and useful man,—selectman and deputy for the town of Dorchester, officer of the artillery company, member of the Synod at Cambridge; at one time trading with the settlements in Maine, now aiding Governor Endicott in the Narragansett war, then assisting the apostle Eliot in collecting the Indians for religious service at the falls,—an energetic, ubiquitous man, whose permanent residence it is difficult to fix, but his connection with our settlement is traced during fifty years. He was trustee of our meeting-house fund in 1664. He died at Boston, 1686.

John Holman procured a grant of one hundred and ten acres adjoining Collicot (the Rowe farm), and settled there very early, and the property remained in his family nearly a century. The Stoughton and Hutchinson lots occupied all the northeast front of the town, excepting the space between Gulliver's Brook and a line crossing the road near the Swift house, which space was divided into three lots, fronting on the marshes,—the first or north lot, of one hundred and twenty acres, occupied by William Daniels, who built his house near the Foye

mansion;¹ the second, of sixty acres, laid out by Nehemiah Bourne, a London ship-carpenter living at Boston, who never occupied it, but returned to England with Stoughton, and became a major in his regiment; the third lot, of fourteen acres, fronting on Gulliver's Creek, laid out for Bray Wilkins, a Dorchester man, who was licensed in 1638 to keep a ferry across Neponset, to facilitate the intercourse between Boston and Mount Wollaston before the roads were made.

The Massachusetts colony was at this time much favored by Cromwell, for their early sympathy and co-operation in the revolution, while all the other colonies, adhering to the Stuarts, were punished with restrictions and embarrassments. An exemption from duties, and free trade with all the world, was permitted to Massachusetts, and this stimulated the business of ship-building. Several persons of this calling took up their residence here, in the east part of the town, such as William Salisbury, Anthony Newton, Walter Morey, and others. It is probable they were occupied in building small vessels (of thirty or forty tons) called shallops, much used about the bay in fishing and coasting trade, and they undoubtedly used the head of the tide on Gulliver's Creek, where the town still owns the landing, as such craft could easily be floated out at spring tides, and that location was more convenient to get the timber than the banks of the river. The residence of these persons was mainly in that vicinity.

At this period the principal occupants of the place were located in the eastern section of the town, and the latter part of the time they were exempted from contributing to the support of the Dorchester Church, by reason of having provided themselves with religious instruction in conjunction with some persons from Braintree. No record exists of their place of worship or who taught them. It is probable that Stephen Kinsley—who was ordained with much formality as a ruling elder at Braintree in 1653, and had moved on to the Hutchinson purchase—first officiated in that place, which was the only public service held in the town until the erection of the first meeting-house, in 1671, built on the land set apart and appropriated to that purpose by Robert Vose on a part of his farm (near Mr. Barnard's). Mr. Kinsley had been an

inhabitant and representative of Braintree several years before he moved here, and he was the first representative of Milton. The petition for incorporation was drawn by him, and is among the archives of the State, signed by himself, Robert Vose, and John Gill, as a committee of the inhabitants. The principal argument used was the necessity of providing legally for public worship.

"The elders continued to be consulted in every affair of importance as long as the charter continued. The share they had in temporal affairs added to the weight they had acquired from their spiritual employments, and they were in high esteem."²

There were a few scattered farms in other parts of the town. Samuel Wadsworth, a young man, son of a Plymouth pilgrim, moved here from Duxbury, and selected a large lot running from the centre of the town, to the southeast line, a mile or more from any other inhabitant. John Fenno, of Dorchester, occupied a lot near the burying-ground. Robert Badcock occupied a large lot between the river and the brook, next to Mr. Vose. All the west portion of the town was run out into lots, about sixteen hundred and fifty, and divided among the inhabitants of Dorchester, magistrates and ministers receiving large lots, and persons of less note small strips a mile long and hardly wide enough to build a corn-barn upon. Of these, the Brush Hill lots were first occupied, but there is no sufficient evidence of the presence of inhabitants there before the incorporation.

The main landing-place on the river was originally designed by Mr. Stoughton to have been fixed where Mr. Brigg's ship-yard was located, but was changed to its present site, near the falls, on petition of John Gill, in 1658. Four hundred acres of land in the centre of the town was laid out for the benefit of the Dorchester Church, in 1659; afterwards divided with the Milton Church.

The Neponset tribe of Indians were removed from their proximity to our settlement in 1656, and placed on a large tract of land at Punkapog, granted to them by the town of Dorchester, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Eliot, who regarded the movement as essential to their welfare.

"I will now advert," says Mr. Robbins, "to another subject which seems to belong to this period, and which by some may be considered too uncertain to merit a place in our history. A certain locality within our present borders has long been known, without any data as to the origin of the name, as Scotch Woods. The explanation I am about to offer

¹ On Sept. 24, 1653, at a meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, holden at Boston, recorded,—“Having learned that the wife of William Daniels hath, for three years past, bestowed much of her time in teaching several Indians to read, think fit to allow her £12 for the time past; and to encourage her to continue the same course, that more of the Indians may be taught by her, think fit to allow her £3 more beforehand, towards another year.”

² Hutchinson, vol. iii. p. 181.

is unsupported by any record, and is entirely conjectural with myself. In 1643, John Winthrop, Jr., came from England, and brought one thousand pounds' worth of stock and divers workmen to begin an iron-work. He had formed in England a company for this purpose. The General Court of Massachusetts encouraged the enterprise by granting a monopoly for twenty-one years, freedom from taxes and trainings of the laborers, and a very liberal grant of the colonial lands to be made when the works were completed. The town of Boston was greatly interested in the undertaking, and the location of the works at Braintree was encouraged by a grant of three thousand acres of land, still belonging to Boston, at that place. This tract is the same land which was purchased seventy years afterwards, in 1711, by Manasseh Tucker, Samuel Miller, and John Wadsworth, of Milton, and divided by the court between Braintree and Milton at that time. The fifteen hundred acres attached to our jurisdiction forms the present Scotch Woods settlement. In 1651 two of the largest stockholders of this iron company, residing in London, viz., John Beex and Robert Rich, chartered a large ship, bound to Jamaica, to touch at Boston and land there two hundred and seventy-two Scotch prisoners taken from a lot of eight thousand prisoners captured by Cromwell, Sept. 3, 1650, at the battle of Dunbar. The ship arrived at Boston in May, 1651, and landed the prisoners consigned to the agent of the iron-works, and their names are all recorded in the Boston records."

In July of the same year the Rev. John Cotton wrote a letter to Cromwell, as follows :

"The Scots whom God delivered into your hands at Dunbar, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous to make their yoke easy. Such as were sick of the scurvy or other diseases have not wanted physic and chirurgy. They have not been sold for slaves to perpetual servitude, but for six or eight years, as we do our own, and he that bought the most of them, I believe, buildeth houses for them, for every four an house, layeth some acres of land thereto, which he giveth them as their own, requiring three days in the week to work for him (by turns), and four days for themselves, and promiseth as soon as they can repay him the money he laid out for them, he will set them at liberty."

We infer from these circumstances that Beex and Rich, for themselves or the company, thinking to get some income from their land, which without laborers was unproductive and inconvertible, embarked in this speculation, and the mode of disposing of the prisoners mentioned by Cotton was only a form necessary to satisfy the public mind in the matter, and the men were employed on this land belonging to the freighters of the ship in the way described in this letter; and

thus originated the name, Scotch Woods, ever since attached to the spot. This supposition is confirmed by an act of the General Court, A.D. 1652, ordering that all Scotchmen and negroes shall train,—referring, doubtless, to their first law exempting the laborers of the iron company from this duty. These persons may have been employed in cutting wood or collecting bog-ore for the iron company.¹ The result of this operation was that after a large outlay of capital it was found that every pound of iron made cost more than two pounds imported from Europe; the company failed, the sheriff seized their effects, and their laborers were dispersed and mixed up with the general population of the country. The land was probably a conditional grant, and reverted to the town of Boston, from which corporation our townsmen bought it.

The records of the town for nearly eight years from the beginning are missing, excepting that of a few births. Two years after the organization, Robert Vose made a deed of eight acres of land (for a meeting-house and other ministerial purposes) to eighteen trustees, probably every church member or freeman in the town.² No church organization was formed here till 1678, but the principal inhabitants were members of the Dorchester and Braintree churches. Of these eighteen persons eight have descendants still among us, and these families have inhabited the town during its whole existence, viz.: Robert Vose, Samuel Wadsworth, Anthony Gulliver, Robert Badcock, Thomas Swift, George Sumner, Robert Tucker, and Henry Crane. The first tax-list on record, of fifty-nine persons, is dated 1674, and the name of only one of our present families, Teague Crebore, is added to the above list of trustees in the interval from 1664 to 1674. Many of the lots in the western part of the town were soon occupied, especially at Brush Hill.

George Sumner, whose father, William Sumner, of Dorchester, had drawn one of the large lots in that locality, occupied the same in 1662.

Robert Tucker, who had resided more than twenty years at Weymouth, came and purchased several adjoining lots. He brought a family of four sons and three daughters; his oldest son twenty-two years of age.

¹ Governor Bradstreet writes, twenty years later, that some of the Dunbar prisoners were still in bondage.

² Robert Vose, John Gill, Richard Collicot, Anthony Gulliver, William Daniels, Robert Redman, Anthony Newton, William Salisbury, Stephen Kinsley, Samuel Wadsworth, James Houghton, John Fenno, Henry Crane, David Homes, Robert Tucker, Robert Badcock, Thomas Vose, Thomas Swift.

Thomas Swift, son of T. Swift, of Dorchester, married the only daughter of Mr. Vose, and is supposed to have occupied a part of the Glover farm, conveyed to him by his father-in-law.

Ten years passed from the date of the incorporation before a new meeting-house was built, the small accommodation for worship in the eastern part of the town being made to suffice. Mr. Joseph Emerson officiated as the first minister for several years, under adverse circumstances part of the time. Great difficulty existed in the currency. The whole town, and a part of the adjoining town of Braintree, with all their zeal for religious instruction, could not raise fifty-three pounds, or one hundred and seventy-five dollars, per annum, the stipulated salary. Mr. Emerson, who at first was passed about from one parishioner to another, made shift to live without embarrassment, but venturing to marry the daughter of the Rev. Edward Bulkly, of Concord, and establish a house of his own, "the country pay," as it was called, in which he received most of his dues, compelled him to open a running account with every man in the parish. Misunderstandings ensued, rendering his position disagreeable, and he accepted an invitation to settle at Mendon, and left the town in 1669.

Some other occurrences, simultaneous with this period, which affected the whole colony, as well as our town, deserve mention.

We had grown up into a vigorous community in a space of thirty-five years, not by the fostering care of the mother-country, but by her neglect and engrossing engagements elsewhere, although it must be confessed we did receive some encouragement from the partiality of Master Oliver. Now, in 1660, all this is over; the king is restored again, and some active enemies of Massachusetts in England enter sundry complaints against us, and make the charge of various violations of the charter. The king appointed four commissioners, armed with full power, to come over and examine all grievances and correct all abuses. We had coined money without authority, encroaching on the king's privilege; we had prohibited the exercise of all forms of worship except our own, especially that of the English Church, and would not allow the privileges of citizenship except to professors of a certain creed; and then we had sheltered certain regicides, who had compassed the death of the king's father, and had committed various other misdemeanors.

The arrival of these commissioners caused much anxiety, and all the skill and diplomacy of our wisest men were used to parry these charges. Finally, by giving up the matter of church membership as a

qualification of voters, promising to make no more pine-tree shillings, and making a sham effort to arrest the regicides, the commissioners went home, and the colony retained for a time longer the charter. This result, so earnestly hoped for, was aided greatly by sundry ship-loads of masts and other presents to the king. The great benefit to the colony was the extension of the right of suffrage, which till then had been confined to a small part of the community; and the consent of the colony to tolerate in the future the service of the English Church, had the beneficial effect of so far liberalizing the colonial government that no further prosecutions against other sects as heretical were enforced. The extreme rigor which characterized the first years of the colony was in some degree mitigated when our town commenced its corporate existence.

Now commences a great struggle, which threatens the very existence of the colony,—Philip's Indian war. Philip, a name given by the English to the second son of Massasoit, the sachem of the Pokanoket Indians, with whom the Plymouth Pilgrims entertained such friendly relations, was now at the head of the tribe living at Mount Hope,—a restless, ambitious person, and possessed of much ability. He entertained the opinion that the English would soon control the whole country and destroy the native population, and conceived the idea that by the united action of all the native tribes they might be resisted or driven away. He cautiously enlisted the co-operation of most of the other tribes of New England in his plan. The matter was communicated to the authorities by one of Mr. Eliot's praying Indians of Natick.

All New England was aroused. The Indians had acquired great skill in the use of fire-arms, and the number of fighting men among them was supposed to be superior to those of the whites. Philip appeared with a large force near Swanzy. But the hope of detaching some of the tribes from the alliance induced the government to send Capt. Edward Hutchinson with a company of horse to Brookfield, to negotiate with the Nipmug tribe. Hutchinson had a farm at Marlborough, and was personally known to the chiefs of this tribe, and they designated him as a person they would treat with. By appointment he, with a part of his men, went to meet them in a wood or swamp, where a large body of Indians were concealed. Hutchinson and sixteen of his men were shot, mostly dead. He was carried down to Marlborough, and died a day or two after.

This settled the character of the struggle, and a war of extermination began, which lasted fourteen

months, during which almost every man in New England capable of bearing arms was called into service. The Indians appeared in force in every direction,—in the Old Colony at Scituate, Plymouth, and Rehoboth; on Connecticut River at Northampton and Springfield; in Middlesex at Groton and Sudbury; also in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine. Milton, being more sheltered than many other towns, became the refuge of several families from more exposed places, some of whom are still here by their descendants. Edward Adams came from Medfield, Roger Sumner and Ralph Houghton from Lancaster, and Thomas Davenport from Casco Bay.

The Neponset Indians at Punkapog did not appear to belong to the conspiracy; but, to make matters sure, the men of the tribe were all placed under the command of Quartermaster Thomas Swift, and removed first to Long Island in Boston harbor, and afterwards brought up to Milton. Maj. Gookin, in his *Indian History*, says that Mr. Eliot and himself met every other week, in the winter of 1676, among the Punkapog Indians, who were brought from Long Island and placed near Brush Hill, in Milton, under the care of Quartermaster Swift. They came up late from the island, yet they planted some ground procured for them by Maj. Swift, and they got some little corn. Their wives and children were there with them.

The great interest to Milton in this affair arose from the death of Capt. Wadsworth and several young men belonging to the town. Samuel Wadsworth, already mentioned as an early inhabitant, soon after his arrival married Miss Abigail Lindall, of Duxbury, and spent most of his adult life here. He was an active, intelligent person, named in the Dorchester records before the incorporation of Milton, was always occupied with the affairs of the plantation and the town, zealous in church matters and the military organization, frequently chosen selectman and representative, and also a justice to settle small causes. In the war of 1675-76 he was appointed captain of a company raised in this vicinity, partly in Milton, to serve the colony. John Sharpe, of Brookline, was his lieutenant. In April, 1676, he was ordered to move with his company to Marlborough, to relieve Capt. Brocklebank, of Rowley, supposed to be in peril at that place. Wadsworth and his company arrived safe and unmolested. On the 21st of April news came to him that the Indians were burning the houses at Sudbury, the adjoining town. Wadsworth started with his company of eighty men to meet the foe. Seeing a few Indians,

he pursued them into a swamp, when suddenly, from all directions, emerged a cloud of savages, greatly outnumbering his force. He secured a retreat to a neighboring hill, which he successfully defended four hours, with the loss of five men only. His ammunition was expended. The Indians set fire to the wood, when an attempt was made by the troops to force their way through the savage horde, and Wadsworth, Sharpe, Brocklebank, and sixty-five men met their death. Fifteen only escaped to tell the tale. The names of his Milton companions are not preserved. Capt. Wadsworth left five sons, all of whom were respectable men. His youngest son, Benjamin, became president of Harvard College, and erected a monument to his father, at Sudbury, which was renewed, in 1852, by the State.

The war ended in August, 1676, with the death of Philip by the hand of one of his own men. The Indians had previously met defeat in every direction. Some of the leaders were executed at Boston; many prisoners were sent to the West India Islands and sold as slaves, and those who escaped fled to tribes in the West. No formidable attack from the natives ever disturbed the colony again, except as allies of our French neighbors in Canada or instigated by them.

The year 1682 closed the career of two of the oldest inhabitants, Robert Vose and Robert Tucker,¹ both over eighty years. Mr. Vose is not mentioned in the Dorchester records until about the time of his purchase of the Glover farm in 1654; he was then past middle life, and his three children already of adult age. We have no means of knowing his antecedents. His whole career here exhibits him as a public-spirited man, who had brought up his children with care, and who spared no efforts to establish our community upon the surest foundation. Mr. Tucker had been residing in Weymouth, and all his large family were doubtless born in that place. He came to Milton about the time of the incorporation, and purchased several of the lots laid out and drawn by the inhabitants of Dorchester at Brush Hill. He was selected by Mr. Vose as one of the trustees of the church lot, was selectman and representative, also re-

¹ Robert Tucker was at Weymouth about the time that town was incorporated, in 1635, and is believed to have accompanied a certain association which came to New England about that time with the Rev. Mr. Hull, from the town of Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, giving that name to Wessagusset. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that several prominent families of the name of Tucker are inhabitants of that county. John Tucker, a resident of Weymouth, represented the borough of Weymouth and Melcom Regis in Parliament, twenty years in succession, previous to our Revolution.

corder of the town. He was held in much esteem by his neighbors. He left a large family of four sons and four daughters, and his character and education during a long period exercised an important influence here. His handwriting indicates a gentleman familiar with the pen.

In 1680 the town was provided with a respectable house of public worship and a regularly organized church.

In 1690 two sons of the town received their degrees at Harvard, viz., Benjamin Wadsworth and Joseph Belcher.

Benjamin Wadsworth, youngest son of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, was born at Milton in 1669, graduated at Harvard in 1690, studied for the ministry, settled at the First Church in Boston in 1696, and, after a pastoral service of thirty years, was elected to preside over his Alma Mater at Cambridge,—a place which he filled with great acceptance twelve years, till his death, in 1737. His character is portrayed in a sermon by Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, and also more at length by Rev. William Emerson. Dr. Chauncy speaks of him as “a man of good learning, most pious, humble, and prudent, and an excellent, plain, pathetic preacher.” His death occurred at Cambridge. He left a widow, but no children.¹

Joseph Belcher, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Gill) Belcher, was born at Milton in 1668. He inherited a large property from his grandfather, John Gill, when he was fifteen years of age, was educated for the ministry, ordained and settled at Dedham in 1693, where he officiated thirty years with much satisfaction, and died in 1723. His family of two sons and three daughters returned to Milton, and for a time occupied their paternal estate at Milton Hill (the Hutchinson property). The eldest son, Joseph, graduated at college in 1717, lived here in 1734, and was selectman of the town. Their property at Milton Hill was sold about 1740 to Thomas Hutchinson, and the residue of the Stoughton purchase, being the village property, was sold to Jeremiah Smith in 1741. The family left the town at that time.

Cotton Mather preached Mr. Belcher's funeral sermon. He calls him “a tree of righteousness, who had all the fruits of the Holy Spirit growing upon them. Among the articles of his piety was conspicuous, well-

governed speech, and the management of the tongue, with which he prevented what the ancients considered as making half the sins of our lives, a gentlemanly temper and carriage, with a sweetness of disposition which was a varnish upon these virtues, and added more lustre unto them.” As a preacher he was greatly admired and followed.

Oxenbridge Thatcher, the eldest son of Rev. Peter Thatcher, was born at Milton in 1681, educated for college by his father, entered at Harvard before the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1698. He is said to have studied for the ministry, and, after preaching a few times, changed his calling, and engaged in trade at Boston, where he lived some twenty-five years, and was occasionally representative of that town. After his father's death he returned to Milton, and occupied his place on Thatcher's plain some forty years. He represented Milton occasionally, and died here in 1772, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He is better known as the father of an eminent son, Oxenbridge Thatcher, the distinguished lawyer and patriot, who died at Boston in 1767, at the early age of forty-five years.

John Swift was the oldest son of Deacon Thomas Swift. He was born here in 1679, graduated at Harvard in 1697, and was settled as minister at Framingham, where he died, after a long service, in 1745.

Mr. Peter Thatcher, the second son of our minister, was born in 1688, graduated at Harvard College in 1706, and, after studying the clerical profession, was ordained and settled in Middleborough in 1709, and continued there thirty-five years, until his death, in 1744. Rev. Thomas Prince, of the Old South Church, published his life, as an example of zeal and success as a revival preacher.

Dr. Ebenezer Miller was the second son of Samuel Miller. He was born at Milton Hall in 1703, was prepared for college by Mr. Thatcher, and graduated at Harvard in 1722. He commenced the study of divinity at once, and soon manifested a bias for the Episcopal form of worship. A few gentlemen at Braintree, with similar tendencies, proposed to establish a church there, having assurances of aid from England for the furtherance of this project. For this purpose Mr. Miller was encouraged to proceed to England and procure Episcopal ordination (no Episcopal organization existing here). He was ordained by the Bishop of London as deacon and priest, received the degrees of Master of Arts from the University of Oxford in 1727 and Doctor of Theology in 1747, and was appointed missionary to Braintree by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

¹ John Wadsworth, son of Deacon John and Elizabeth Wadsworth, of Milton, born in 1703, graduated at Harvard College in 1723, studied for the ministry, and was ordained at Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 3, 1729. He married Abigail Sproat, of Middleborough, separated from his parish, and returned to Milton in 1742, which was his principal residence until his death, in 1766. He officiated in several other places professionally.

He returned, and forthwith entered upon his duties, and continued there until his death, thirty-six years afterwards. Many persons of that persuasion in the neighboring towns attended his ministrations. It is believed he was the first native of the Puritan colony authorized to preach under the Episcopal form.

The Miller family are supposed to have emigrated early from Dorchester to Rehoboth, and during the Indian war, in 1676, to have left the latter place.

Mr. Samuel Miller first appeared in Milton about 1688, possibly led hither by the attractions of Miss Rebecca Belcher, with a nice jointure of sixty acres of land on Milton Hill, all of which became his on his marriage in 1690. He built his house on the lot at that time (the house stood where Mr. Dudley's residence now is, and was taken down some fifty years ago), and there his numerous family were born. He was afterwards, in 1711, one of the Scotch Woods purchasers, and his eldest son, Col. Samuel Miller, built his house there at an early day, and the property continued in the family until the Revolution, when, in 1776, Stephen Miller, of the third generation, a much respected inhabitant of our town, joined the royalist party and emigrated to the province of New Brunswick, where he lived more than forty years, and died in 1817, aged ninety-one. He left numerous descendants, who are still among the most respectable inhabitants of that province. His house was the one now owned by Dr. Palmer.

Allusion has already been made to the acquisition of the Blue Hill lands, in 1711, by the purchase, from the town of Boston, of three thousand acres formerly granted to the iron company, and which reverted to that town from breach of condition. The grantees were Manasseh Tucker, Samuel Miller, and John Wadsworth, all of Milton. The court refused to annex the whole purchase to Milton, but decreed that it should be divided as to jurisdiction between the towns of Braintree and Milton, fifteen hundred acres to each.

In addition to the foregoing, a large tract of land (doubtless a part of the new grant made to Dorchester in 1637), containing, perhaps, one thousand acres, bounded on the southeast by the Blue Hill River, and northwest by the old Milton line, was passed into our limits by consent of the town of Dorchester. This latter piece contains Houghton's pond, and all the lands within our borders above the stone monument near the late Thomas Hunt's house.

By these acquisitions, in 1712-13, the area of the town was extended about two thousand five hundred acres, nearly one-third of its present surface. The Blue Hill purchasers sold a portion of their lands

before a division took place, reserving, however, a large part of the best of it for their own posterity. Deacon Manasseh, the youngest son of Robert Tucker, was about fifty-seven years of age at the time of the purchase, and continued to reside at the old homestead at Brush Hill till his death, in 1743, aged eighty-nine years; but his eldest son, Capt. Samuel, then about twenty-six years old, laid out a farm, and moved very soon to the new purchase. The same was done by young Samuel Miller, as already related, and one of Deacon Wadsworth's sons occupied the lot next adjoining the old Wadsworth property. The remainder was soon sold to other persons, and has ever since formed an important section of the town.

We have now, 1730, reached a new era in our history,—the ordination of another minister, the building of a new meeting-house, and a considerable accession to our taxable property by the settlement among us of sundry persons of wealth and importance from the neighboring town of Boston.

The Rev. John Taylor, after preaching several months, was invited to settle here, and was ordained on the 13th of November, 1728. Mr. Foxcroft, of the Old South Church, Boston, preached the ordination sermon, which is in print.

Mr. Taylor was born in Boston in 1704, and was the son of Mr. John Taylor, who came to Boston from Wales in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Taylor, the elder, married Ann Winslow, the daughter of Edward Winslow, of the Pilgrim family. (She survived her son, and died in Milton in 1773, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.) Shortly after the birth of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, his parents removed to the island of Jamaica, where they had four more children, viz.: Col. William Taylor, whose descendants are still with us, and three daughters. Mr. Taylor, the father, died in Jamaica, and his widow, with her young family, returned to her native country. She educated her son John at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1721, in the class with Dr. Charles Chauncy, with whom he kept up an intimate friendship until his death. Two years after his settlement here he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Portsmouth, N. H. They had three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Taylor died in 1735, at the early age of twenty-seven years, and some years afterwards Mr. Taylor married the sister of his first wife, Miss Dorothy Rogers, who survived her husband. Mr. Taylor left three sons and one daughter, Mrs. Ann Gilman, of Exeter.

Mr. Taylor died here in 1750, at the age of forty-six years.

The births of his children, as recorded in the Mil-

ton records, are,—John, born in 1731; Nathaniel, born in 1734; William, born in 1735; and Ann, his only daughter, born in 1732, married Nicholas Gilman, of Exeter, State treasurer of New Hampshire, parents of Governor John Taylor Gilman, Nicholas Gilman, of the United States Senate from 1805 to 1814, and Nathaniel Gilman, of the Senate of New Hampshire.

The new inhabitants referred to at this time were the Governor of the province, Jonathan Belcher; the provincial treasurer, Mr. Foye; Col. Joseph Gooch, James Smith, Thomas Hutchinson, and others. I presume this movement was caused in a great degree by the uncertain condition of the Massachusetts currency, which rendered real estate investments desirable for capitalists. The Indian wars, and more particularly the wars with our French neighbors, who possessed the present British provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada,—wars precipitated upon the New England colonies by the complications of European politics rather than any direct cause of quarrel between the contending parties,—had involved the province in great indebtedness, which was followed by the usual expedients of paper promises. The precious metals had entirely vanished, and the whole currency consisted of provincial bills, for which no redemption was provided. Within ten years, ending with 1728, their value had fallen one-half, and a prospect of further depreciation was in full view. None of these parties continue among us by their posterity at the present day, but their improvements are still visible, and their presence here added value to property, gave additional importance to our community, and they require a slight notice on this occasion.

Jonathan Belcher, the son of Andrew Belcher, a rich merchant of Boston, was born there in 1681. He was educated with care, and graduated at Harvard College in 1699. An exemplary youth, and the chief hope of his father, after leaving college he traveled abroad, and spent six years in visiting various parts of Europe, and during this time made the acquaintance of a young Hanoverian prince, who afterwards became king of England as George II., a circumstance which influenced Belcher's subsequent fortunes.¹ He came home, and busied himself in his father's mercantile operations. In 1706 he married the daughter of William Partridge, Lieutenant-Governor of the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, who then resided at Piscataqua, now Portsmouth. The newspapers contained a long de-

scription of the wedding. His father died in 1717, having been many years member of the Council, and Jonathan is immediately chosen to fill his place, inherits his fortune, and invests largely in lands in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut. About the year 1727 he purchased a considerable landed property here of Thomas Holman and Samuel Kinsley (the present Rowe estate). Soon after this he was sent to England, as agent of the province, to adjust several important matters. In his absence occurred the death of Governor Burnet, at Boston; and Belcher, being in London, obtained the appointment of Governor of Massachusetts, and arrived at Boston with his commission in 1730.² His administration continued eleven years, and needs no comment, as it is a part of the provincial history. He soon began his improvements here, built his house, and laid out his grounds, much under the supervision of Col. Samuel Swift, second son of Deacon Thomas Swift. His style of living differed very much from the ordinary mode of life here. His official position and fortune justified the maintenance of a large retinue of servants and equipages, and entertaining much company from abroad.³ His public duties prevented him from spending much time here, and the management of his property devolved mainly upon his son Andrew.

Governor Belcher was removed from his office in 1741, principally by the influence of a powerful party, known as the Land Bank projectors, whose schemes he opposed. He was afterwards appointed Governor of New Jersey, where he died, in 1756, after a service of ten or twelve years. He was the founder and promoter of Princeton University in that State, and President Burr preached his funeral sermon, wherein his virtues are highly exalted, and his valuable services in relation to the institution fully stated. His son Andrew continued in occupation of the family

² Governor Belcher seems to have had no dislike to a little parade, although he is usually described as a very humble Christian gentleman. He came from England in the "Blandford" frigate, his expected arrival having previously been announced, and great preparations made at Boston for his reception. Dr. Isaac Watts, the poet, an intimate friend of Belcher, wrote an ode of some ten verses on the occasion, which was printed in the *News-Letter*. I recollect two lines of them, which I saw in a newspaper many years ago.

³ In May, 1740, Governor Belcher's servant ran away, and was thus advertised:

"The Governour's Negro Juba having absented himself, it is desired whoever may find him would convey him home. He had on when he went away a Gold laced Hat, a Cinnamon coloured Coat, with large flat brass Buttons, and cuffed with red Cloth, a dark coloured Waste-coat edged with a worsted Lace, leather Breeches, yarn Stockings, a pair of trimmed Pumps, with a very large pair of flowered Brass Buckles."

¹ At this time he formed an intimacy with Dr. Isaac Watts, the poet, with whom he kept up a continued correspondence till the death of the latter, in 1748.

property in Milton many years, and often represented the town in the Legislature; he died here in 1771.¹ In 1776 the Belcher house was burned. It was then occupied by the two Mrs. Belchers,—the Governor's widow, an elderly lady, and Andrew's widow, much younger,—both without children. They took refuge during the winter with their friend, Mrs. Forbes, then living at Brush Hill. Madam B. died soon after, and the younger lady returned to England. The estate then passed into the hands of John Rowe, Esq., a large capitalist of Boston.

Mr. William Foye bought his property here of the Daniels family, in 1728. He was a native of Boston, son of a Huguenot Frenchman, was about fifty years of age when he came here, and had before employed himself in commerce. About this time he was elected treasurer of the province, and filled that station during part of Governor Belcher's term. He died here about 1759, at an advanced age, leaving a widow and daughter, both of whom lived to a great age; also a son William, noticed among the college graduates. The daughter, Miss Elizabeth Foye, died here in 1807, in her ninetieth year. Dr. Samuel Gardiner, who practiced physic here before the Revolution, married Mr. Foye's granddaughter, Miss Mary Cooper.

Col. Joseph Gooch came to Milton, from Braintree, about the year 1740. He bought land of the Miller family, built the Churchill house on Milton Hill, and lived here some thirty years. The best account of him I have seen is in the diary of President John Adams (no friend of Gooch, certainly), being part of a letter written to Jonathan Mason. "Joseph Gooch," he writes, "a native, I believe, of Boston, had a considerable property, and was reputed to be very rich. He had been educated at the Temple, in England, and returned to Boston to practice law, but had very little success. He had been a man of pleasure, and bore the indelible marks of it on his face to the grave. He was extremely ambitious, and the Rev. Mr. Niles, of Braintree, who was well acquainted with him, told me he was the most passionate man he ever knew. Not succeeding much at the bar in Boston, he had recourse to religion to assist him; he joined the Old South Church, to avail himself of the influence of the sisterhood and set up for representative of the town of Boston, but failed; and disappointed of his hopes in law and politics, he renounced the city, came up to Braintree, hired a house, turned churchman, and set himself to intriguing for promo-

tion, both in military and civil departments. He interceded with the favorites of Governor Shirley, in this place, to procure him the commission of colonel in the regiment of militia, and an election for representative of the town in the General Court. He promised to build a steeple to their church at his own expense. Assiduous importunity was employed with the Governor to procure him the command of the regiment, but this could not be obtained without cashiering the colonel then in possession. Col. John Quincy had been in public life from his early youth, had been nearly twenty years Speaker of the House, and many years member of the Council, and was as much esteemed and respected as any man in the Province. He was not only an experienced and venerated statesman, but a man of letters, taste, and sense. Governor Shirley was prevailed on, with great difficulty, to perform the operation of dismissing so faithful a servant of the public, and adopting one of so equivocal a character, and he said, some years afterwards, that nothing he had ever done in his administration had given him so much pain as removing so venerable a magistrate and officer as Col. Quincy. But the church party had insisted upon it so peremptorily that he could not avoid it,—probably he dreaded their remonstrances to the Archbishop of Canterbury. These facts were current at the time Gooch was appointed colonel and Quincy dismissed.

Thomas Hutchinson, the last provincial Governor of Massachusetts, was long an inhabitant of Milton, and, until the political storm which preceded the Revolution began, was held in great esteem by all his neighbors and friends here. He was the son of Col. Thomas Hutchinson, a rich merchant of Boston, of great liberality and public spirit, and many years of the Council. Thomas (2d) was born in 1711, was carefully educated, and graduated at Harvard in 1727. At first he employed himself in mercantile business, but soon wearied of this pursuit, and betook himself to the study of law and politics. He was first chosen a member of the House of Representatives in the year 1737, and selectman of Boston in 1738. About this time, 1739, his father died, leaving him an ample property. He had married Miss Margaret Sandford, of Newport, the year before. In 1740 he was employed to go to England upon public business relating to our currency. He continued to represent the town of Boston in the House nine years, during three of which he filled the Speaker's chair. He was distinguished for eloquence and industry in the House, and soon acquired extensive influence. He was chosen into the Council in 1750, and became judge of probate for Suffolk County. In 1760 he

¹ His second son, Jonathan, graduated at Harvard College in 1728, went to England and studied law at the Temple, resided some years in England, and afterwards served as Governor and chief justice of Nova Scotia, where he died in 1776.

was appointed chief justice of the colony and Lieutenant-Governor. Governor Bernard left the colony in 1769, and the duties of Governor then devolved upon Mr. Hutchinson. He received the commission of Governor the following year, and held this office until 1774, when he embarked for England, leaving his native land forever.

He purchased, in 1743, of Joseph Belcher's heirs, one hundred acres of land on Milton Hill, and built the house now occupied by the Russell family, and resided there a large part of the time for thirty years. He was very fond of rural pursuits, especially gardening, and, being active in his habits, was often seen helping his gardener in removing plants and grafting trees, and his social habits led him into friendly relations with most of the inhabitants. After the mob invaded his house in Boston, in 1765, he spent most of his time here.

The greatest service Governor Hutchinson rendered to the public was in writing the "History of Massachusetts," which is the most reliable source of information on that subject existing, and will perpetuate his name long after his political errors have been forgotten. He had many active enemies among the leaders of the Revolution, who were never weary of representing his errors, and not seldom in amplifying them. He certainly staked everything on the losing side, was exiled from his native land, and his large property was confiscated. He died at Brompton, near London, before the war ended, aged sixty-nine years, and his numerous posterity are still living in England. His life was exemplary, and his private character unimpeachable.

Among his personal effects, confiscated and taken from his house on Milton Hill, which were conveyed to Col. Taylor's barn and sold publicly, were found a large mass of his private letters and papers, which were sold by the finder to the State of Massachusetts for fifty pounds, and now are bound in several large folio volumes at the State-House (said to been discovered by the purchaser of some feather beds, in which they were concealed).

Governor Hutchinson was accused of grasping and monopolizing public offices; but his nomination as chief justice was made at the solicitation of most of the prominent lawyers of the province, and his judicial career was highly successful, as he had, it was said, a remarkable power in clearly stating cases to the juries; and he actually refused, for some time, the commission of Governor, on account of the approaching troubles, and finally yielded to the solicitations of the ministry, who kept the place vacant, waiting his decision. I have a letter written by him

from England, three years after he left here, wherein he says, "I have advantages here beyond most of the Americans, but I prefer *natale solum* to all other, and yet hope I may settle peaceably again at Unquety Hill. I hope to live to see not only my Milton neighbors, but the people of the province in general, convinced that I have ever sincerely aimed at their true interest, etc."

James Smith bought, in 1734, of the heirs of Samuel Trescott, George Sumner, and others, several tracts of land at Brush Hill, adjoining the Dorchester Church lands, and built his house (the same now occupied by J. M. Robbins), and made many expensive improvements. Smith was a large capitalist of Boston, at that time about forty-six years of age, and had made great additions to his fortune by the business of refining sugar. His sugar-house stood next below Brattle Street Church, in Boston, and was the building occupied by Dalrymple's regiment in 1769 and 1770, known in history as Smith's or Murray's barracks, whence Capt. Preston's company proceeded to State Street at the massacre of March 5th. He lived at Brush Hill most of the time for thirty-five years. He had no children. His wife, who survived him, was Miss Elizabeth Murray, a Scotch lady of the Philpauigh family in Selkirkshire. He died in 1769. Drake, in his "History of Boston," has the following notice: "On the 3d of August, Mr. James Smith died at his seat at Brush Hill, Milton, at the age of eighty-one; had been many years a sugar refiner in Boston, and his remains were brought into town and buried from the house of James Murray, Esq., in Queen Street." In the *Boston Gazette* of Feb. 4, 1769, is the following: "Last Thursday was married at Brush Hill (seat of James Smith, Esq.), in Milton, Rev. Jno. Forbes, of St. Augustine, to Miss Dolly Murray, daughter of Hon. James Murray, Esq., of Boston." Mr. Murray was the brother of Mrs. Smith, and resided some thirty years in Carolina as a planter, and was a member of the Council of that province. In 1765, having lost his wife and several children, he moved to Boston with his two surviving daughters, afterwards Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. E. H. Robbins. Murray became executor to Smith's will. Mr. Smith gave his whole property to his widow, who married Mr. Ralph Inman, of Cambridge, in 1771, on which occasion she gave her Milton property to her two nieces.

Oxenbridge Thatcher, Jr., who has already been alluded to, in speaking of his father, merits further notice. Born at Milton in 1720, he graduated at Harvard College in 1738, and studied law with Jeremiah Gridley, attorney-general of the province; estab-

lished himself at Boston, and rose to distinction in his profession very soon. He was gentle in his manners, but very eloquent. He soon enlisted in politics, and was one of the early movers in the Revolutionary struggle, although his life ended before his views were realized. Mr. Adams, in describing the great case of Writs of Assistance, against the application of which Otis and Thatcher were engaged in 1761, says, "Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born." Thatcher died of consumption, in 1765, at the early age of forty-five years.

Samuel Swift, second son of Col. Samuel Swift, of Milton, was born here in 1715; graduated at Cambridge in 1735, and many years practiced law in Boston. President Adams speaks of him often in his diary. He says, in 1766, "Spent the evening at Sam. Adams' very socially with brother Swift." Again, in 1812, in a letter to William Wirt, who was writing the life of Patrick Henry, he says, "Among the illustrious men who were agents in the Revolution must be remembered the name of Samuel Swift." He died at Boston, in 1775, I believe unmarried.

Nathaniel Tucker, youngest son of Capt. Samuel Tucker, of Scotch Woods, was born there in 1725, and graduated at Harvard in 1744. He studied for the ministry, and settled in New Jersey, where he married, and very early died, in 1748. He had a posthumous son, Nathaniel, born in 1748, who, with his mother, came to Massachusetts not long after. The widow became the wife of Samuel Davenport, of this town, and the son married a Miss Dalton, of Boston, and was the father of Richard D. and Nathaniel Tucker. He died here in 1776.

Seth Adams, the son of Edward Adams, Jr., was born here in 1713; graduated at Harvard in 1733, and died at his father's house in 1736, aged twenty-three years.

William Foye, Jr., son of Treasurer Foye, born at Boston in 1716, was graduated at Harvard in 1735, went to Nova Scotia before his father's death, where his relative, Jonathan Belcher, afterwards chief justice, was settled. He became colonel of militia, and provost-marshal of Halifax, which office he held twenty-two years. He died there in 1771.

Joseph Gooch, the only son of Col. Gooch, was born in 1728, and graduated in 1747. After his father's death, Dr. Pierce says, he moved to Vermont, where he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and died there in 1811, aged eighty-three.

Benjamin Pratt was born of humble parents, and after attaining adult age, by an accident lost his leg,

which circumstance occasioned an entire change in his career. He applied himself to study, entered college at an advanced standing, and graduated in 1737. Robert Auchmuty, the eminent judge and admiralty lawyer, befriended him, instructed him in his profession, and gave him his daughter in marriage. He soon rose to eminence, and took the first rank in his profession. He figured in law and politics about twenty years in Massachusetts. John Adams, in describing the court before whom was argued the case of "Writs of Assistance," by Otis and Thatcher, thus describes Pratt: "In a corner of the room must be placed wit, sense, imagination, genius, pathos, reason, prudence, eloquence, learning, science, and immense reading, hung by the shoulders on two crutches, covered with a cloth great-coat, in the person of Mr. Pratt." He was nominated chief justice of New York, where his consummate ability secured him the esteem of all parties. He died there in 1763, aged fifty-four. In 1755 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land at Milton Hill, and erected the house recently taken down by Mr. Brooks. His short and busy life left little time to enjoy his Milton property. His only child, Isabella, married Samuel Welles, of Boston, whose family held the property some seventy years.

The latter half of the eighteenth century was a very eventful era of Massachusetts history, and the occurrences of that time essentially affected this town. It embraced the Seven Years' war, known with us as the old French war, ending in the treaty of Paris in 1763. Then followed the long agitation preceding the Revolution, which ended by the occurrence at Lexington, the Fort Sumter of the Revolution. Then the long and bloody struggle, which ended at the treaty of Versailles in 1783, acknowledging the national independence, followed by the period of exhaustion of five years, which preceded the adoption of the Constitution, when we finally took rank in the great family of civilized nations. During this period of thirty years the town added nothing to its material wealth and very little to its population, the whole increase not exceeding one hundred persons. There were also other causes for the stationary condition of the town. The province, which had from the beginning held large tracts of unoccupied lands in the western counties of Worcester, Hampshire, and Berkshire, made large grants to soldiers and to the heirs of those fallen in the Indian and French wars, and also large sales to speculators. These regions were filled up by men from the eastern towns. The aggregate population of the province showed a respectable increase, but not the eastern section. A frightful draft was

made upon our population by the wars with the French. Massachusetts was regarded by England as a sort of Switzerland, where men were raised to fight the battles of others. Levies of five or six thousand soldiers upon a small population of two hundred thousand occurred every few years. Every one of the old families of this town will find some of their members among the victims of these struggles. When Governor Bernard called for a levy of six thousand men to accompany Lord Howe to Ticonderoga in 1758, a country representative is reported to have made this short speech: "Whenever an Englishman has his toe trodden on in France, Massachusetts must send half a dozen regiments to Canada to avenge the insult. I am heartily sick of this thing." On the same occasion a committee of the House reported: "The whole world knows the benefits derived to Great Britain from the loyalty of the Colonies, and from the efforts of this Province in particular, which, for more than a century past, has been wading in blood and laden with the expenses of repelling the common enemy, without which efforts Great Britain at this day would have no Colonies to defend." No coercion was requisite. More men offered on this occasion than were called for, Maj. Stephen Miller and others of this town among the number. The expedition was so popular that the province of Massachusetts erected a very costly marble monument in Westminster Abbey to Lord Howe, killed on the occasion. Massachusetts had also sent troops to the Spanish Main with Admiral Vernon, in 1741, to capture the city of Carthage, and also with the Earl of Albemarle to Cuba, to capture the city of Havana, in 1762.

The French war ends, and the whole domination of France is swept from this continent. The British colonies have now a little time to attend to their own concerns. Some few persons thought that the vigor exhibited by the colonies in the recent struggle showed that the child had attained adult age, and might set up for himself. It was not altogether the small stamp tax upon deeds and bills of exchange, nor three pence a pound duty on tea, that occasioned the discontent. There were deeper causes than these at work, although they furnished our orators with fine materials for agitation. A long list of grievances was embodied in the famous Suffolk Resolutions, adopted in a county convention holden at Milton, in the house of Daniel Vose, Sept. 9, 1774, said to have been drawn up by Dr. Joseph Warren.

The affair of Lexington, in April, 1775, put an end to oratory, arguments, and resolutions. Action is the word, and men and money are called for. Men

enough are forthcoming, and the provincial treasurer can furnish paper promises without stint. Joseph Vose was chosen colonel of this district militia regiment in November, 1774. On the 27th of May, 1775, after the affair at Lexington, Col. Vose collects, in Milton and Dorchester, a posse of fifty or sixty men, rushes down the harbor and burns the light-house, destroying all the hay at Nantasket and on the islands, much to the annoyance of Gen. Gage, who, besides twelve regiments of soldiers, had some thousands of horses to feed in the town, entirely surrounded by provincial troops.

Col. Vose was soon appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Twenty-fifth (Grearson's) Regiment, employed in the siege of Boston till the evacuation of the town in March, 1776. He was then ordered to Canada, under Gen. Thomas, where the year was passed. In the spring of 1777 his regiment joined Washington's army in New Jersey. Col. Vose returned home sick, in charge of the surgeon's mate, and after some weeks, having entirely recovered, returned to the army, and was promoted to colonel of the regiment.

Col. Vose served faithfully all the war, was present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis, October, 1781, and in the corps of Lafayette, who writes to Washington in commendation of Col. Vose's services on this occasion. After the peace he returned home, exchanged the sword for the plowshare, and spent the long evening of his life upon his native farm.

Col. Vose had three brothers in the army. His younger brother, Elijah, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served during the war with credit. Moses and Bill were also employed in responsible stations. These gentlemen were all known to the elder members of the present community.

The military spirit of Col. Vose has been revived in the two succeeding generations of his family. Col. Josiah H. Vose, his youngest son, entered the United States army before the war of 1812, and after a creditable military career of thirty-four years, died in command of his regiment at New Orleans, in 1845, at the age of sixty-one years. Edwin Vose Sumner, son of Elisha and Nancy (Vose) Sumner, grandson of Col. Joseph Vose, was a major-general during the late rebellion; was born in 1796, spent his early youth in Milton, entered the army in 1819. He rendered brilliant service as a cavalry officer in Mexico, and was sent by government, in 1853-54, to visit all parts of Europe to collect military knowledge.

Job Sumner, son of Seth Sumner, of Brush Hill, was an undergraduate of Harvard College in 1775. When the operations of the university were disturbed

by the presence of Washington's army at Cambridge, he laid aside his books and procured a lieutenant's commission in Col. Bond's regiment, and remained in the army through the war. He had attained the rank of major at the peace, and continued in the military service of the general government until his death, in 1794, which took place on board a packet-ship from Charleston to New York, where he was buried with much ceremony by the Freemasons, of which fraternity he was a prominent member, and also of the Cincinnati Society. A fine marble monument to his memory may be seen in Trinity churchyard, Broadway, New York. He was grandfather of the late Senator Sumner.

The whole number of persons in the town subject to military duty was less than two hundred, but the full quota of men was furnished during the whole war, and sometimes more.

Seventeen young men belonging to the town graduated at Harvard College during the last fifty years of the eighteenth century. They all became respectable men, and some of them distinguished.

John Miller, son of Samuel Miller, Jr., and Rebecca (Minot) Miller, of Milton; born at Milton in 1733; graduated at Harvard College in 1752; ordained minister of Brunswick, Me., 1762. He died on a visit to Boston, Jan. 25, 1789, traveling for his health.

Benjamin Wadsworth, son of Deacon Benjamin Wadsworth, of Milton, was born in 1750. He graduated at Harvard College in 1769, settled at Danvers in 1772, died in 1826, aged seventy-six; was in the ministry fifty-four years. His only daughter married Hon. John Ruggles, of Milton.

William Sandford Hutchinson, son of Governor T. Hutchinson, was born at Milton, June 30, 1752. He graduated at Harvard College in 1770, and died at Brompton, in England, Feb. 26, 1780, aged twenty-seven and a half years.

Josiah Badcock, son of Nathan Badcock, was born at Milton in 1752; graduated at Harvard in 1772; settled at Andover, N. H.; ordination in 1783; sermon by Rev. B. Wadsworth. Died in 1831. He retired from the desk twenty years before his death, and lived quietly on his farm.

Samuel Henshaw, son of Samuel, Jr., and Waitstill Henshaw, was born at Milton in 1754; graduated at Harvard College, 1773; married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Swift, 1777. His wife died in 1781, and he subsequently married a daughter of the Rev. John Hunt, of the Old South Church. Mr. Henshaw studied for the ministry at first, but relinquished that calling, and removed to Northampton about the close

of the Revolution, and filled the office of judge of probate for Hampshire County many years, until his death, in 1809. He was a member, from Milton, of the convention which formed the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1779 and 1780.

Edward Hutchinson Robbins, eldest son of Rev. Nathaniel Robbins, was born at Milton, Feb. 19, 1758, where he passed his childhood. He was benefited by the instructions of Dr. Jeremy Belknap, who taught school at Milton two years after leaving college. He was partially fitted for college by Dr. Lemuel Hayward, who also kept a grammar school some time at Milton. He entered college in 1771, in his fourteenth year, and finished his collegiate course respectably in 1775, occupying a room with his townsman, Thomas Thatcher, afterwards minister of Dedham, with whom he continued an intimacy until the death of the latter in 1813. The last year of his college life was somewhat interrupted by the affairs at Lexington and Charlestown. After leaving college he kept school at Dorchester for a year. In 1776 he entered the office of John Sprague, Esq., of Lancaster, and commenced the study of the law. He remained a year at Lancaster, and in 1777 removed to Bridgewater, and continued his studies with Oakes Angier, then a distinguished practitioner. In 1779 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Milton. He was the same year elected to represent his native town in the convention which formed the Constitution of Massachusetts. He was the youngest member of this body, which contained nearly all the prominent men of the State, many of whom were his friends through much of his after-life. He continued the practice of law at Milton till 1785, during four years of which time he represented the town in the Legislature. He enjoyed the confidence of the community, and his professional business increased so much that he removed his office to Boston, where all the courts of law for this section were then held. In November, 1785, he married Miss Elizabeth Murray, who had been a resident of Milton for some years previously, and purchased the Gooc estate at Milton Hill, where he resided nearly twenty years, till he removed to Brush Hill in 1805, which became his residence for the remainder of his life. His habits were active, and he began to weary of the confinement of professional life, and soon employed himself much with other pursuits. He was among the early purchasers of the commonwealth's lands in Maine, and was much occupied in settling and improving the lands, a subject of great interest to him all his life. In 1792 he was again chosen to represent the town of Milton in the Legislature, and

continued to be re-elected ten years in succession, in nine of which he occupied the Speaker's chair. How well he performed the duties and sustained the honor of that station is too well known to need any mention. His extraordinary exercise of memory and promptness in recollecting the persons and character of the members in the duties of appointment, his knowledge of parliamentary rules, and the local interests of the commonwealth, became proverbial, and were a great facility to the public business. During this period much of his time was employed in other public duties. He was one of the commissioners for building the State-House, also the State prison. In 1796 he was elected by the House to the United States Senate, but the county of Essex urged the necessity of a practical merchant for the place, and the Senate made choice of Mr. Goodhue, a merchant of Salem, whereupon Mr. Robbins at once withdrew his name. In 1802 he was induced to accept the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor with Governor Strong, with whom he had been much acquainted before. He was elected, and continued to fill the duties of this office till 1807, when the Democratic party came into power. He was frequently employed in the service of the State in responsible places, such as member of the Board of War in 1812, commissioner for treating with the Eastern Indians, and for the management of Eastern lands, and filled the place of judge of probate for Norfolk County some seventeen or eighteen years. He never sought public office, and never occupied any place of profit, but was often selected for places requiring judgment and integrity by the appointing power. He inherited a competent property, and faithfully executed many responsible trusts, but left no wealth behind. He belonged to the Federal school in politics, but was no zealous partisan; firm in opinion, prudent in action, endowed with strong love of the human race, never weary of serving others, and rather negligent of his own interests. Greatly esteemed by a very wide circle of friends, his opinion was much sought for and valued, and was always at the command of every one. His fine colloquial powers and social disposition rendered his society very attractive. He was the zealous friend of religion and education, long a member of the Milton Church and of various associations for the diffusion of gospel truths. To his personal efforts was mainly due the establishment of the academy in his native town. In his domestic relations the cheerful kindness of his nature was especially conspicuous. His death, which occurred Dec. 29, 1829, at the age of seventy-two, was greatly lamented by his friends and neighbors.

Rufus Badcock, son of George and Ruth Badcock, born at Milton in 1755; graduated at Harvard College in 1775. His death occurred in a Southern State, where he was employed in teaching, in 1793.

Thomas Thatcher, son of Oxenbridge Thatcher, was born at Milton in 1757, and graduated at Cambridge in 1775. He was settled at West Dedham, and died in 1813, aged fifty-six. He was an eccentric man, of studious habits, unmarried, lived a retired life within his own parish, and was somewhat occupied in teaching. He was a member of the State convention to discuss the United States Constitution. He and his colleague, Fisher Ames, represented Dedham. This instrument, now regarded as the sheet-anchor of our liberties, balanced in a state of uncertainty in the convention many weeks, and finally, in a House of three hundred and fifty-five, was adopted by the small majority of nineteen votes only.

Jesse Tucker, son of Jeremiah Tucker and his wife Mary (Wadsworth) Tucker, was born at Milton in 1758; graduated at Harvard College, 1778, and studied medicine with his kinsman, Dr. John Warren. He served with Capt. Manly as a surgeon in a public armed ship, was attacked by fever on the cruise, and put on shore at Newfoundland, where he died in December, 1779.

Jeremiah S. Boies, son of Capt. James Boies, of Milton, born in 1762; graduated at Harvard College, 1783; was occupied in his father's business of paper-making; married Miss Hannah Clark in 1785. His father died in 1798, aged ninety-six, and bequeathed a handsome estate to his son. Mr. Boies became one of the earliest cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts, having originated the company at Dorchester, which successfully conducted this business for more than forty years. Mr. Boies died at Boston in 1851, aged eighty-nine years.

Nathaniel Johnson Robbins, second son of Rev. Nathaniel Robbins, was born at Milton in 1766, and graduated at Harvard College in 1784. He occupied his short life in commercial pursuits, traveling much abroad, and died at Milton in 1799, aged thirty-three, from the effects of a liver disease contracted in the British West Indies. He was an agreeable, social person, and left a lasting impression upon the memory of many of his contemporaries, some of whom survived him forty or fifty years.

John Murray Forbes was the son of Rev. John Forbes, a Scotch clergyman, who was stationed at St. Augustine while the colony of Florida was in possession of the British government. Mr. Forbes, the father, was married at Milton in 1769, to Miss Dorothy Murray, the daughter of James Murray,

Esq. J. Murray Forbes was born at St. Augustine, and came to Milton with his mother in 1773; was fitted for college by Dr. Samuel Kendall, of Weston; graduated in 1787 in the class with John Q. Adams and James Lloyd; studied law with John Sprague, of Lancaster, and Pliny Merriek, of Brookfield, and began his professional career at Northfield in 1791. Afterwards he moved to Boston, and, associated with C. P. Phelps, practiced law in 1794-95. He was employed to go to France on business in 1796, and spent most of his life abroad; received the appointment of consul to Hamburg, 1801; chargé d'affaires at Copenhagen, 1810; minister to Buenos Ayres, 1820, and remained there till his death, in 1831. He died unmarried. He was a gentleman of fine qualities, and his protracted residence in foreign countries was held a great privation by numerous friends at home.

Solomon Vose, son of Col. Joseph Vose, was born at Milton in 1768, and graduated at Harvard College in 1787; studied law with Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, and commenced practice at Northfield, Franklin Co., which town he frequently represented in the State Legislature, and in 1805 he removed to Augusta, Me., where he died, much respected, in 1809.

Roger Vose, son of Robert Vose, of Milton, born in 1763, and graduated at Harvard College; studied law, and settled at Walpole, N. H., where he was in practice many years. He served two terms as member of Congress from that district. His death occurred in 1841, when seventy-eight years of age.

Charles Pinckney Sumner, son of Job Sumner, was born at Milton in 1776; graduated at Harvard in 1796; studied law, and practiced his profession in Boston many years. He served fifteen or twenty years as sheriff of the county of Suffolk, and died in 1839, aged sixty-three. He delivered an eulogy upon the death of Washington, at Milton, Feb. 22, 1800, which was published by the town.

Her records are filled with the noble sentiments of her citizens, ever fired with the most patriotic ardor; ever ready to show their faith by their works, and to let their light shine before men. They were pioneers in the cause of freedom. Other communities might hesitate, the men of Milton never!

Turning to history's page, we find that upon Oct. 25, 1760, began the reign of George the Third.

"He was narrow-minded, self-willed, jealous of his royal prerogative, and envious of others' greatness, resenting all difference from his wishes on any public measure as a personal offense against the King."

June 9, 1756, war was declared against England by Louis XV. This war, called in European history the Seven Years' war, and known on this continent as the French and Indian war, ended Feb. 10, 1763.

March 10, 1764, Grenville, then Secretary of State, proposed to pay a portion of the expenses of the war then closed by taxation of the American colonies.

March 22, 1765, the Stamp Act was passed, imposing duties on all newspapers, every law paper, all ships' papers, property transfers, college diplomas, and marriage licenses.

October 24th of that year (1765) our forefathers assembled, and the following record of their doings on that day, we think, needs no further explanation:

"At a Town Meeting legally warned and held at Milton on thursday the 24th day of October 1765. 1st William Tucker Esq was chosen Moderator. 2ndly, the question was put whether the Town would instruct their present Representative respecting the Stamp Act, and it past in the affirmative. Voted: to choose a Committee to draw up instructions, Accordingly, Doct Sam^l Gardner Dea Benjamin Wadsworth, and Lieut Jazaniah Tucker, were chosen, who withdrew and after a short time returned with the following Instructions, which the Town Unanimously Accepted, and voted that they be recorded in the Towns book, and an Attested Copy thereof be by the Town Clerk delivered to Stephen Miller Esq. our present Representative."

"Instructions by the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Milton, to Stephen Miller Esq. their present Representative."

"Sir: Being sensibly affected with the calamitous circumstances to which this Country must be soon reduced by the execution of the Stamp Act unless by some means relieved: we think proper in the present distressed conjunction of affairs to give you the following Instructions,

"1st That you promote and readily join in representing our Grievances to the King and Parliament in a suitable manner, and if Redress may be easily obtained it will be most acceptable to us; yet as the distress threatened must (if not prevented,) bring Slavery and Ruin, we expect you to promote and

CHAPTER LXIII.

MILTON—(Continued).

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY H. B. MARTIN.

FEW are the towns in which can be gleaned more interesting history in regard to matters relating to the Revolutionary period than in the town of Milton.

join in any measures which may Relieve us, be the expense or consequences what it will. for if we had no dispute as to the justice of a tax where we are not Represented, the sum that even the Distributors of the Stamps would have for their trouble, according to the best calculation that has been made, would be insupportable for us to pay in addition to our Annual Expenses and the great Debts that we have contracted in the last War.—Now if we had been Represented in Parliament or could have even been heard by our Agent, we can't suppose that such an Immoderate Tax would have been laid on us, if it had been just to lay any: but if British Subjects in America are liable to be taxed otherwise than by their own Representatives, and may not be allowed Trial by their own Peers, which by this Act we understand is the case, they are as Distant from the Liberty of Englishmen as are the Slaves in Turkey.

"2dly. That you discountenance as far as lies in your power, the late horrible outrages that have been committed in the town of Boston, and that you use your utmost endeavors that the Offenders may be found out and brought to justice, and that restitution may be made by them and their Accomplices, if they have Estates sufficient, to the persons who have suffered by them. and we could wish that persons who desire to conceal such Offenders were obliged to make satisfaction in their stead, and if there are not Laws already Sufficient for Restraining such Disorderly persons we desire that you use your endeavors that Laws be made Sufficient for that purpose, so that all his Majesties Subjects in this Province, may have their Lives and properties secured, if they may be thought worth securing after the Stamp Act takes place.

"3dly. We expect that you Enquire by what Authority or whose advice it was that the Public money was appropriated for Raising Soldiers, without the consent and in absence of the General Court."

As has already been stated, March 22, 1765, the Stamp Act was passed; the courts were closed; in the town of Boston outrages and riots were instigated; sworn officials were subjected to great indignities, insulted in every way possible (some tarred and feathered, and hung in effigy); the mob sacked and destroyed private houses and pillaged them.

But the people of Milton were a law-abiding people, and, although they felt as deeply and keenly the wrongs and insults of Britain, they discountenanced all such disgraceful acts as these.

And so when in town-meeting assembled, on Oct. 22, 1766, their doings on that day amply testify to the high tone of the Milton of that period, and is a reminder to the people of to-day that a true man is ever considerate of others' welfare,—and if we had no other record, the one simple case here cited would stamp the men of Milton of 1766 as nature's noblemen, a title of far more worth than any ever bestowed by George III.

The record is as follows:

"At a Town Meeting legally warned and held at Milton, on Wednesday October 22nd 1766.

"1st Dea Benjamin Wadsworth was chosen Moderator.

"2^{dly}. The question was put whether the Town would give their Representative any Instructions, and it past in the Affirmative.

"3^{dly}. Voted to give him the following Instructions.

"Milton Oct 22nd 1766., At a meeting of the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Milton, qualified as the law directs: Voted: Whereas the Inhabitants of this Town have taken under consideration the clause in the warrant, respecting the sufferers in the Month of August 1765, in the Town of Boston.

"With the utmost Abhorrence of any such Unjustifiable Proceedings by persons unknown, committed on the property of divers of our fellow subjects, a loss too much for any Individuals to bear in Civil Society, and it not being in their power to prevent;—In Dutyfull respect to his Majesties Request, in Humanity and Generosity towards those Gentlemen who have suffered, that on the Application of such Sufferers to the General Assembly in a parliamentary way, the Representative of this town be directed in his best discretion to use his Influence that such Losses be made up and paid out of the Public Treasury, and that those persons who were Aiding and Assisting in Destroying the Property of Individuals in the Town of Boston, in the year 1765, Contrary to Law and Equity, should be brought to Justice, and Suffer accordingly."

August, 1768, the merchants and traders of Boston entered into an agreement not to import goods from Great Britain after Jan. 1, 1770, and made a further agreement, Oct. 17, 1769, that no goods should be sent from here till the revenue acts be repealed.

Consequently exports from England fell off to such an extent that English merchants were seriously injured. Lord North, perceiving this, proposed the removal of duties from all articles except tea.

Oct. 4, 1769, a town-meeting was held in Boston, when was promulgated that noted document prepared by Samuel Adams, entitled an "Appeal to the World," wherein he says, "We should yet be glad that the ancient and happy union between Great Britain and this country might be restored, but our rights are invaded, and until the Revenue Acts are *All* repealed, the cause of our just complaints cannot be removed."

March 12, 1770, in town-meeting assembled, the citizens of Milton, ever ready to uphold and sustain every measure for their country's welfare,

"Voted: that the Thanks of this Town be given to the Merchants and Gentlemen of the Town of Boston, who have exerted themselves in so Spirited a manner for the Preservation of the Liberties of America:—That this Town will Exert their Utmost Endeavor to Support those Gentlemen while exercising their feeble efforts, (so called by their Enemies) to Preserve the Liberties of this Province; That this Town will never Purchase of; or have any Communication with, those persons that Import goods contrary to the Agreement of Merchants of the Town of Boston, until they have given full Satisfaction to those merchants and gentlemen that they have treated with so much Indignity; That this Town will prevent, (to the utmost of their power) the use of India Tea, Discountenancing its use in any one (except where it may be thought necessary for Health,) until the Revenue Acts, so much and so justly complained of shall be Repealed."

1772. Parliament having enacted laws of such a sumptuary and arbitrary character, so repugnant to

the people of the province, and contrary not only to the charter, but to the fundamental principles of common law, among which was one making the salaries of the Governor and the judges to depend upon a royal stipend, the inhabitants of the town of Boston held a town-meeting in the fall of that year (1772), and after passing resolves respecting the grievances under which they suffered, the patriot leader, Sam. Adams, stood up and made that celebrated motion which it was said "gave visible shape to the American revolution."

The record says,—

"It was then moved by Mr. Samuel Adams that a Committee of Correspondence be appointed to state the rights of the Colonists, and of this province in particular, as men and Christians, and as subjects; and to communicate and publish the same to the several towns, and to the world, as the sense of this town, with the infringements and violations thereof that have been made."

The motion passed by a nearly unanimous vote; a committee was appointed; the work to be done was divided between them; Adams was appointed to prepare a statement of the rights of the colonists; Warren, of the several violations of those rights; and Church was to draft a letter to the other towns.

Nov. 20, 1772, the committee, at a legal meeting in Faneuil Hall, presented their report. "The statement of rights, and of grievances, and the letter to the towns, were masterly presentations of the cause."

Committees of Correspondence were everywhere established. How the town of Milton upheld Samuel Adams and his noble confreres of the town of Boston the following records amply testify:

"At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Milton, on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1773: 1st, the town made choice of Capt. Lemuel Bent for their moderator; 2dly, voted, to adjourn the meeting to Friday, the 8th instant.

"At a town-meeting in Milton, upon adjournment on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1773, voted, to choose a committee of five men to draw up instructions to give their representative; accordingly, Mr. John Adams, Col. William Taylor, Dr. Samuel Gardner, Capt. David Rawson, and Mr. Daniel Vose were chosen for said purpose.

"Voted, to adjourn said meeting to Thursday, the 14th instant, to hear the report of said committee.

"At a town-meeting in Milton, upon adjournment from Friday, the 8th day of January, 1773, to Thursday, the 14th instant, the committee chosen on the 8th instant to draw up instructions to their representative report as follows, viz.:

"To Mr. JOSIAH HOW, REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE TOWN OF MILTON.

"Sir: We have heard read the Letter of Correspondence from the Town of Boston, with their proceedings, and find many Grievances there justly complained of; too many to be enumerated here; but recommend that Pamphlet to your perusal.

"Whoever seriously considers the conduct of Administration, both at home and here, can hardly Entertain a Doubt, that a plan is formed to subvert this Constitution: First, the British Parliament making an act to raise a Revenue without the consent of the people by themselves or their Representatives, is a Grievance of the first magnitude.

"Again: the great difference made between the trial of Subjects here and at home, in the 'Act for securing his Majesties dock yards, and other Naval stores,' is a very great Grievance.

"Again: the Crowns making the Governor, Independent of the people, has a natural tendency to Destroy that Harmony, which should always subsist between the three branches of the Legislature in a free state.

"Again: the making the Judges of the Superior Court, Dependent on the Crown, and independent of the people whose lives and fortunes are so much in their power, is a great grievance, naturally tending to subvert justice between the King and Subject.

"Sir: We Recommend to you that the Judges of the Superior Court have Salaries adequate to their merit and station, and that they be made as Independent as possible of the Crown and the people; and furthermore we recommend and Enjoin you, to use your Interest and Influence in the House of Representatives as far as is consistent with the Rights of this people, to Petition his Majesty, &c. to remove all Grievances we labor under, and in the mean time in all our Difficulties and distresses, we depend upon your steadiness, prudence and Firmness: and that you give not up one jot or tittle of our Rights, but dispute every Inch of ground with the Enemies of our Liberties and Freedom.

"MILTON Jan 14th 1773.

"By order of the Committee, JOHN ADAMS, *Chairman.*"

"The question was put whether the town will accept this report as instructions to their representative, and it passed in the affirmative.

"Voted: That the Selectmen be a Committee to answer the Letter of Correspondence from the Committee of the Town of Boston.

"Voted: That the proceedings of the foregoing meetings be recorded in the Town Book.

"Recorded PR AMARIAH BLAKE, *Town Clerk.*"

We now come to the year 1774; every peaceable method known or thought of had been tried to induce Great Britain to give the colonies their just rights; their love for the mother-country was still warm in their breasts; they hated the thought of separation; the glory of Britain was their glory, but they could not, would not, be her abject slaves. Still in their hearts lingered a remembrance of the Britain of the olden time, and a hope that justice might yet be done. And so the people of Milton once more met, resolved once again to try and obtain relief for the wrongs under which they suffered; once more in a lawful way to state their grievances and to seek redress; peacea-

bly if possible, but with a determination redress to have, cost what it might.

And here is the record of their doings; a record which needs not the encomium of any man, for it is a record the masterly drawing of which it may truthfully be said that it may have been equaled, but never was excelled.

The reader will bear in mind that this Declaration of Independence promulgated by the men of Milton was drawn up in July, 1774, two years before that celebrated Declaration of the American Congress at Philadelphia, and two months previous to the passage of the famous "Suffolk Resolves," clearly showing, as was before stated, that in freedom's cause the men of Milton were pioneers.

"At a town-meeting legally warned and held in Milton on the 27th day of June, 1774.

"Mr. Ebenezer Tucker was chosen moderator.

"Voted: To choose a Committee of five persons to consider and determine upon some proper measures for this Town to come into respecting the situation of public affairs, and that said Committee be enjoined to set forthwith, and report as soon as may be.

"Voted: That said Committee be chosen by a written Vote: accordingly Capt David Rawson, Mr Ralph Houghton, Amariah Blake, Mr Oliver Vose, and Dea Joseph Clap were chosen as said Committee.

"Voted: That Mr Samuel Henshaw Jr. and Dr Gardner, be added to the above Committee."

"A paper was read wherein the late General Court recommend to this town to raise, collect, and pay to the Hon. Thomas Cushing, of Boston, the sum of £1 18s. 10d. as their proportion of the sum of five hundred pounds, according to the last province tax, to enable the committee for this province—who are to meet the committees from the other colonies to deliberate and determine upon proper measures to be by them recommended to the colonies for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, and the restoration of union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies—to discharge the important trust to which they are appointed.

"Voted: To raise the sum of £3-0-0 by Contribution on the expected approaching Fast day for the above purpose."

After transacting various other business relating solely to town affairs, it was

"Voted: That this meeting be adjourned to the 25th day of July next."

"At a town-meeting held by adjournment from the 27th day of June, 1774, to the 25th of the next July.

"The committee appointed at the last town-meeting to consider and determine upon some proper measures

for this town to come into respecting the situation of public affairs, reported as follows, viz :

"We the Inhabitants of Milton, acknowledge George the Third to be our rightful Monarch; we feelingly Declare ourselves to be his true and loyal Subjects, and next to the Horrors of Slavery, we detest the thought of being separated from our Parent State: we have been wont to glory in our connexions with our Mother Country; our Hearts have been ever warm with filial affection, and we are ready and willing on all proper occasions to spend our Blood and Treasure in defence of his Majesties Crown and Dignity:—and we are Equally ready and willing to spend our ALL, in Defending our own religious and civil Liberties when invaded by any human Power;

"We have been taught from our Mothers breasts, that our Freedom is a Jewell of Inestimable Value; that 'one day, one hour, of Virtuous Liberty, is worth a whole Eternity of Bondage;' that Free Government supposes that the conduct of affairs may be enquired into, and spoken of with Freedom; that opposition in a loyal Regular way to measures which a person thinks wrong, cannot but be allowed in a free Government, for it is in itself Just, and also keeps up the spirit of Liberty,—

"Accordingly we claim a right, especially in times of Public Trial, freely to speak against and Zealously to oppose any Measures, by whomsoever adopted, which are aimed at the Destruction of our Constitutional Liberties; which alter our good and ancient Usages, and which are designed to make us Slaves, for such measures are base and wicked, and ought to be resisted.

"The Destruction of a free Constitution of Government though men see or fancy many defects in it, (whatever they design or pretend,) ought not to be thought of without horror, for the design is in itself unjust, since it is romantic to suppose it legal: it cannot be prosecuted without the most wicked means, nor accomplished but with the present ruin of Liberty, religious as well as civil, and whoever will thoroughly consider in what degree mankind are really influenced by reason, and in what degree by custom, may be convinced that the state of human affairs does not even admit an equivalent for the mischief of setting things afloat, and the dangers of parting with those Securities of Liberty which arise from regulation of long prescription and ancient usage.

"But in defiance of the Laws of God and society: in direct Violation of Sacred Compact, the British Parliament have assumed a power to alter and destroy our free Constitution of Civil Government, and to introduce any species of oppression whatever.

"Now that such pretended Omnipotency ought to be opposed, when assumed by any set of men, unless they have *infinite Wisdom* to direct, and *infinite Goodness* to stimulate them to a righteous conduct is a dictate of common-sense, and whether these are predicable of the present British Parliament let God's intelligent creation judge!—And being clearly of opinion that to withstand such Assumed Power, and to oppose in a regular way the Oppressive measures which are carrying into execution by such Power, is a Duty we owe to God, to ourselves, and to unborn millions;—

"We therefore RESOLVE, that we will unite with our Brethren, 'The Sons of Freedom in America,' in any proper measures that may be adopted to defeat the late cruel and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament respecting America, and this Distressed Province in particular: to extirpate the idea of Tyrannizing which is so fondly fostered in the bosoms of those in power, and to secure to ourselves and to Posterity our invaluable Rights and Privileges.

"A Non-Consumption Agreement, we think the most rational,

as it is the most Peaceful, but as Committees from the several Colonies on this Continent are soon to meet and 'to deliberate and determine upon some wise and proper measures for the recovery and Establishment' of American Liberties; and as we doubt not but the Wisdom of America will fix upon such righteous measures as will Eventually prove not only the Salvation of this Extensive Continent, but also the Permanent Dignity of Great Britain,

"We therefore RESOLVE, to commit our cause under God, to them, and to adopt such Righteous measures as shall be by them recommended to the Colonies as necessary to regain and secure our free Constitution of Government.

"We wish them a seasonable and joyful meeting, and an happy union of sentiment: and may God Almighty direct and protect them.

"We return our sincere thanks to the Town of Boston for their indefatigable and noble Exertions in the cause of Freedom: and beg them still to watch upon the walls of our Jerusalem, and not to be weary in well doing.

"MILTON 25. July, 1774.

"DAVID RAWSON, RALPH HOUGHTON, AMARIAH BLAKE, OLIVER VOSE, JOSEPH CLAP, SAMUEL HENSHAW JR, SAM'L GARDNER, *Committee.*

"Voted: That said Report be read paragraph by paragraph, and the accepting or not accepting each paragraph to be put to vote separate; accordingly said report was read, and each and every paragraph was accepted.

"Voted: That Capt David Rawson, Col William Taylor, Dr Samuel Gardner, Amariah Blake, and Mr Ralph Houghton, be a Committee to correspond with the Committees of Correspondence in the Towns through this Province and through America, as occasion may require.

"Voted, That the Committee send a letter to the Committee of Correspondence for Boston, thanking them for their Public spirit, and noble Zeal for the weal of America.

"Voted, That the Town Clerk send an attested copy of the transactions of this Town respecting Public affairs to the Committee of Correspondence for Boston."

With this record the space in this work allotted to Milton is full, which we regret, as the next record in chronological order would be an account of the passage of the famous "Suffolk Resolves."

These resolves, drawn up and presented by Gen. Joseph Warren, were read several times, and unanimously adopted, paragraph by paragraph, at a convention of delegates of every town and district in the county of Suffolk (embracing at that time the territory now known as the county of Norfolk), held at the house of Mr. Daniel Vose, in Milton, on Sept. 9, 1774. They were forwarded to the Continental Congress then in session at Philadelphia, upon receipt of which, Sept. 18, 1774, they were then read, creating the wildest enthusiasm. (For copy of these resolves, see Frothingham's "Life of Warren.") Many other items of interest relating to Milton in the Revolutionary era could be adduced did space allow.

CHAPTER LXIV.

MILTON—(*Continued.*)

Ecclesiastical History—The First Congregational Society—The First Evangelical Society—The Second Evangelical Society—Lower Mills Baptist Church.

The First Congregational Society.¹—Two hundred years ago, on April 24, 1678, this church was formed. The town had been incorporated sixteen years before, in 1662. Two years after (1664), Robert Vose had deeded "eight acres of land for a meeting-house and other ministerial purposes, to eighteen trustees, probably every church member or freeman in the town," and eight years later (1672) a meeting-house had been built, during the incumbency of Rev. Thomas Mighill, of Rowley, whose eight years of service closed here in 1677, and he settled permanently at Scituate. That early church building,² of which no known trace remains, stood not far from here, near where Mr. William P. Blanchard now resides, corner of Centre Street and Vose's Lane. Previously to its erection, religious services had been held in the eastern part of the town, under the conduct of Rev. Joseph Emerson. The times were hard, the currency worse than it is to-day, and poor Mr. Emerson, not "passing rich" on fifty-three pounds—or one hundred and seventy-five dollars—a year,

¹ Condensed from an able address delivered by Rev. Frederick Frothingham, Sunday, April 28, 1878.

² That this was not the first meeting-house erected in Milton appears from the following extract from the old town records:

"At a town meeting the last day of September 1670 it was agreed by the town vote that there should be a convenient meeting-house for the townes use built neare about Goodman Vose his loked barre, & also that *the old meeting house should be repaired* to meet in this Winter and Seargeant W^m. Blake, Seargeant Rob^t. Badcock, Seargeant Sam. Wadsworth, Thom Swift, Antony Golliford and Robert Tucker was chosen by the town to see the old house repaired as soon as they can and to geat the new one built in one yeers time if they can."

The following votes show how the cost of the new meeting-house was provided for: "Upon a training-day the 22^d of Oct. 1670 it was agreed by a vote of the Train Band and several other that were present that 6 acres of the Town Land should be Cleared of the Tim^r and wood to By nails & Glass for the new meeting-house."

The meeting-house was to be paid for by the proceeds of the wood from the above six acres. The town levied a rate of (fifty pounds) £50 towards the erection of the building. Each man could pay his share of that rate by cutting and hauling a portion of the wood to the town landing. Laid on the town landing it was reckoned at one shilling and three pence a cord! On Jan. 10, 1670/1, the town voted that if the 6 acres wood do not suffice to pay for the meeting-house, so much more shall be allowed out of the land "as will pay all the Rats for that building."

which his people were too poor to raise, "made shift to live without embarrassment" by being "passed about from one parishioner to another," until, after his marriage, difficulties arose, and, called to Mendon, he left the town in 1669. Not until the 24th of April, 1678, was a church organized. The "principal inhabitants were members of the Dorchester or Braintree Churches." But on that day, solemn services being held in the meeting-house at Dorchester, Governor Leverett being present, but the rain and snow keeping away many of the magistrates, "by the assistance of the elders and delegates from the churches of Boston, Weymouth, Braintree, and Dedham," this church was formed. Twelve men "of y^e Brethren of Milton w^h y^e chh was Gathered," of whom five were members of the Dorchester Church, one of the Second Church, Boston, one of the Weymouth Church, and five "admitted to covenant" at that time, joined themselves together there and united in the following covenant:

"We whose names are subscribed, being called of God to Joine ourselves together in Chh communion, from our hearts acknowledging our owne unworthynesse, of such a privileged, or of y^e Least of god's mercys, & likewise acknowledging our owne disability, to keep Covenant, with God, or to performe any spirituall duty, we hee calleth us unto, unlesse, y^e Lord Jesus doe inable, thereunto, by his spirit dwelling in us. Doe, In y^e name of Christ Jesus our Lord, & in trust & confidence of his free grace assisting us: Freely Covenant & bind our selues, solemnly, in y^e presence of God hims. his holy Angells, & all his servants here present, y^t wee will by his Grace assisting, Endeavour constantly to walk together as a right ordered, Congregation of Christ, according to all y^e holy rules of a Church body: rightly Established, so farre as wee doe already know it to be our duty; Or shall further understand it out of gods holy word: Promising first & aboue all, to give up ourselves & our ofspring unto y^e Lord, God father son, & Holy-Ghost, y^e only true and liueing God, & to Cleave unto him as our cheife & only Good, and unto our Lord Jesus Christ as our only Saviour, our Prophit, Preist & King, our spirituall head & Husband; & for y^e furthering of us to Keep y^e blessed Communion with God & his son Jesus Christ, & to grow up more fully herein, wee doe likewise promise, by his Grace Assisting us to Endeavour y^e Establishing, amongst ourselves of all his holy Ordinances, we hee hath appointed for his Chh here on Earth, & to Observe all & Every of y^m, in such sort, as shall bee most agreeable unto his will; Opposeing, unto y^e utmost of our chh power y^e Contrary. And lastly wee doe hereby Covenant & promise, to further unto y^e utmost of our power, y^e best spirituall good, of such other, & of all & Every One, y^t may become members of y^a Congregation, by mutuall Instruction, reprehension, Exhortation, Consolation, & spirituall watchfulnesse, over one another, for good; & to be subject in & for y^e Lord, to all y^e Administrations & Censures, of y^e Chh, soe far as y^e same shall be guides according to y^e Rules of gods most holy word in a way of order peace & vnion: with all promising to walk orderly in a way of fellowship, & Communion with all y^e Chhs of Christ among us according to Rule. y^t y^e Lord may be one & his name one in all y^e Chhs.

"This Covenant wee doe by solempne act of Chh Confederation Enter into, with full purpose of heart (as y^e Lord shall

help us) to keep it forever, & where wee shall faile, y^er to waite upon our Lord Jesus, for healing & pardon for his Names sake."

The names to this covenant are Anthony Newton, member of Dorchester Church; Robert Tucker, member of Weymouth Church; William Blacke, member of Dorchester Church; Thomas Swift, member of Dorchester Church; George Sumner, member of Dorchester Church; Thomas Holman, admitted by covenant; Ebenezer Clap, member of Dorchester Church; Edward Blacke, member of Second Church, Boston; George Lion, admitted by covenant; James Tucker, admitted by covenant; Ephraim Tucker, admitted by covenant; Manassah Tucker, admitted by covenant.

For about two years they gathered around Rev. Samuel Mann, of Wrentham, driven thence by the Indian war, and afterwards returning to his people. Then came their own first minister, "the never-to-be-forgotten" Peter Thacher, of whom, fifty years later, Cotton Mather says, "The precious flock at Milton obtained this gift of our ascended Saviour." Six-and-forty years, from 1681 to 1727, he labored here, and "made his flight" hence to "the comfortable chambers" of God's "house of many mansions" in his seventy-seventh year. A man he was of uncommon gifts and acquirements, descendant and progenitor of a race of ministers,—“his grandfather was an eminent preacher at Old Sarum,”—and well fitted for the central position of influence assigned at that time in Massachusetts to the minister. He seems to have been physician to his people's bodies as well as to their souls, spending, says Cotton Mather, "in medicines, it may be some scores of pounds, and a great part of his yearly salary, which he freely bestowed upon the invalids among his people;" ay, it may be, on those of all the country around. He for years preached to the Indians at Punkapaug, "a monthly lecture, & furnished himself with skill in their Sesquipedalian language," says Cotton Mather, "that he might be able to do it." "On y^e Lord's days," says the same authority, "he fed his flock with two sermons. The manna was rained no less than twice in every Sabbath. He many years kept up a monthly lecture. He catechised as an *Angel of the little ones*. He neglected not the *pastoral visits*." "He often gave his presence at the private meetings of his neighbors, who met in course at one another's houses for agreeable devotions. Among these he took a special cognizance of, and had a special affection to, the *societies* of his dear YOUNG MEN, and always manifested a very great joy to see his *children walking in the truth*; and as great a *care* that they might none of them

decline from good beginnings. He would sometimes go to them, and preach to them, as well as pray with them; and one of the *sermons* which he bestow'd upon them, they were at the expence of publishing, that they might enjoy it as their *perpetual monitor*. It is entitled 'THE PERPETUAL COVENANT.' What an interesting glimpse is here of the life of that young time! And it gives us no hint of the fireless churches, in which the long services of worship and fast, ordination and council, were held, sometimes lasting, especially those of ordination and installation, through a large part of the day,—no hint of the solitariness, rudeness, and danger of the ways through which the brave worshipers thronged to the house of public worship, on foot, on horseback; in wet weather, in ox-carts; on snow-shoes or sledges in winter; and whose very difficulty enhanced the sweetness and preciousness of the service and society of the house of God. Besides all which, he trained young men for college, not a few of whom made a mark in the history of New England. How he could stand it Mather answers by referring to his "*travels*" and "*the exercise*, than which the *medicina gymnastica* never prescribed a better. Thus, our ancient *Peter* held out so well, that even *when he was old*, he could *gird himself*, and go almost *whither he would*." So Peter Thacher lived and labored, in surroundings which perhaps the poorest of Milton's present dwellers would call hard, but so richly and faithfully that, as Cotton Mather says, he and his people "were so far from being weary of one another, that their *mutual endearments* were never stronger and more *lively*, than at the time when his *death* translated him to the *upper chambers*."

"Lamentable animosities & divisions,"¹ as this fine brave soul calls them, had caused him to hesitate about accepting the "unanimous, frequent & affectionate calls" which the Milton people gave him, and towards the close of his ministry they threatened to reappear. A new and larger meeting-house was needed, and where to put it was a disputed question,—not finally settled till after many town-meetings and votings running through seven years. The town no doubt had grown both in numbers and wealth. On the admission of his son to church-membership in 1715 he says, with a delicious unconscious parental exaggeration, "He is 176 members in full communion admitted by myself;"² among whom he had recorded "Peg my Indian servant (though now a free woman)." In 1724 he records "Hagar my negro woman." At

the time of his death, twelve years later (1727), he had admitted two hundred and fifty-three. The Lord's Supper was administered by him for the first time here³ in 1681, June 19th, to "about fourscore communicants." This would imply a pretty large congregation. In the same period, on the other hand, he had "attended the departure of all the founders of the town," most of them long-lived men and bequeathing longevity to their children, and, better than that, a character and quality simple, strong, and serviceable. The new church was not built till the year after his death. It stood near the road, in front of the spot now occupied by this Milton Church. Its size was fifty feet by forty, and twenty-eight high, with a belfry, in which the town-meeting of April 3, 1729, voted to place "a bel" to weigh three and one-half hundred-weight "grose" (three hundred and ninety-two pounds), the expense to be raised by "supscription." The sound of that little "church-going bell" might well be as modest and diffident as that of the gentle and beloved parson John Taylor's voice, whose tones floated up into its vibrations. The town voted him liberty to cut timber in the ministerial land⁴—of which it had two hundred acres set apart for the support of the ministry, etc.—to build him a house; also that he shall have first choice of a place to build a pew for the ministry in the new meeting-house, and that his pew be built by the town. It was further voted that those who "draw pus shall sit in them themselves with so many of their family as conveniently can sit with them, and the rest of their family to be seated with the rest of the town." In that meeting-house Mr. Taylor labored through the most of his ministry. Ordained Nov. 13, 1728, he died Jan. 26, 1749-50, "after above twenty-one years eminent service in y^e ministerial office in y^e Town of Milton." His strength seems to have lain in his gentleness and worth rather than in self-assertion. A man apparently of real culture, by his contemporaries held "remarkable for his high rank in the republick of letters," he is described by Dr. Chauncy as "an agreeable, pleasant companion, and a friend that might be depended upon," but so shrinking that he would seldom preach from home, and would allow nothing of his to appear in print.

³ This is quoted from Mr. Thacher's private diary by Mr. McKean. He adds that the second celebration of the Lord's Supper took place July 24th, after five weeks, and the third September 4th, after six weeks.

⁴ The town records of Oct. 21, 1728, contain a vote in town-meeting "that there should be wood cut in y^e land needful for fire at Mr. Taylor's ordination." For what purpose this fire does not appear, as the practice of heating churches was not yet.

¹ Church Record, in his own writing.

² Milton Church Record, p. 6.

At his death Dr. Chauncy, by his orders, committed all his papers to the flames. Dr. Chauncy describes him as "rather an agreeable than a great man, rather pretty and delicate in his sentiments and expressions than strong and nervous. His head was clear, though not the strongest. Few were more universally beloved while they lived, and lamented when dead among those of their acquaintance."

During his ministry Deacon Manasseh Tucker, the last of the original twelve who founded the church, died, April 9, 1743. The church took the occasion, that earlier generation having passed away, on the sixty-fifth anniversary of its formation, to renew their "Cov^t with God & one another, which They did accordingly," says Parson Taylor, "April 24th, when the members of the C^h Male & Female manifested their Consent to their Fathers Cov^t by standing up while I read It over with a small Variation as the Change of Circumstances required."

About thirteen months after Mr. Taylor's death Mr. Nathaniel Robbins was ordained, Feb. 13, 1750-51. A long and honorable service was his,—running through four-and-forty years, closing with his death, May 19, 1795,—a period heaving with the agitations of the Revolution. Mr. Robbins was a patriot. At the battle of Lexington, fought when he was fifty years of age, two of his brothers were in Capt. Parker's company. He seems to have been eminently a man of affairs, and in 1788 was sent by the town to the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution. His practical wisdom showed itself in various ways. At his ordination a settlement of one thousand pounds old tenor—equal to five hundred dollars—was allowed him, and a salary of five hundred pounds, or two hundred and fifty dollars, per annum, and twenty-five cords of wood. But he bought land and built him a house and gradually acquired a considerable farm,—now owned by Col. H. S. Russell,—which doubtless was a faithful friend to him, as well as an abode of hospitality to many others in those distressful days. Then he showed rare tact and skill in adjusting apparently unmanageable disputes. In his preaching, says Thomas Thacher, "He refused to call any man master on earth, or to sacrifice truth to prevailing opinions, however conducive to popularity, to consideration, and consequence. Such candor and liberal principles were the more deserving of praise, since, in the first period of his ministry, such a spirit and temper were not common." So, in preaching, "plain and pathetick;" in prayer, apt and easy; in charity, so large and just that he would not allow even the good in bad men to be forgotten; in service to the unfortunate, the sick, the sorrowing,

and the young, tender and faithful; is it wonder that he kept his church free from fanaticism and united and rational? How much he may have served to prepare for the changes that were to come when the Unitarian controversy broke out, we may imagine, though can never know.¹

In the latter part of his ministry the question of a new meeting-house again arose. Exactly why does not appear, for the town could hardly have recovered from the exhaustion of the Seven Years' war, the Revolution, and the long depression before the adoption of the Constitution. Indeed, in the thirty-two years ending with 1783, Mr. James M. Robbins says, Milton added nothing to its wealth and little to its population,—“the whole increase,” he says, “not exceeding one hundred persons.” In 1785 its population did not exceed twelve hundred persons, with two hundred and sixty-seven ratable polls. A town-meeting, however, voted, Oct. 3, 1785, to build a new meeting-house sixty-six by fifty-two feet,—that in which we meet to-day. Take sixteen feet off its length and twelve off its breadth, and you will get an idea of the surface dimensions of that older building, in which for seven-and-fifty years—a united church, the one church of Milton—our fathers worshiped. The cost was to be raised by selling the old church at auction, selling the pews in the new one, and assessing the balance on the polls and estates throughout the town. And *two years* were to be devoted to the building of the church. In six weeks (Nov. 14, 1785) the pews on the lower floor, sixty-two in number, were valued and sold. Valued at £904, they sold for £1191 2s.; £287 2s. being thus bid for a choice. The highest valuation set on a pew was £24; the lowest £11. The highest bid for a choice was £6 12s., by William Taylor; the lowest, £3 12s., by John Crehore, Jr., and John Marshall. Ten weeks later the twenty-four gallery pews were appraised and sold. Valued at £150,—the values ranging from £10 to £4,—they sold at £209 8s., the bids running from £1 10s. to £5 2s. above the valuation. The amount raised by these sales was £1400 10s., and this before ground was broken for the new church. Those simple-minded fathers of ours apparently did not believe in spending their money before they raised it. Is not that pretty good doctrine to build a church upon?

¹ During Parson Robbins' ministry Whitefield preached in Milton. His friends sought to get the meeting-house for him. But to this Mr. Robbins would not consent. Whitefield is reported to have said that "true religion would not flourish in Milton until they got a new minister." His preaching was held under the large tree which stood in front of the Foy house on Milton Hill, and which blew down in the memorable gale of 1857.

On May-day, 1787, they began to frame the house. June 19th they began to raise the frame. "And altho four days were Barely sufficient," says the record, "for accomplishing that important Difficult & Dangerous part of the Bussness yet as the Quantity of the Timber was Large and also very hevey as thare was No damage sustained or the most triffling accident hapned during the whol time these singular Circumstances were generally Considered as evident Tokens of the divin favour and supernatural Protection." December 31st the committee in charge of the building "were agreeably entertained with the Exhibition of very elligant clock Presented as a donation to the Town by Mr. Edward H. Robbins."¹

On the first day of the year 1788 the new church building was dedicated. It had cost seventeen hundred pounds,—five thousand six hundred dollars. The old church standing on the road was pulled down. Mr. Robbins, on occasion of the dedication, was furnished a new horse-hair wig and black gown. "In the spring," we are told, "every man in the parish brings a young elm-tree and plants it in the yard. The three Dutch elms before the door were brought from Brush Hill."² The building stood sideways to the road and faced southwest. It was open to the roof, had galleries around, and a pulpit high up on the west side, with sounding-board, according to the not always bad fashion of that time. Sixty years were to pass ere an organ's voice should here be heard.

Here the last eight years of Mr. Robbins' ministry centred. On his decease, in 1795, the church called Rev. John Pierce³ (June 19, 1796), afterwards the

famous Dr. Pierce, of Brookline. But the town would not concur, and not till two and a half years after Mr. Robbins' death was a new minister, Rev. Joseph McKean, ordained here. Young, bright, eloquent, and from childhood of uncommon promise,—a promise which his young manhood's labors here did not disappoint,—he raised hopes for a long and excellent career. But a sharp attack of lung disease brought his ministry to an end, after seven years of service, in 1804. After his recovery, Harvard College welcomed him to the Professorship of Oratory that John Quincy Adams had held, which for ten years he filled acceptably, and whence he went to Havana, in 1818, to die, at the early age of forty-two.

In his theology Mr. McKean was not Calvinist but Arminian, preparing thus the way for the great change that was to come. But before naming his successor let us pause a moment to glance at the people whom this goodly succession of ministers served. Their story is largely

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

We know little of them beyond their names. But those names are a revelation. They are history of the best kind. They tell, if not of attainment, of, better yet, aspiration. How quaint and how religiously suggestive!—*Mindwell* Tucker, *Preserved* Lion, *Silence* Lion, *Waitstill* Williston, *Charity* Liscum, *Experience* Tolman, *Deliverance* Trot, *Recompence* Wadsworth, *Freegift* Cogshell, *Comfort* Foster, *Submit* Badcock, *Hopestill* Feild, *Bethel* Blair, *Content* Marah, *Reform* Knowlton, *Supply*⁴ Vose. Surely the people that of themselves run to names like these are such as will have "Religion in Common Life," if that be possible. They will not be empty and idle men or frivolous women. Indeed, "tramps" and idlers stood small chance of immunity at their hands. They builded ships and mills, and bridges and roads. In 1785, already seven mills kept the Neponset—at work,—one chocolate, one saw, one grist, one slitting, and three paper,—and orchards abounded, yield-

the vote of the church in favor of inviting Mr. Pierce. And the weighty ground of Mr. Swift's opposition was that he *did not like Mr. Pierce's stepmother*.

⁴ I cannot forbear adding to this list of names that of "*Role on God*," which was given to a son of John Cotton. Its owner, I am informed, became minister of Sandwich, Mass. This, however, is not given as one of the Milton names.

A curious glance into the history of this class of names is afforded by an extract from the ancient record of the First Church of Dorchester. After mentioning that Wait Clap, daughter of Roger Clap, was baptized 24 1 mo 50,—i.e., March 24, 1650,—the record says: "Louetenant Clap declared y^e Reason why he called his child *Wait* was because he did suppose the Fall of antichrist was not Farre off."

¹ The record adds: "This Butifull Machine Justly Esteemed very onrimantal is really much more valuable on account of its use and Conveniency; for while it serves to distinguish those artificial Periods of Time that measure and Constitute the aggregate Term of univarsall Mortal Duration at the same time reminds us of the Constant and unintrupted Succession of those moments that will infailably & shortly reduce that Portion of time allotted to mortals to one single point."

² They were brought by Governor E. H. Robbins. There were originally four. The one nearest the southwest drive-way was blown down in the September gale of 1815. Like many other trees which shared its fate at that time, it was replaced, and it flourished for about twenty years. In 1835, however, when the meeting-house was turned round, as it showed signs of decay and obstructed one of the approaches to the church, it was cut down.

Of the other elms, more being offered than were required for the yard of the church, Mr. William Taylor took the remainder and planted them on the opposite side of the road in front of his land, where they remain "unto this present."

³ They who call the old times better than the new may find a grain of comfort in the following "little story." Dr. Pierce used to say, in his jovial fashion, that Mr. John Swift was the cause of his not coming to Milton. Being a man of influence, he made such a fuss in the town that the town refused to ratify

ing ample supply of cider. But agriculture was the chief occupation, although even then the town began to develop the character which marks it to-day. Milton furnished her full quota to the Revolutionary war, and more. When Boston, in the severe winter of 1780, was so blocked by snow as to suffer for fuel, Milton farmers came to its relief with heavy supplies from the woods of Milton and Quincy, carried "by way of the river on the ice to Boston." And so they were "not slothful in business," because "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Honorable names in the pulpit, on the bench, in council, at the bar, in business, and in war arose among them, and of noble women not a few. Seventeen young men graduated from this town at Harvard College in the last half of the eighteenth century, all of whom proved "respectable," and "some of them distinguished." Thomas Thatcher, in his sermon on Mr. Nathaniel Robbins, 1795, says, "This town hath been celebrated for a pacifick temper and liberal sentiments, even from its first incorporation; so that in the course of one hundred and fifteen years I never heard of one ecclesiastical council being called, on account of any religious grievance."

Twenty-eight months passed after Mr. McKean's retirement before his successor was settled,—the Rev. Samuel Gile, ordained Feb. 18, 1807. He came to a very different Milton from that of one hundred and twenty-nine years before. The seething activities of those years of war at home and abroad,—religious controversy, political agitation, the free breathing of the free air of this new continent, the independent life and self-governed movement of society in New England,—all had made their impress on this town. A liberal spirit had grown up, which could no longer be subdued. The death of Cromwell and the restoration of the monarchy in England, compelling the toleration of the Church of England in this colony, had paved the way for it. The Quaker agitation, culminating in 1658, had helped to it. Roger Williams' great brave call for freedom of conscience and the separation of State from Church, furthered it. The English Acts of Uniformity certainly could not repress it. The question of the witches; the revival under George Whitefield; the protest of Methodist and Presbyterian, with Baptist, Quaker, and Episcopalian, against being taxed "to support the ministry and repair the meeting-house," which they did not agree to; and, finally, of Murray, the preacher of the new gospel of Universalism, added to their own theological controversies and the Boston influence, which did not allow the inhabitants generally to be taxed to support the ministry, as they were in the country

towns,—all did their share towards it. And certainly the war for independence and the upheavings of the French revolution could not fail of influence. Thus the very atmosphere of New England thought and life had changed. A town situated like Milton could not fail to show the change. Hence, although excellence of character and loyalty to conviction might insure to the new minister a hearty welcome to his post of duty here, and the cordial respect and goodwill of all classes of the people of the town,—yet that very excellence of character and loyalty to conviction might, when questions arose, and a "parting of the ways" was reached, make separation inevitable and decided. And so it proved here.

In 1809, within three years after Mr. Gile's settlement, the rigid and the liberal tendencies in the churches of Boston and vicinity came to an issue in the Second Church in Dorchester, where Mr. John Codman had been settled the year before, Mr. W. E. Channing preaching the sermon. Mr. Codman would not exchange with the ministers of the Boston Association, although, as I understand, he had been, if he was not at that very time, a member of it. He was Calvinist; they Unitarian. His disappointed people tried to move him, but in vain. They wrote to the ministers with whom he did exchange, requesting them not to come; but come they would. Twice they dismissed him, but he would not go. At last they put a guard on the pulpit-stairs to prevent his entrance; but for all that he preached. So the controversy waxed, to be settled at last by those opposed agreeing to sell their pews and leave the parish.

Eleven years later, in 1820, the controversy reappeared in the First Church in Dedham, but with a different issue. There Mr. Jamson was settled, against the remonstrance of two-thirds of the church, as a Unitarian. The protesting two-thirds of the church members seceded, claimed to be the true church of Dedham, and carried their case before the Supreme Court. There it was decided against them.

"It was laid down, that a church separating from a parish, for any cause, lost its existence; that never in Massachusetts had a church a legal existence apart from a parish. The law knew of parishes as corporations, and deacons as corporations, and ministers as corporations; but the church proper was no corporation or *quasi*-corporation, and could not, therefore, hold property apart from the parish, whatever its faith."

Not the seceding church members, but the parish, had the legal right to the title, property, records, and furniture of the First Church of Dedham.

This momentous decision, a decision opening its own opportunity of self-denial and martyrdom, bore fruit in the history of this first church of Milton.

The new minister proved to be Calvinistic rather than liberal, while the parish was preponderatingly liberal. Had Mr. Gile been left to himself, a rupture might have been avoided. Perhaps the wonder is that it did not come earlier. Not till twenty-one years after his settlement does the First Unitarian Society appear in the records of this parish (July 4, 1828). It was composed chiefly of members of the parish whom Mr. Gile's ministrations failed to satisfy. It met in the present high-school building, under the preaching of Rev. Charles Chauncy Sewall. It appears as making overtures to this parish for an equitable division of the ministerial lands belonging to the parish. As negotiations proved fruitless, and as danger appeared of the alienation and loss of the ministerial lands, the First Unitarian Society dissolved, and its members resumed their place in the parish, and asserted their rights in open parish meeting. The question of exchanges was the point on which discussion turned. At his settlement, Mr. Gile had agreed to exchange with ministers of the Boston Association. As division lines were more sharply drawn, it became increasingly difficult for him to do so; and yet the more urgently his people required it. Nearly eleven years the question was agitated, terminating then in arrangements for a separation between him and his people. A "mutual council"—i.e., a council composed of representatives of both parties—proving impracticable, an *ex parte* council, representing the majority of the parish, was convened to consider and pass on the matter. It met at Mrs. Atherton's tavern, Jan. 6, 1834, the house now occupied by Mr. D. G. Hicks, on the corner of Canton Avenue and Atherton Street. Horace Mann presented the case for the parish. Mr. Gile did not appear. The council, composed of Revs. Peter Whitney, of Quincy; John White, of West Dedham; Alvan Lamson, of Dedham; James Walker, of Charlestown; Lemuel Capen, of South Boston; and Samuel Barrett, of Boston, each of them accompanied by one deacon of his church, voted unanimously that Mr. Gile had lived in habitual violation of the understanding between him and his parish regarding ministerial exchanges, and recommended that his connection with the parish be dissolved. On Jan. 20, 1834, it was dissolved. He retired with his friends, and they formed the neighboring society, under the name of the "First Evangelical Church, Milton," in whose ministry he continued till his death, in 1836.

Thus the old order of things came to an end, and a new order began. The time had come when the one must become two,—the one trunk dividing into two branches. The division came as it comes in the grow-

ing tree, because it must. The tree must enter on a more varied and richer life. The two branches were in it from the first, though bound up in the one trunk. Which of them is the true First Milton Church? Both claim so to be: which is correct? Could numbers settle the question, they would settle it in this one's favor. Could Massachusetts law settle it, the decision would be the same, for it awards to this parish the title, records, property, and furniture of the ancient First Church of Milton. Could adherence to the theologic letter of the old covenant settle it, the verdict must go the other way.

Thus, four-and-forty years ago, this ancient church became distinctly Unitarian. So it has continued until this day.

One of its first acts, after the induction of a new minister,—Rev. B. Huntoon, installed Oct. 15, 1834,—was to adopt the New Testament "as the only Divinely authorized Creed for Christians, and an all-sufficient rule of faith and practice." Forty-eight persons signed their names to this acknowledgment, "beseeching Almighty God so to assist and direct" them "in discharging all the duties of this present life, that" they "may obtain life Eternal through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Of these forty-eight some are still present with us, though most have "fallen asleep."

The following is the list: Benjamin Huntoon, Susan Huntoon, John Ruggles, Betsy Ruggles, Betsy Ruggles, Jr., Esther Soper, Lemuel Babcock, Jr., Lucretia Babcock, Moses Gragg, Rebekah N. Gragg, Edward Capen, Mary Capen, Nathaniel Davenport, Nancy Davenport, Jeremiah Crehore, Joann Crehore, Catharine Dunbar, Mary B. Clarke, Matilda Vose, Walter Cornell, Mary Cornell, Amy Batty, Stephen Babcock, Rufus P. Sumner, Susan Sumner, Samuel Adams, Margaret L. Babcock, Charles R. Kennedy, Ephraim Hunt, Jr., Simon Ferry, Rhoda Ferry, John J. Low, Francis M. Clark, Eliza A. Clark, Lydia S. Ford, Mary A. Clark, J. S. Foord, James Tucker, Thomas Snow, Lewis Davenport, Lucretia Babcock, Lydia Davenport, Dana Tucker, Rebecca Tucker, Nathaniel T. Davenport, Sarah Davenport, Elmira Thayer, Elizabeth Simpson.

Soon arose agitation about a new meeting-house. The "new wine," perhaps, suggested "new bottles." But surely new bottles were not needed. Although it was voted to take down this building, better counsels prevailed, and contented themselves with turning it round and remodeling it, and setting off a portion of it for a Sunday-school room. A new clock was given by John J. Low, a chandelier and pulpit-lamp by Francis Low, and by Mrs. Low a damask curtain for the

pulpit. Mr. Samuel H. Babcock gave a pulpit carpet, chair, and Bible, and Miss Louisa G. Davenport one hundred and fifty dollars. All of these donors, except Miss Davenport, were citizens of other towns. On Dec. 9, 1835, the building was dedicated anew to God, with "solemn and interesting" services, the music led by Deacon Martin. In 1851 it received a new change; in 1868, a new organ; and, finally, in 1871, another change, which made it as we see it to-day. Long may it stand, an emblem of the enduring, a symbol from the past, a silent voice speaking the name of the All-Holy!

Quietly, meanwhile, it has done its work, under the peculiar conditions of a widely-scattered and very shifting membership. Five ministers it has had since the new epoch in its history began,—Huntoon, Angier, Morison, Washburn, and the present pastor, Rev. Frederick Frothingham.

The First Evangelical Society of Milton was organized in 1834, it being an offshoot, so to speak, of the old First Church, organized in 1678.

By the records we find that Rev. Samuel Gile was ordained as pastor of the First Parish on Feb. 18, 1807, and continued his ministrations with that society for twenty-seven years, when, on account of a difference of opinion on doctrinal points, Mr. Gile's connection with the First Parish was dissolved Jan. 6, 1834, those of the parish agreeing with him in sentiment, or who were drawn to him by strong personal attachments, severing their relations with the First Parish and forming a new society, now known as the "First Evangelical Society."

Mr. Gile continued his pastorate over the society thus formed until his decease, which occurred very suddenly on Sunday, the 16th day of October, 1836. At noon of that day, soon after reaching home, having officiated at the morning service apparently in the best of health, a trumpet from heaven sounded summoning him from the scenes where he was greatly beloved, not only by his own people, but by all the inhabitants.

Rev. Samuel W. Cozzens, who was called to succeed the Rev. Mr. Gile, was installed May 24, 1837. He was a man of commanding ability, of great literary attainments, and continued as pastor of the society for the space of ten years, when at his own request he received a dismissal, soon after removing from the town. Mr. Cozzens died at Medfield, Aug. 7, 1875, being brought thence for interment in Milton.

For some three years after the retirement of Mr. Cozzens the church was without any settled pastor, different clergymen officiating, when, in 1850, a call

was given to Rev. Albert K. Teele, who accepting the invitation thus extended, was installed during the latter portion of that year, continuing his ministrations over the society for twenty-five years, to the great acceptance of the parish, being released finally December, 1875, at his own desire, the society sorrowfully accepting and acceding to his request that the relations existing for a quarter of a century between him and them as pastor and people should terminate; kindlier relations than which on the part of both pastor and people never probably existed.

Rev. Dr. Teele, although having resigned his charge, still continues a resident of the town, honored and beloved by all her citizens, and ever taking an active part in all good works.

After an interim of six years, various candidates having been heard, the choice of the society fell upon Rev. Calvin G. Hill, the present pastor, who, installed some two years since as Dr. Teele's successor, is an earnest worker in the Lord's vineyard.

The Second Evangelical Society of Milton was organized Nov. 9, 1843, in that portion of the town then known as the "Railway Village," now called East Milton. Its house of worship was erected June 18, 1846. For some eight years or more after its organization the society did not have a regularly settled pastor, preachers hired for a shorter or longer term ministering to the spiritual wants of the people, when the parish giving a call to the Rev. Edwin Leonard, he was ordained over the society March 25, 1852, continuing with them some eight years; he then withdrew, in other fields to labor, leaving the society without a pastor, and although some twenty-three years have since elapsed, and many are the preachers that have held forth to this congregation, no call has been given to any to permanently settle over the Second Evangelical Society.

The Lower Mills Baptist Church of Dorchester and Milton was organized Oct. 13, 1882. Previous to its organization services had been held for nearly two years by an organization known as the Lower Mills Baptist Mission. Twenty-five members united in forming the new church. On Nov. 22, 1882, a council was convened from neighboring Baptist churches to recognize the church and ordain its pastor. Rev. George W. Bosworth, D.D., Secretary of Massachusetts Baptist State Convention, gave the address of recognition, Rev. O. P. Gifford, of Boston, preached the sermon, and Rev. A. T. Dunn, of Boston, gave the right hand of fellowship. The pastor, Rev. Nathan Hunt, has had charge of the church from his ordination until the present date. During that time the membership has more than doubled, and

the church has received many other signs of temporal and spiritual prosperity. A hall is still used as a place of worship, but efforts will probably be made at no distant day to secure a more suitable place.

CHAPTER LXV.

MILTON—(*Continued*).

The Crehore Estate—The Sumners—The Wadsworths—The Vose Place—The Robert Tucker Place—The Oldest House in Milton—The Tucker House—The Billings House—The Blue Hills—The Foye House—The Hutchinson House—The Robbins House—The Governor Belcher Place—Milton Cemetery—Detailed History—Different Purchasers—Ancient Inscriptions—Tombs.

Ancient Homes and Estates.¹—I can make out but five families who now live on land taken by their ancestors at the first settlement of this place. The widow of John Crehore holds a part of the original Crehore estate. The heirs of Simon and Rhoda (Kingsbury Sumner) Perry live on land owned by their ancestors, the Sumners. Mr. Rufus P. Sumner cultivates, as his homestead, land which has been in his family from the earliest period of our history. The grandfather of the Hon. Charles Sumner was born and lived on some part of the Brush Hill Sumner estate.

The Wadsworths, Jason, Thomas, Thatcher, and Josiah, live on land which has never been out of the hands of their ancestors since it was first cultivated.

The heirs of the late Col. Josiah H. Vose still occupy the place which has been owned by their family since 1654. And heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Boies Clark not only live on land owned by their ancestor, Robert Tucker, the first of the name in Milton, but it is probable that they live in the very house that he built a short time before his death. In his will, made in 1682, he speaks of his "new house," and as that, as Mr. Robbins thinks, is the house now standing next beyond the Robbins house, on Brush Hill, it must have been built as early as 1680, and is undoubtedly the oldest house in Milton. Next to it in age, and of a date not much more recent, is the Billings house. Both these houses are of a primitive order of architecture, and evidently belong to a period when building materials were plenty and labor was scarce. The Billings house continued in that family for many generations. The house was widely known as a public-house before the beginning of the

present century, and was a favorite place of resort, especially at the cherry and strawberry seasons, for parties from Boston and the neighboring towns. The Blue Hills were more visited in those days than now, when the summit of Mount Washington is hardly a day's journey from Boston.

The other ancient houses in Milton belong to a later period, and to a much higher style of architecture. The Foye house, long occupied by Mr. Samuel Littlefield; the Hutchinson house, better known to the present generation as the Russell house; the Inman, or Robbins house, on Brush Hill; and the Governor Belcher place (his house was burned in 1776) were not only in themselves among the finest in this neighborhood, but they have also associations of historical interest.

Governor Hutchinson's house, as Mrs. Robbins informs me, was confiscated after he fled from the country. It was purchased by Samuel Broom, and passing from his hands, became the residence of James Warren, whose wife, Mercy Warren, was the author of a valuable history of the Revolutionary war. Thomas Lee, of Cambridge, owned it for a little while, and sold it to Patrick Jeffrey, who had married Madam Haley, a sister of the noted John Wilkes, of England. Jeffrey's wife left him, and he died at his home in Milton, in 1812. The estate was afterwards purchased by Mr. Barney Smith, and is now owned by his grandchildren, the heirs of his daughter, the late Mrs. Lydia Russell, mother of the late Jonathan Russell.

Milton Cemetery.—As no movement seems to have been made to secure a common burial-place in Milton until ten years after the incorporation of the town, it follows that those who resided within the limits of "Unquity" (a contraction of Unquityquisset, the old Indian name of Milton) before and after incorporation, must have buried their dead in Dorchester, or by common consent have appropriated one or more places for this purpose within their own limits.

At this time there doubtless were settlements at different points along the principal roads, and several hundred inhabitants. Twelve years after incorporation, the records give one hundred and twenty-five tax-payers, from which may be inferred a population of from four to eight hundred or more. It is hardly probable that their only place of burial was the distant cemetery in Dorchester. The supposition is that the inhabitants had used the field of Reedman (afterwards Redman) for this purpose, and thus were led to fix upon this place as the common burial-ground.

The first notice found in the records respecting the "Burying Ground" is as follows:

¹ Contributed by Rev. John H. Morison, D.D.

"The 24 Feby. 1672. Robert Reedman was allowed to be payd out of the town Rate tene shillings to pay for forty rods of Land for the Burying Place appraised and staked out by Anthony Gulliver, William Blake, Robert Babcock. Robert Reedman being present and consenting thereto—and was agreed betwixt the Towne and Robert Reedman that the town should fence out this forty rods of land, with a sufficient stone wall, within two years, from Robert Reedman's land."—*Town Records*, vol. i. page 1.

The above-mentioned lot was about six rods in width on the road, and extended back about seven rods to the rear, or southerly side of the range of tombs now in the central part of the ground, the most westerly tomb in the range being in the southwesterly angle of the lot. These tombs are the oldest in the ground, and are supposed to have been built about the year 1719, the town having voted at the March meeting of that year, "That Capten John Billing shall have liberty to build a tomb in our Burying Place at the Direction of the Selectmen."

The ministerial tomb was probably built in 1729, it having been voted at the March meeting of that year, "That Mr. Oxenbrig Thacher should have liberty to build a Tomb in our burying Place for the Rever^d Mr. Peter Thacher his Father deceased, and that Lieut. Henry Vose and Mr. Benjamin Fenno should order the place for said Tomb where there may be convenient room."

This tomb was not built on the Reedman lot. At, or previous to, this time a small addition was made on the easterly side, where the side avenue and ministerial tomb now are, by taking some ten or twelve rods from the adjoining land, at that time owned by Samuel Henshaw; but of this there is no record.

As early as 1699 attempts were made to enlarge the burying-place, and in that year a committee was chosen "to treat with any person that shall appeire to be the tru owener of the burying place fild as it is commonly called, for the obtaining an addition of land necessary to enlarge our burying place, or to treat of a price for the whole tracte, and to make their return to the Town at the next town meeting."

The "burying place fild" is supposed to be all that part of the Amory lot purchased of C. Breck and T. Hollis, Jr., which lies northerly of an old line of wall where the land begins to slope off to the swamp or low ground. Nothing appears to have grown out of this attempt to enlarge the ground, unless perhaps the small addition, where the ministerial tomb now stands, may have been made at this time.

Attempts to enlarge the ground were made again in 1734, 1738, 1749, and 1751, but without success, the owners of the adjoining land (Samuel Henshaw and William Foye) declining to sell.

In 1760, Madam Elizabeth Foye, and others, conveyed to the town by a deed of gift half an acre and six rods of land to enlarge the burying-ground. The only notice of this grant to be found upon the records or files of the town is as follows:

At a town-meeting, held July 7, 1760, "Voted to choose a committee to take security of Mrs. Elizabeth Foye of a piece of land adjoining our Burying Place. Samuel Miller Esq. Benjamin Wadsworth and Mr. Josiah How was chose a committee for the above said purpose; Voted that the said committee return ye hearty Thanks of this Town to Mrs. Elizabeth Foye for a grant of a piece of land to enlarge our Burying Place."

The original deed is lost. The following is a copy of it, taken from the "Suffolk Records," lib. 97, fol. 132:

"Know all men by these presents, that we Elizabeth Foye, widow, Elizabeth Foye, spinster, and Mary Cooper, widow, all of Milton in the County of Suffolk, from a Regard to the Inhabitants of the said Town of Milton, and in consideration of the sum of one shilling paid us do Give, Grant, Bargain and Convey unto the said inhabitants half an Acre and six Rods as staket by Mr. How of Land in Milton aforesaid, heretofore the Estate of Wm. Foye Esq. deceased, the same lying between the now Burying Ground in said Milton, and Land lately sold to Mr. Josiah Howe of said Milton.

"To have and to hold the said half an Acre and six rods as staket by Mr How, of Land unto the said Inhabitants for a burying Ground forever.

"In witness whereof we hereto set our hands and seals this first day of September, in the thirty-fourth year of his Majestys Reign, Annoque Domini 1760.

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered ELIZth FOYE (and a Seal).
in presence of ELIZABETH FOYE JUN^r (and a Seal).
Benjamin Fessenden MARY COOPER (and a Seal).
Mary Babbidge

"The six rods between the 6 & 7 line
as also between the 11 & 12 line was
done before signing.

"SUFFOLK ss. September the first A.D. 1760 Elizabeth Foye, Elizabeth Foye and Mary Cooper personally appeared and acknowledged the above Instrument to be their deed.

"SAM^l. MILLER, Jus. Peace.

"Feb^y. 4, 1762. Received and accordingly Entered
and Examined. PR^r EZEK^l GOLDTHWAIT, Reg."

The Foye lot is situated on the westerly and southerly sides of the Reedman lot, being bounded westerly by the easterly side of the central avenue of the present ground (old cemetery), and extending back some six or seven rods in the rear of the Reedman lot.

At the time of the above enlargement the ground had become filled with graves, and the supposition is that a few burials had already been made upon the Foye lot.

The next enlargement was made Sept. 15, 1794, by the purchase of three-quarters of an acre of land, at

the rate of twenty-four pounds per acre, viz. : half an acre and twenty-two and a half rods from the heirs of Deacon Howe, and seventeen and a half rods from Col. Joseph Vose.

The Howe lot is directly in the rear of the Foye lot, extending back nine rods to the present southerly bounds of the old cemetery, and includes also a strip of land ten feet wide on the westerly side of the burying-ground, "to be reserved for a lane,"—which lane is now the central avenue.

The Vose lot is a strip of land about a rod wide on the easterly side of the Foye and Howe lots, which was reserved for and is now occupied by tombs.

April 21, 1837, Francis Amory, Esq., "in consideration of one dollar and divers other good causes," conveyed to the town of Milton, for the purpose of enlarging the "Graveyard" of said town, a lot of land adjoining the same, containing by estimation one acre and one quarter. This embraces that tract lying between the central avenue and the wall recently removed.

Dec. 11, 1854, the town purchased of Charles Breck and Thomas Hollis, Jr., eighteen acres and one hundred and sixteen rods of land, for the sum of eighteen hundred and four dollars. This tract lies in the rear and on the westerly side of the old cemetery, embracing all of the "Burying place fild," and extending through the swamp and over the opposite hill. This new lot, being long and narrow, and reaching an inconvenient distance from the main entrance, required an additional avenue to the highway.

April 21, 1858, Joseph McKean Churchill, Esq., "in consideration of the sum of One Hundred and twenty-five dollars, and from love and affection for my native town and the inhabitants thereof, in order to furnish a convenient access to the New Cemetery lately purchased and laid out by said town," conveyed to the town a lot of land on the easterly side of Gun-Hill road, containing one acre, and opening the southern part of the cemetery to Gun-Hill road.

For the purpose of straightening the wall on the easterly side of the cemetery, and bringing the wall of the new cemetery in line with that of the old cemetery, C. M. S. Churchill, Esq., "from regard to his native town and in consideration of one dollar," conveyed to the town the necessary amount of land, by deed Feb. 10, 1870.

At the March meeting, 1874, the trustees were authorized to purchase twelve acres of land lying on the easterly side of the cemetery, and extending from Center Street to the rear line of the grounds.

The purchase was made at once; the new grounds

were inclosed and connected by avenues and paths with the old, and made ready for use.

The whole amount of land now embraced in the cemetery is as follows :

By survey of Thomas Crehore,	1794,	1 acre, 2 quarters, 18 rods.
Amory, grant,	1837,	1 acre, 1 quarter.
Town purchase,	1854,	18 acres, 2 quarters, 36 rods.
J. M. Churchill, grant,	1858,	1 acre.
C. M. S. Churchill, grant,	1870,	8 rods.
Town purchase,	1874,	12 acres.

Total, 34 acres, 2 quarters, 20 rods.

First Purchase.—Within the old, original grounds is situated the Crehore lot, in which are tablets bearing ancient inscriptions, as follows :

In memory of M^{rs} Ann Crehore, wife of M^r William Crehore, who died M^{ch} 25th, 1797, *Æ*. 70.

In memory of M^r Jsaiah Crehore, who died Nov. 3^d, 1770, aged 77 years.

M^{rs} Lydia Crehore, wife of M^r William Crehore, died Decm^r 6th, 1785, in the 26th year of her age.

Here lies the remains of Capt. John Crehore, who departed this life Feb. 2^d, Anno Dom. 1775, aged 64 years.

Here lies the body of Timothy Crehore, who died Aug. 15th, 1739, in y^e 73^d year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Ruth Crehore, she died June 27th, 1750, in y^e 82^d year of her age.

Here lies the remains of Deaⁿ Timothy Crehore, who departed this life Dec. 26, Anno Dom. 1755, in y^e 67th year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Hannah Crehore, daughter of Deacon Timothy Crehore & M^{rs} Mary his wife, died Jan. 11th, 1735, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Interred in this vicinity are the descendants of Teague Crehore, who settled in Milton about the year 1645.

The following is a record of ancient inscriptions on all tablets in Milton Cemetery from 1687 to and including 1800 :

Erected in memory of M^r Seth Adams, who departed this life Oct y^e 12th, 1782, aged 41 years.

Stop, my friend, and think on me,
I once was in this world like thee,
Now I lie mouldering in the dust,
In hopes to rise amongst the just.

Here lies buried the body of Seth Adams, Bat^r Art^s, son of M^r Edward and M^{rs} Rachel Adams. He died June the 26th, 1736, in the 23^d year of his age.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Rachel Adams, wife to M^r Edward Adams. She died Nov. the 14th, 1727, in the 42^d year of her age.

Here rests our Friend M^r John Adams, who departed this life June y^e 11th, 1790, aged 81 years.

As corn maturely ripe is gathered home,
So his remains are brought into the tomb,
To sleep in silence till that glorious day,
When Christ his light shall roll the stone away.

Here lies buried the body of Mr Edward Adams, who died Sep^r the 22nd, 1743, in the 61st year of his age.

In memory of Sarah Adams, dau^r of Mr John Adams & Sarah his wife, who died Jan. 28th, 1766, aged 13 years & 10 mos.

In memory of Seth Adams, son of Mr Lemuel Adams and Mrs Hannah Adams, who died Jan. 20th, 1796, aged 11 years.

In memory of Lemuel Adams, son of Mr Lemuel Adams & Mrs Hannah Adams, who died Jan. 25th, 1796, aged 13 years.

In memory of Mrs Sarah Adams, late Consort of Mr John Adams, who died Nov. 16th, 1774, aged 63 years.

Death is a debt to nature due,
As she has paid it so must you.
In life then strive to get prepared
To fly with her to meet the Lord.

Here lyes y^e body of Eliphalet Adams, son of Mr John & Mrs Sarah Adams. He died Feb. 5th, 1747, in y^e 5th year of his age.

John, son of Mr John and Mrs Sarah Adams, aged 20 months & 10 d^s, Dec^r August y^e 28th, 1735.

In memory of 2 Children of Mr Nathaniel & Mrs Lucy Arnold, viz.:

Nathan, died Jan. 1st, 1792, in y^e 6th year of his age;
Betsy P., died May 3^d, in y^e 3^d year of her age.

Here lie two children of Mr Nathan and Mrs Lucy Arnold:
John, died Dec. 31, 1795, aged 8 years 9 months;
Betsy, died Dec. 15, 1794, aged 6 months.

Here lies buried the body of Mr John Badcock, Jun^r, died April 10th, 1767, aged 24 years.

In memory of Mr Nathan Badcock, who died Jan. 29th, 1777, in the 60th year of his age.

Here lies the remains of Mrs Susanna Badcock, the late amiable Consort of Mr Nathan Badcock, who died Aug. 7th, 1774, aged 55 years.

In faith she died, in dust she lies,
But faith foresees that dust shall rise,
When Jesus calls, while hope assumes
And breaks her joy among the tombs.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Mr William Badcock, who departed this life M^{ch} 18th, 1772, aged 54 years & 4 days.

Beneath this stone death's prisoner lies,
The stone shall move, Death's prisoner rise,
When Jesus with almighty word
Calls his dead saints to meet their God.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs Bathsheba Badcock, dau^r of Mr William & Mrs Hannah Badcock, who died April 28th, 1792, æt. 31 years.

When this vain life of care and trouble's o'er,
We die to live, and live to die no more.

Here lies y^e body of Nathaniel Badcock, Jun^r, aged 34 years; died January y^e 22^d, 1718-9.

Here lies buried the body of Mr George Badcock, dec^d M^{ch} 5th, 1734, in y^e 46 year of his age.

In memory of Mrs Mary Bates, widow of Mr William Bates, of Weymouth, who died Dec. 30th, 1799, aged 87 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Vive Mori.

Erected in memory of Mr Samuel Bent, who died Dec. 14th, 1797, aged 26 years.

Early I left my earthly home of clay,
Which rests in silence till that great day,

When Christ shall call his children to the skies,
Then hope in glory with the saints to rise.
B. Adams, Sculptor.

In memory of Martha Bent, who died Dec. 4, 1766, in the 66th year of her age.

Here lies y^e body of Rachel Bent, wife to Joseph Bent; died July y^e 5th, 1775, in y^e 52^d year of her age.

Here lies y^e body of Joseph Bent, aged 52 years; died M^{ch} 31st, 1728.

In memory of Mr Eben Bent, who died Sep. 10th, 1796, aged 59 years.

This bed, thy dust shall keep in peace.

In memory of Mrs Melanda Bent, widow of Capt. Lemuel Bent, who died Oct. 20th, 1796, aged 67 years, 5 months.

In memory of Nathaniel Bicknell, son of Mr Nathaniel Bicknell and Mrs Elizabeth his wife. He died July y^e 27, 1775, in y^e 20th year of his age.

In youth, in time of health, my young friends,
prepare for death.

Here lies buried the body of Mr Ebenezer Billings, who died Sep. 16, 1766, aged 47 years.

In patience and meekness few did him excell,
Faithful in Milton, where he did dwell;
Reason we have, and fully trust,
That his soul is among the just.

Here lies buried y^e body of Mr Joseph Billings, who departed this life July y^e 18th, 1765, in y^e 84 year of his age.

Mrs Maria Billings, wife of Mr Ebenezer Billings, who died December 19, 1785, in y^e 40th year of her age.

Marian Billings, daug. of Mr Moses & Mrs Marian Billings, died M^{ch} 19th, 1732, aged 7 months.

In memory of Mrs Ruhannah Billings, wife of Mr Joseph Billings. She died Feb. 2^d, 1740, aged 54 years.

Here lies her rest in peaceful dust,
Till God in glory raised the just.

In memory of Mr Amariah Blake, who died May y^e 19th, 1792, in y^e 60th year of his age.

Dear partner of my mortal cares,
I bid you all adieu,
I hope to meet above the Skyes
You and your children too.

In memory of Mrs Susanna Blake, Consort of Mr Enos Blake, who died Aug. 16th, 1776, in the 29th year of her age.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Mr William Blake, who died Oct. y^e 15th, 1736, in y^e 41st year of his age.

In memory of Mrs Bathsheba Blake, the wife of Mr Ziba Blake, who died Oct. 6th, 1778, aged 51 years.

I once did stand as thou dost now,
To view the dead as thou dost me,
But soon you'll lie as low as I,
While others stand and gaze at thee.

In memory of two children, only sons of Mr Enos and Mrs Rachel Blake viz:

Lemuel, died Oct. 2nd, 1792, in the 14 year of his age;
Stephen, died Oct. 7th, 1792, in the 7th year of his age.

Thus are those flowers wither'd in their bloom,
By death's cold hand brought early to the tomb;
But mark the goodness of the pow'rs above,
It can't withhold them from redeeming love.
They're safely landed on the peaceful shore
Where sin, disease & death are known no more.

Ziba Blake, son of M^r Ziba and M^{rs} Susanna Blake, died Aug. 24th, 1793, aged 13 mos. & 16 days.

Tho' young, yet not too young to die,
Prepare for death immediately.
Make sure of Christ while life remains,
And death will be eternal gain.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Bodwick, who departed Nov. 22^d, 1758, in the 60th year of her age.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^r William Bodwick, Dec^d Oct. y^e 15th, 1752, in y^e 55 year of his age.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Alex^r Boies, who departed this life the 29th of Oct. 1773, aged 36 years.

In memory of M^r James Boies, who died the 11th day of July, 1798, aged 96.

This stone fixed here to hold in remembrance the place where the remains of M^r James Nelson Boies are deposited, who died on the 2^d day of July, 1782, anno ætatis 21st.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Boys, wife to M^r Jeams Boys, daughter of M^r Jeremiah Smith, who departed this life Nov. y^e 20th, 1763, aged 32 years.

In memory of M^r Josiah Brown. He died December y^e 31st, 1775, in y^e 35 year of his age.

Here's interred Clarissa, daughter of M^r John & Polly Bussy; died April 19th, 1796, æt. 19 months.

Elizabeth Clap died Dec^r y^e 20th, 1701, aged 37 years.

Here lies buried y^e body of Deacⁿ Nehemiah Clap, who deceased July y^e 18th, 1743, in y^e 54 year of his age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Ensign Ebenezer Clap, died July 30th, 1712, in y^e 69 year of his age.

George Clark, son of M^r George and M^{rs} Lydia Clark, Dorchester, died M^{ch} 21st, 1770, aged 1 year.

Seth Clark, son of M^r George & M^{rs} Lydia Clark, Dorchester, died Jan. 13th, 1771, aged 5 weeks.

In memory of M^{rs} Lydia Clark, wife of M^r George Clark, of Dorchester. She died M^{ch} y^e 1st, 1776, aged 31 years.

In the book of life divine,
My God inscribe my name,
There let it fill some humble place,
Beneath the slaughtered Lamb.

Here lies the body of M^r Thomas Cradock and Prusilla his wife and their daughter Ann, the wife of M^r Thomas Edwards, who departed this life November 2^d, 1752, aged 24 years.

Farewell forever then to all that's gay!
You will forget to sing and I to pray,
No more with cheerful songs in cooling bowers,
Shall we consume the pleasurable hours.
All joys are banished, all delights are fled,
Ne'er to return, for A^{***}'s dead.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^r Benjamin Crane, who departed this life June y^e 24th, 1771, in the 79 year of his age.

In memory of Rebecca Belcher Crane, daug. of M^r Jeremiah & M^{rs} Rebecca Crane, who died Oct. 3^d, 1792, in the 8th year of her age.

Here lies two children, sons of M^r Jeremiah & M^{rs} Rebecca Crane:

Charles, died Sept. the 23^d, 1792, in the 6th year of his age;
Jeremiah, died Oct. 14, 1792, in the 2 year of his age.

Here lies the body of M^{rs} Abigail Crane, the wife of M^r Benjamin Crane. She died June 4th, 1755, in y^e 57th year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Abigail Crane, wife of M^r Henry Crane, who died Sept. 2^d, 1795, aged 58 years.

Could grateful love recall the fleeting breath,
Or fond affection soothe the relentless death,
Then had this stone ne'er claimed a social tear,
Nor read to thoughtless man a lesson here.

In memory of M^r Willam Crane, who died Nov. 10, 1785, in y^e 41st year of his age.

Isac Crane, son of M^r Isac & M^{rs} Pontas Crane, died Oct. 3^d, 1727. Ætat 3 years.

Also Enos Crane died Sep. 8th, 1865, age 20 months.

Here lies y^e body of Mary Crehore, daugh^r of Capt. John & M^{rs} Mehitable Crehore, died Oct. 22nd, 1748, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Ambrose Davenport, son of M^r Adam & M^{rs} Mary Davenport, died Sept. 14th, 1787, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Life is uncertain, death is sure,
Sin's the wound and Christ the cure.

In memory of M^{rs} Elizabeth wife of M^r Lemuel Davis, who died M^{ch} 28th, 1795, in y^e 42^d year of her age.

In memory of two children of M^r Lemuel and M^{rs} Elizabeth Davis, viz.:

Sally Tucker, died Dec. 18, 1794, aged 5 months;
Charlotte died M^{ch} 22^d, 1795, aged 3 years.

Here lies buried the body of M^r John Dickerman, who died 14th of August, 1729, in y^e 64th year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Mary Fenno, dau^r to Benjⁿ & Mary Fenno, aged 22 years and 27 days. Dec^d April y^e 16th, 1725.

Erected in memory of M^r Enoch Fenno, who died Sept 19, 1796, aged 41 years.

Adieu, bright soul, a short farewell!
Till we shall meet in realms above,
In pleasant groves where pleasures dwell
And trees of life bear fruits of love.

Here lies interred the remains of M^r Joseph Fenno, who departed this life Jan. y^e 19th, 1767, aged 32 years.

In the cold mansions of the silent tomb,
How still the solitude, how deep the gloom,
Here sleeps the dust unconscious, close confined,
But far, far distant dwells the immortal mind.

Here lies y^e body of M^r Robert Field, who died Jan. y^e 22^d, 1759, in y^e 74 year of his age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Robert Field, died September 2^d, 1719, in y^e 67 year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of M^r Ebenezer Field, who died Dec^r y^e 15th, 1748, in y^e 32^d year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Mary Field, wife of Robert Field, died April y^e 2^d, 1799, in y^e 60 year of her age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Anna Field, y^e wife of M^r Robert Field, she departed this life y^e 13 of November, 1728, in y^e 44th year of her age.

Mehetabel Field, y^e daughter of Robert & Anna Field, aged 3 days, died 21st of Sep. 1719.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Hannah Fuller, wife of M^r Benjamin Fuller, aged 30 years, died Dec^r y^e 15th, 1746.

Here lies interred the remains of M^{rs} Abigail Glover, the Consort of M^r Elijah Glover, and daughter of M^r Samuel & M^{rs} Mary Kinsley. She died Feb. 8th, 1760, aged 84 years.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Samuel Glover, who died Aug. 2^d, 1761, in the 60th year of his age.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Elijah Glover, son of M^r

Thomas & Elizabeth Glover of Dorchester, who departed this life July y^e 1st, 1770, in y^e 45th year of his age.

Stop here, my friend, and cast an eye,
As you are now, so once was I,
As I am now so must you be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

Sacred to the memory of Dea. Cornelius Gulliver, who died Jan. 15th, 1808, aged 65 years.

M^{rs} Ann Gulliver, wife of Dea. Cornelius Gulliver, who died Feb. 6th, 1806, aged 53 years.

Also M^r Elisha Gulliver, son of Dea. Cornelius and M^{rs} Ann Gulliver, who died Oct. 31, 1799, aged 23 years.

"Jesus said, I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Here lies the body of M^{rs} Hannah Gulliver, widow of M^r Nathaniel Gulliver, she died June 1st, 1760, aged 80 years and 4 months.

Here lies the body of M^r Stephen Gulliver, who departed this life the ninth day of May, 1771, in the 40th year of his age.

A soul prepared meets no delays,
The summons comes, y^e man obeys,
Swift was his flight, and short the road,
He closed his eyes and saw his God.
The flesh rests here, till Jesus come
And calls the body to his home.

Here lyes y^e body of Mary Gulliver, wife to Jonathan Gulliver, aged 34 years, & 8 months & 5 days, died February y^e 16, 1703.

Here lyes y^e body of M^r Nathaniel Gulliver, who died March 25th, 1743, in y^e 65th year of his age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Anthony Gulliver, aged 87 years, died Nov. y^e 28th, 1706.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Hannah Gulliver, widow of M^r Nathaniel Gulliver, she died June 1st, 1760, aged 80 years & 4 months.

Erected in memory of Sarah Gulliver, wife of Jn^o Gulliver, who died Oct. y^e 1st, 1799, aged 64.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^r Caleb Hearsey, died Feb. 29, 1755, in the 57 year of his age.

Here lies the body of John Hearsey, who died Dec. 1st, 1725, in the 66th year of his age.

Here lies the body of M^{rs} Hannah Hearsey, wife to M^r Caleb Hearsey, died April 4th, 1742, in the 40th year of her age.

Dan^l Hensher, son of Samuel & Waitstill Hensher, died Oct. y^e 25th, 1719, in y^e 8 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^r Daniel Hanshaw, who died August y^e 25th, 1732, in y^e 90th year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Waitstill Hanshaw, wife of M^r Samuel Hanshaw, she died May y^e 17th, 1737, in y^e 53 year of her age.

Here lyes y^e body of Mary Hensher, wife to Daniel Hensher, died November y^e 19th, 1719, in y^e 83 year of her age.

Abigail Holman, wife to Thomas Holman, aged 57 years, died March y^e 1st, 1703.

Here lies y^e body of Patience Holman, aged 42 years, Dec^r June 29, 1713.

*Memento
Mori*

*Fugit
Hora*

Here lies y^e body of M^r Thomas Holman, aged 63 years, died August y^e 4th, 1704.

Fenno Houghton, son of M^r Elijah & M^{rs} Mary Houghton, died Jan. 20, 1773, aged 1 year.

Here lyes buried the body of M^{rs} Ruth Houghton, the wife of M^r Joseph Houghton, who departed this life May y^e 23^d, 1792, in the 50th year of her age.

Here lies interred the mortal parts of Deacon Nathaniel Houghton, who died M^{ch} y^e 13th, 1732, aged 76 years.

Cease tears, y^e body of a friend
Ye to y^e grave do only lend,
A common lot, here Christ has been,
Triumphant over death & sin.
He has awoke, so shall the just,
And gather up their crumbs of dust.
Comfort, O friend, the gospel cries,
Seed that is quickened always dies.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^{rs} Ann Houghton, wife of M^r Joseph Houghton and daughter of M^r John & M^{rs} Ann Williams, who died July 14th, 1773, in y^e 22^d year of her age.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Deborah Houghton, y^e wife of Dea. Nathaniel Houghton, who departed this life Feb. the 27th, 1772, in y^e 70 year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Sarah, the wife of M^r Isac Howe, but lately the wife of M^r Lazarus Baker, she died Sep. y^e 11th, 1755, in y^e 61st year of her age.

Erected in memory of M^{rs} Sarah Howe, Relict of Dea. Josiah Howe, who died Nov. 18, 1797, A^E 81.

Tired with the troubles & the cares
A long train of four-score years,
The prisoner smiled to be released,
She felt her fetters loosed and mounted to her rest.

Here lies the body of M^r Isac How, who died Sept. y^e 7th, 1769, in y^e 55 year of his age. An instance of sudden death in the midst of useful life.

Dangers stand thick through all the ground,
To push us to the Tomb,
And fierce diseases march around,
To hurry mortals home.
But I'll repine at death no more,
I'll cheerfully resign
To the cold dungeon of the grave
These dying limbs of mine,
Since God and my Redeemer lives,
Who often from the skies
Looks down and watches all my dust,
Till he shall bid it rise.

Erected to the memory of Deacon Josiah How, who departed this life Oct. 3^d, 1792, in the 74th year of his age.

Here stands his urn,
He'll ne'er return,
He's gone to Christ above.
His body's dead,
His spirit's fled,
His song's redeeming love.

Isac How, y^e son of M^r Josiah & M^{rs} Sarah How. He died June 18th, 1752, in y^e 3^d year of his age.

Josiah How, y^e son of M^r Josiah & M^{rs} Sarah How. He died June 19th, 1752, in y^e 6th year of his age.

John How, son of M^r Josiah & M^{rs} Sarah How, died Jan^y 22^d 1755, in y^e 3^d year of his age.

In memory of Samuel Maynard Humphrey, son of M^r Nathaniel & M^{rs} Martha Humphrey, who died Sept. 4th, 1791, aged 20 months.

In memory of M^{rs} Rhoda Jones, the wife of M^r Joseph Jones, who died Oct. 4th, 1702, aged 55 years.

Here lyeth y^e body of Elizabeth Jones, daughter to M^r Timothy & M^{rs} Elizabeth Jones, died Dec^r 4th, 1740, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^r David Jones, aged 45 years, died May y^e 3^d, 1741.

In the memory of M^r John Keith, who died June 8th, 1796, aged 21 years.

He whom the Lord doth free,
The noblest freedom gains,
Freedom from vice & misery,
And sins of closing chains.

Here lies the body of M^{rs} Abigail Kneeland, wife of M^r John Kneeland, died May 17, 1770, aged 33 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Here lies buried the body of M^r John Kinsley, who died Sept. y^e 13th, 1748, in y^e 69th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Capt. Samuel Kinsley, who departed this life Oct. y^e 2nd, 1755, aged 58 years.

In memory of M^{rs} Simeon Lamb of Charlestown, who died of the small-pox Sept. the 25th, in the year 1792, and the 21st year of her age.

Here lyes the body of M^{rs} Hannah Lankester, Relict of M^r William Lankester, who died April 9th, 1742, aged 79 years.

Erected in memory of Miss Mary Mac Carnney, who died Jan. 4th, 1791, aged 20 years.

Sleep in darkness till that glorious day,
When Christ my light shall roll the stone away.

In memory of Mary Milton, aged 23 years, died Feb. 8th, 1703.

In memory of M^r John Newton, who died Feb. 16, 1774, in the 87th year of his age.

Here lies the body of Jerusha Park, who died Sept. 23^d, 1767, age 17 days. Also the body of Sarah Park, who died Sept. 17th, 1767, aged 11 days; children of M^r Edward & M^{rs} Jerusha Park.

In memory of M^{rs} Ester Pierce, wife of M^r Charles Pierce, who died May 10th, 1787, in y^e 23 year of her age.

Why mourn you thus, my relict friend & kin?
Lament you, when I lose, not when I win.

Here lies buried y^e body of Chloe Pierce, daughter of M^r William and M^{rs} Unice Pierce, who died June 30th, 1774, aged 8 weeks.

In memory of William Pierce, son of William & M^{rs} Lydia Pierce, who died Dec^r 2^d, 1770, aged 3 years & 3 months.

In memory of three daughters of M^r William & M^{rs} Unice Pierce, viz.

Miss Deliverance Pierce, who died Sept. 5th, 1792, Aet 38 years.

Miss Martha Pierce, who died Feb. 10th, 1791, Aet 24 years, and

Miss Unice Pierce, who died Oct. 10th, 1788, Aet 17 years.

Lovers and Friends, Oh God!
By thy resistless frown,
The gloomy vale have trod,
And to the grave gone down.

In memory of Deliverance Pierce, wife of Capt. William Pierce, who died April 28th, 1748, in y^e 49th year of her age.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^r William Pierce, who died April 17th, 1731, in y^e 72^d year of his age.

In memory of M^r William Pierce, who died Feb. 1st, 1793, aged 65 years.

Why do ye mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.

Here lies buried y^e body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Pierce, wife of M^r William Pierce, who died June 6th, 1735, in y^e 67th year of her age.

Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Hannah Pitcher, y^e wife of M^r John Pitcher, who departed this life Sept. y^e 2^d, 1772, aged 77 years.

Here lies buried the body of Thomas Rawlins, aged about 70 years. Departed this life July y^e 7th, 1693.

Here lyes buried the body of Abigail Rawlins, aged 72 years, departed this life March y^e 20th, 1711-12.

In memory of Miss Esther Rawson, dau^{ht} of David Rawson Esq. & Mrs. Mary his wife, who died of y^e small pox Oct. 27th, 1792, aged 31 years & 6 months.

Death a debt to nature due,
Which I have paid and so must you.

In memory of Miss Sally Rea, the dau^{ht} of M^r Jeremiah Rea and M^{rs} Bridget his wife, who died Nov. 11th, 1792, in the 24th year of her age.

Stop, my friend, and think of me,
I once was in the world like thee,
Now I lie mouldering in the dust,
In hope to rise among the just.

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Ruggles, the wife of M^r John Ruggles, who died Nov. 23^d, 1773, aged 30 years.

A meek and quiet spirit she possessed,
And proved the religion she professed.

Here lyes the body of M^r Thomas Shepard, Dec^d Sept. y^e 29th, 1719, in y^e 87th year of his age.

Here lyes the body of M^r Ralph Shepard, Dec^d Jan^y y^e 26th, 1721, in y^e 36th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Smith, paper maker, son of M^r Richard Smith of North Britain in the Shire of Aberdeen. He died May 6th, 1792, in the 37 year of his age.

Could grateful love recall the fleeting breath,
Or fond affection soothe the relentless death,
Then had this stone ne'er claimed a social tear,
Nor read to thoughtless man a lesson here.

Here lies the body of John Stimpson, aged 56 years, Dec^d Aug. y^e 11th, 1732.

In memory of Katherine Soper, wife of Samuel Soper, who died Feb. 17th, 1776, in y^e 22^d year of her age.

In memory of Katherine Soper, daughter of Samuel and Katherine Soper, who died Jan^y 16th, 1769, in y^e 5th year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Elizabeth Sumner, wife of Col. Seth Sumner, who died May 9th, 1784, in the 48th year of her age.

Life is uncertain, death is sure,
Sin's the wound, Christ the cure.

Erected in memory of M^r Abijah Sumner, who died Feb. 2^d, 1797, in the 84th year of his age.

In memory of M^{rs} Harriet Sumner, wife of M^r Benjamin Sumner, who died 14th Aug. 1800, aged 28 years.

No more, my friend, dont mourn for me,
I'm gone into eternity,
Make sure of Christ while life remain,
And death will be eternal gain.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Sarah Sumner, wife of M^r Josiah Sumner, she died Dec. y^e 11th, 1741, in y^e 25th year of her age.

Here lyes y^e body of Ruth Sumner, daug. of M^r Ebenezer & M^{rs} Susanna Sumner, died May 24th, 1754, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Erected in memory of M^r David Sumner, who died Nov. 11th, 1789, in the 72 year of his age. Also his 2^d wife Mary Sumner, who died Dec. 25, 1821, in the 89th year of her age.

In memory of M^r Jazaniah Sumner, who died May 6th, 1778, aged 66. Also his wife M^{rs} Judith Sumner, who died Nov. 5th, 1799, aged 68.

So sleep the saints and cease to groan,
When sin and death have done their worst,
Christ has a glory like his own,
Which waits to clothe their waking dust.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Benjamin Sumner, who departed this life May y^e 28th, 1771, in y^e 88 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of Deacon George Sumner, aged 81 years, died y^e 11th day of December, 1715.

Here lyes y^e body of Joseph Sumner, son of M^r Benjamin & M^{rs} Elizabeth Sumner, he died May y^e 22^d, 1731, in y^e 21st year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Sumner, wife of M^r Benj. Sumner. She died Oct. 3^d, 1735, in y^e 50th year of her age.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^r George Sumner, he died Dec. 18th, 1732, in y^e 67th year of his age.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Mary Sumner, y^e widow of Deacon George Sumner, aged 47 years. Dec^d y^e 1st of April, 1719.

Here lyes buried y^e body of Deacon Roger Sumner, aged 66 years, Dec^d May y^e 26, 1698.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Susanna Sumner, wife of M^r Ebenezer Sumner, she died y^e 7th of July A.D. 1760, in y^e 47th year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Susan Sumner, wife of M^r Jabez Sumner, who died in Child-bed May 1st, 1793, in the 40th year of her age; the child died at its birth.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Susanna Sumner, y^e daughter of M^r George Sumner, Jun. dec^d. She departed this life May 11, 1752, in y^e 21st year of her age.

Here lies buried the body of M^r George Sumner, died Aug. 26, 1730, in y^e 27 year of his age.

In memory of M^r Nathaniel Swift, who died May y^e 13th, 1767, in y^e 47 year of his age.

Here lies interred the remains of M^{rs} Ann Swift, the virtuous consort of Samuel Swift, Esq. She exchanged this life for a better May 19, 1762, in the 82 year of her age.

Reader, remember thou art born to die,
Hark from the grave to youth this is my cry,
Withdraw, prepare, think, Act Accordingly.

Luke xvi. 31.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Swift, wife to M^r Thomas Swift, she died Dec. 12, 1756, aged 32 years.

Here lyes y^e body of Sarah Swift, wife to Deacon Thomas Swift, aged 75 years, Dec^d Feb. y^e 4th, 1717-8.

Here lyes the body of Betsey Swift, dau^r of M^r John & M^{rs} Elizabeth Swift, died M^{ch} 25, 1774, aged 10 months & 29 days.

In memory of M^{rs} Rebekah Swift, the virtuous wife of M^r Nathaniel Swift, who died 6th Sept. 1793, .Æt 70.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Here lies interred the remains of Samuel Swift, Esq. who departed this life Oct. 13th, 1747, aged 64 years.

Who never did a slander forge,
His neighbor's fame to wound,
Nor harken to a false report,
By malice whispered round.
Who to his plighted vows & trust
Had ever firmly stood,
And tho' he promised to his loss,
He made his promise good.

Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} Judith Swift, wife of M^r Ebenezer Swift, who died April 22^d, 1784, aged 55 years.

I once did^t stand as thou dost now,
To view the dead as thou dost me,
But soon you'll lie as low as I,
While others stand and gaze at thee.

Here lyes the body of Lydia Swift, dau^r to M^r Ebenezer & M^{rs} Judith Swift, who died July 10th, 1758, aged 4 years & 5 months.

Here lies buried y^e body of Deacon Thomas Swift, aged 82 years & 8 months. Died Jan^y y^e 31st, 1717-8.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^r Thomas Thacher, son of M^r Peter Thacher, aged 28 years, who died Dec^r 19th, 1721.

Mrs Theodora Thacher, y^e daughter of Rev. Mr. John Oxenbridge, Pastor of y^e first Church of Boston, and wife of M^r Peter Thacher, aged 38 years, 3 months & 23 days, was Translated from Earth to Heaven Nov^r y^e 18th, 1697.

This Stone Sacred to y^e memory of M^{rs} Sarah Thacher, Consort of y^e late Oxenbridge Thacher, Jr. Esq^r. who died ye 3d of July, 1764, .Æt 39. Demands from thee, oh reader, y^e tribute of a tear to her memory, and a thought on thine own dissolution.

In memory of M^r Lewis Thomas, who died on his way from Boston to his parents M^r Hushai & M^{rs} Lucy Thomas in Middleborough, with the yellow fever, August 25th, 1798, in his 28th year.

Though the great God who reigns on high
Hath doomed the race of man to die,
Yet saints thereby are cleansed from sin,
And in glory rise again.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^r Samuel Trescott, who died July 30th, 1730, in y^e 84 year of his age.

Here lyes buried y^e body of M^{rs} Margaret Trescott, widow of M^r Samuel Trescott, she died March 19th, 1741, in y^e 90th year of her age.

Luther, son of Samuel & Hannah Topliff, stillborn Nov. 16th, 1734.

In memory of Mary Paine Tufts, daughter of M^r William & M^{rs} Peggy Tufts, who died Sept. 2^d, 1791, in the 2^d year of her age.

Sleep, sleep, sweet babe, and take thy rest,
God called thee home, he thought it best,
Wipe off your tears, your eyes let dry,
We learn from this we all must die.

Here lye buried the remains of Susanna Tucker, the wife of M^r Jazaniah Tucker. She departed this life Oct. 2^d, 1776, in the 65th year of her age.

Here lies interred the body of M^{rs} James Tucker, who departed this life Dec^r y^e 22^d, 1750, in y^e 71st year of her age.

Here lyes buried the body of Deacon Nathan Tucker, who departed this life Nov. 8th, 1776, aged 58 years.

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Tucker, the widow of M^r Joseph Tucker, who died Oct. 7th, 1792, in the 59 year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Elizabeth, wife of M^r Samuel Tucker, who died M^{ch} 10th, 1791, in y^e 66th year of her age.

In memory of Mary W. Tucker, daughter of M^r David & M^{rs} Mary Tucker, died Nov. 22^d, 1792, aged 12 years.

Thrice blessed are the pious dead,
Who in the Lord shall die,
Their weary flesh as on a bed
Safe in the grave shall lie.

In memory of M^r Joseph Tucker, who died May 22^d, 1789, in the 64 year of his age.

To God I now resign my breath,
And safely walk the vale of death,
With Christ I've lived, with Him I'll die,
And pass to immortality.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Waitstill Tucker, the widow of Deaⁿ Manasseh Tucker. She died March y^e 19th, 1748, in y^e 87 year of her age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Sarah Tucker, the widow of M^r James Tucker, she died Sept. y^e 16th, 1756, in y^e 74 year of her age.

Here lies the body of Deacon Manasseh Tucker, who died April 8th, 1743, in y^e 89 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of James Tucker, of Milton, aged 77 years. Dec^d M^{ar}ch y^e 13th, 1717.

In memory of Sarah Tucker, daughter of M^r Samuel & M^{rs} Elizabeth Tucker, who died Feb. 10th, 1766, in y^e 24 year of her age.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Manasseh Tucker, Jr., the son of Deacon Manasseh Tucker, who died March 10th, 1730, in the 42^d year of his age.

Ebenezer, son of M^r Ebenezer Tucker & Elizabeth his wife. He died Sept. 26th, 1775, aged 10 years and 4 months.

Here lies buried the body of Deacon William Tucker, who departed this life Dec. y^e 9th, A.D. 1771, in y^e 64th year of his age.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when he lies in dust.

His works of piety and love,
Remain before the Lord,—
Honor on earth & joys above
Shall be his sure reward.

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Tucker, once y^e amiable consort of Capt. Jeremiah Tucker, who departed this life Sep. y^e 21st, 1766, in y^e 40th year of her age.

In memory of M^r Samuel Tucker, who died May 26th, 1776, in y^e 57 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Rachel Tucker, wife of M^r William Tucker. She died Jan^y 25th, 1744, in y^e 34th year of her age.

Here lies buried the remains of Capt. Samuel Tucker, who departed this life Dec^r 25, 1758, in the 72^d year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Esther Tucker, dau^r to M^r Jazaniah & M^{rs} Susanna Tucker. She died July y^e 19th, 1755, in y^e 13th year of her age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Jean Tucker, widow of M^r Ebenezer Tucker. She died Feb. 17th, 1743, in y^e 57 year of her age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^r James Tucker, son of M^r James & M^{rs} Sarah Tucker; he died Dec^r the 7th, 1732, in y^e 23^d year of his age.

In memory of M^r Thomas Vose, who died March 27, 1775, in the 36th year of his age.

A soul prepared needs no delays,
The summons comes, the soul obeys;

Swift in his flight and short the road,
He closed his eyes and saw his God.
The flesh rests here till Jesus come,
And claim the treasure from the tomb.

In memory of Moses Vose, who died Sep. 6th, 1793, aged 21 years, 3 mon. 2 days. Also Elijah Vose, died Sep. 17th, 1774, aged 1 year 12 days. Sons of Moses & M^{rs} Hannah Vose.

In memory of M^{rs} Abigail Vose, Comfort of M^r Edward Vose, Decea^d, who died Sept. 8th, 1778, in the 64th year of her age.

Here lyes buried the body of Lydia Sumner Vose, daughter of M^r Benjamin & M^{rs} Esther Vose, who died May 6th, 1779, aged 1 month.

Here lyes y^e body of Samuel Vose, aged 21 years and about 9 months, Dec^d Dec. 13th, 1717.

William Vose, son of M^r Nathaniel & M^{rs} Ruth Vose, died Oct. y^e 8th, 1773, aged 1 year & 14 days.

The sweet delights we here enjoy
And fondly call our own,
Are but short favors borrowed now
To be repaid anon.
'Tis God that lifts our comforts high
Or sinks them in the grave,
He gives, and blessed be his name,
He takes but what he gave.

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Vose, wife of Deaⁿ W^m Vose, who died Oct. 25, 1792, in the 38th year of her age.

And their children, viz.:

Edward Roger, died July 5th, 1783, Æt. 4 years.

Ebenezer, died July 25th, 1783, Æt. 9 months.

Philena, died Oct. 20th, 1792, Æt. 11 days.

Here lyes y^e body of Thomas Vose, son of M^r Josiah & M^{rs} Rubamah Vose, died May 26, 1778, aged two months.

To the memory of M^{rs} Lucy Vose, the second wife of M^r Ebenezer Vose. She died May 30th, 1797, aged 58 years.

Religion against decay can arm,
And ever lend mortality a charm.

Here lyes buried the body of Esther Vose, daughter to Benjamin & M^{rs} Esther Vose, who died Jan. 28, 1771, age 1 year & 2 months.

Happy the babe who privedged by fate
To shorter labor and a lighter weight,
Receives but yesterday the gift of breath,
Ordered to-morrow to return to death.

In memory of M^r William Vose, who died May 13th, 1776, in the 44th year of his age.

Charles Vose, son of M^r Benjamin and M^{rs} Esther Vose, died August 3^d, 1793, aged 6 years.

Here lies the body of M^r Elijah Vose, who departed this life Nov. 5th, 1766, in the 58th year of his age.

Great God, I own Thy orders just,
And nature must decay,
I yield my body to the dust,
To dwell with fellow clay.
Hoping to see Thy lovely face,
With strong immortal eyes—
To feast upon Thy wondrous grace
With pleasure and surprise.

Here lies buried the body of M^r Edward Vose, who departed this life May y^e 31, 1770, in y^e 50th year of his age.

In memory of M^r Ebenezer Vose, who died Oct. 2^d, 1788, aged 55.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Here lies buried Mrs Eunice Vose, wife of Mr Ebenezer Vose, who died June 20, 1707, in y^e 31st year of her age.

A meek and quiet spirit she possessed,
And practiced the religion she professed.

In memory of Miss Polly Howe Vose, who died Dec. 7th, 1797, aged 21 years.

Though early made a sacrifice to death,
With cheerful hope she could resign her breath;
Her sickly form she now has left behind,
And freed from all that could disturb her mind.

In this grave lies buried Esther Vose, the late virtuous & amiable consort of Mr Nathan Vose. She departed this life Feb. 23th, 1775, in the 23 year of her age.

A soul prepared needs no delay,
The summons comes, the saints obey;
Short was her life, but well improved,
She closed her eyes and saw her God.
Her flesh rests here till Jesus come,
And claim the treasure from the tomb.

Here lyes buried the body of Lieu^t. Henry Vose, who died M^{ch} 26th, 1752, in y^e 87th year of his age.

Here lies buried y^e body of Capt. Thomas Vose, he departed this life y^e 9th day of March, 1760, aged 62 years, 11 months & 8 days.

Stand still, reader, and spend a tear
Over the dust that slumbers here;
And, while you're musing here on me,
Think on the glass that runs for thee.

Fanna Vose, daughter of Mr Daniel & Mrs Rachel Vose, died Sep. 9th, 1775, aged 3 months and 6 days.

John Vose, Jun., son of Mr Joseph & Mrs Ruhamah Vose, died Sept. y^e 11th, 1775, aged 10 months & 6 days.

Here lies y^e body of Mr Lemuel Vose, who died Oct. 1st, 1764, in y^e 34th year of his age.

Here lies the body of Peter Vose, son of Capt. Thomas & Mrs Patience Vose, died Feb. 9th, 1764, aged 18 years, 5 months & 26 days.

In memory of Mrs Patience Vose, Relict of Mr Thomas Vose, of Milton, and daughter of Joseph & Ruhamah Billings. She died April y^e 3^d, 1800, aged 85 years.

Here sleeps a Christian, full of faith and love,
She lived in cheerful hope, resigned her breath
To join her kindred spirits blest above—
Reader, be such your life and such your death.

Here lies y^e body of Mr Jonathan Vose, who died February, 1760, in y^e 50th year of his age.

Here lies interred the remains of Mrs Abigail Vose, widow of Lieu^t. Robert Vose, who departed this life Decem^r y^e 28th, 1769, in y^e 72^d year of her age.

The graves of all his saints he blessed,
And softens every bed,
Where should the dying members rest
But with the dying Head.

Here lies buried y^e body of Lieu^t Robert Vose, who departed this life April 20th, 1760, in y^e 67th year of his age.

Here lyes the body of Mr Edward Vose, Dec^d Jan. y^e 29th, 1716, in y^e 80 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of Abigail Vose, wife to Edward Vose, aged 65 years. Dec^d May y^e 18th, 1712.

Here lies buried the body of Mrs Waitstill Vose, widow of Capt. Thomas Vose, died Jan^y y^e 8th, 1727, aged 84 years.

Joseph, son to Elijah & Sarah Vose, died Sep. y^e 29, 1735, in y^e 4th year of his age.

Rufus Vose, son of Mr John & Mrs Mary Vose, died Sep. y^e 18th, 1750, aged 18 mon. & 20 days.

Here lies buried the body of Nathaniel Vose, Jun^{ior}, who departed this life December 18th, 1756, in y^e 52 year of his age.

Here lies y^e body of Zebiah Uoce, dafter of W^m Uoce, aged 17 years, died March y^e 26th, 1718.

Here lies y^e body of William Uoce, aged 44 years, died Dec. 7th, 1717.

Here lyes buried the body of Rubin Vose, son of Mr Nathaniel & Mrs Rachel Vose, died May y^e 9th, 1760, in y^e 21st year of his age.

Here lyes buried the body of Mrs Elizabeth Vose, wife to Lieu^t Henry Vose, who died Oct. y^e 18th, 1732, in y^e 66th year of her age.

In memory of Mrs Marian Vose, who departed this life Oct. 25th, 1785, in y^e 57th year of her age.

In memory of Rachel Vose, dau^r of Mr Nath^l & Mrs Rachel Vose. She died Sept. y^e 1st, 1775, aged 32 years.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Here lyes buried the body of Mr John Vose, son of Mr Nathaniel & Mrs Rachel Vose, who departed this life Oct. 27th, 1752, in y^e 27 year of his age.

Here lyes buried the body of Mr Thomas Vose, son of Capt. Thomas Vose, deceased Aug. 16th, 1722, in y^e 55 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of Eli Vose, son to Mr Thomas & Mrs Patience Vose, he died Feb. y^e 8th, 1749, aged 3 years.

Mary Vose, daug^r to Mr Jonathan & Mrs Mary Vose, died Nov. 10th, 1744, in y^e 4th year of her age.

In memory of Mr Zephaniah Walker, who died July 8th, 1775, aged 21 years.

Come hither, mortal, cast an eye,
Then go thy way, prepare to die.
Here read thy doom, for die thou must,
One day, like me, be turned to dust.

Here lyes the body of Mrs Elizabeth Wadsworth, the widow of Deaⁿ John Wadsworth. She departed this life May 6th, 1766, in the 89th year of her age.

In memory of Rev. Mr John Wadsworth of Milton. Educated at Harvard College. Ordained at Canterbury Sept. 17th, 1728. Died at Milton June 15th, 1766, aged 63 years.

Here lies buried, waiting for the coming of the Lord, the body of Mr John Wadsworth, only son of Mr John & Mrs Abigail Wadsworth, who was suddenly removed (not without hope) from his lamenting friends into the invisible state, May 27, 1752, in the 21st year of his age.

Young man, your bones shall flourish as an herb.

Reader, art thou also ready? At such an hour as you think not, the Son of Man cometh.

Here lyes y^e body of Deacon Ebenezer Wadsworth, aged 56 years & 5 mos. Dec^d Aug^t y^e 1st, 1717.

[The Oldest Stone in the Cemetery.]

Here lyes y^e body of Christopher Wadsworth, aged about 24 years, died y^e 4th of December, 1687.

Here lies the body of Esther Wadsworth, wife of Benjamin Wadsworth. She departed this life July 2^d, 1777, in the 61st year of her age.

She constantly manifested entire trust in God, through the merits of Jesus Christ, and the most animating and agreeable apprehensions of the eternal world.

A lovely faith can smoothe the face of death,
Bid youth and beauty sacrifice their breath;

Can tread the gloomy valley without fear,
And part with all below without a tear.

Here lies buried the body of Deacon Benjamin Wadsworth, who departed this life Oct. 17th, 1771, in y^e 64 year of his age, having served in y^e office of deacon in y^e Church at Milton 28 years; he lived respected and died lamented.

How rich y^e store^s of grace lay hid behind
The veil of modesty, no human mind
Can search, no friend declare, no fame reveal—
Nor has this mournful pillar power to tell.
Yet there's a hastening hour, it comes, it comes
To rouse y^e sleeping dead, to burst y^e tombs
And set y^e saints in view. All eyes behold,
While y^e vast records of y^e skies unrolled
Rehearse his deeds y^t spread his worth abroad,
Y^e Judge approves & Heaven & earth applaud.

Here lyes y^e body of Elizabeth Wadsworth, y^e daughter of Deacon Benjamin Wadsworth & M^{rs} Esther his wife. She died Feb. y^e 14th, 1750, in y^e 14th year of her age.

Here lies buried the body of Deacon John Wadsworth, son to Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, who died Jan^y 31st, 1733, in y^e 60 year of his age.

In memory of Abigail Wadsworth, dau^r to y^e Rev. M^r Jon & M^{rs} Abigail Wadsworth of Milton. She died Jan. y^e 1st, 1758, aged 23 years.

When this you see, remember me.

Sarah, daughter to Recompence and Sarah Wadsworth, aged 12 years, 8^{ms} & 28 days. Dec^d April y^e 17th, 1728.

Here lies inter'd y^e remains of Lieut. Samuel Wadsworth, who departed this life Nov. Anno Dom. 1754, in y^e 69 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of M^{rs} Mary Wadsworth, Relict of Deacon Ebenezer Wadsworth, Dec^d M^{ch} y^e 8th, 1736, in y^e 77th year of her age.

In memory of M^{rs} Sarah Weston, wife of M^r Abel Weston, who died Jan. 15, 1797, in the 20th year of her age.

Swift as the sun revolves the day,
We hasten to the dead:
Slaves to the wind we puff away,
And to the ground we tread.
'Tis air that lends us life when first
The vital bellows heave,—
Our flesh we borrow of the dust,
And when a mother's care has nursed
The babe to manly size, we must
With usury pay the grave.

Erected in memory of M^r John Willson, who deceased April 17th, 1790, aged 19 years.

Here lyes y^e body of M^r Peter White, who died Jan. y^e 22^d, 1738, in y^e 77 year of his age.

Here lyes y^e body of Mary Wyat,¹ wife to Edward Wyat, aged 92 years, Dec^d Feb. y^e 6, 1705.

Sally Young, daughter of M^r John & M^{rs} Miletiah Young, who died Jan. 4th, 1791, aged 5 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Tombs in Milton Cemetery, 1883.—There are sixty-four tombs in the cemetery. The proprietors of the

tombs are given, and the names of those deposited therein appear as far as it has been possible to ascertain. The enumeration of the tombs commences at the northeast corner of the old cemetery.

RAWSON TOMB.—Here lies buried the body of M^{rs} Theodora Gulliver, the wife of Capt. Jonathan Gulliver, aged 54 years, died Dec^r, 7th, 1732.

Here lies entombed the body of Captain Jonathan Gulliver, who departed this life July the 3^d, 1737, in the 78th year of his age.

MINISTERIAL TOMB.—Here ly the remains of M^{rs} Susanna Thacher (second wife of the Rev. Peter Thacher), who died Sept. 4th, 1724, \AA t. 59 years. Rev. Peter, first Pastor of the Church in Milton, who died Dec^r 17th, 1727, in the 77th year of his age, and the 47th of his Pastorate.

M^{rs} Elizabeth Taylor, wife of the Rev. John Taylor, who died April 17th, 1735, \AA t. 27 years.

Rev. John Taylor, who died Jan. 26th, 1750, in the 46th year of his age.

Edward Sherburn Taylor, aged 14 days, 1750.

Samuel Gile, Jr., died Oct. 5, 1827, aged 18 years.

Samuel Gile, D.D., died Oct. 16, 1836, aged 56 years.

Mary H. Gile, wife of Samuel Gile, D.D., died June 25, 1862, aged 83 years.

JOSEPH BABCOCK TOMB (S. H. BABCOCK, 1831).—Here lies entombed John Babcock, son of Joseph Babcock, who died September 25th, 1792, aged 6 years.

M^{rs} Hannah Babcock, wife of Joseph Babcock, who died Feb. 23, 1794, aged 46 years.

Mrs. Grace Babcock, wife of Joseph Babcock, died Sept. 11, 1810, aged 60 years.

Joseph Babcock, Esq., died May 28, 1813, aged 67 years.

Stephen Babcock, died Aug. 15, 1845, aged 67.

DANIEL VOSE'S TOMB.—Here lies entombed M^{rs} Patience Holbrook, wife of Dr. Amos Holbrook and daughter of Daniel Vose, Esq., & M^{rs} Rachel his wife, who died M^{ch} 18th, 1789, \AA t. 25.

M^r Jeremiah Smith, died April 16th, 1790, \AA t. 86.

M^{rs} Rachel Smith, wife of M^r Jeremiah Smith, died May 8th, 1791, \AA t. 85.

Daniel Vose, Esq., died Dec. 7, 1807, \AA t. 67 years.

Rachel, wife of Daniel Vose and daughter of Jeremiah & Rachel Smith, died Jan. 25, 1821, aged 84.

Daniel Vose, son of Daniel and Rachel Vose, died May 29, 1837, aged 58 years.

Henry Gardner, born in the Old Province House, Boston, Aug. 2, 1779; died June 19, 1858:—his wife, Clarissa, daughter of Dr. Amos Holbrook, born in Milton, Aug. 23, 1784; died in Dorchester Feb. 10, 1860.

Their Children: Clarissa H., born Feb. 10, 1811; died July 11, 1836.

Matilda S., born Aug. 16, 1822; died Aug. 28, 1841.

H. C., wife of Henry J. Gardner, born Sept. 6, 1818; died Sept. 2, 1869.

Their Children: Elizabeth W. Gardner, born Nov. 11, 1851; died March 21, 1857.

Henry G. Gardner, born Sept. 3, 1854; died March 31, 1873.

Frederick W. Gardner, born Jan. 9, 1846; died Jan. 30, 1879.

Clifford Gardner, born Feb. 5, 1857; died Aug. 20, 1879.

DAVID SUMNER'S TOMB.—Mrs. Althea Cain, wife of Mr. David Cain, died May 26, 1806, \AA t. 79.

Mr. David Cain, died Oct. 21, 1811, \AA t. 72.

¹ The following, from the Dorchester Town Records, refers to Mrs. Wyat:

"The Old widow wiate Bing 94 years of age and on that had Layd So many women that she was instrimintall for the brinin into the world on thousand on hundred and on Children."

Mary D. Hobart, daug. of Moses L. Hobart & Betsey Hobart, died Aug. 24, 1808, aged 1 year.

TOMB OF E. G. TUCKER AND J. A. CREHORE.—George Tucker, born at Milton, March 8, 1750; died (by accident) Jan. 19, 1805. His wife, Sarah [Glover], born at Milton, July 1, 1758; died May 22, 1833.

Mary A. Atherton, first wife of Ebenezer G. Tucker, born at Stoughton, Nov. 19, 1805; died at Milton, Dec. 22, 1832.

Anna T. Alexander (née Atherton), second wife of Ebenezer G. Tucker, born at Stoughton, April 5, 1804; died at Stoughton, Oct. 1, 1875.

Henry, son of E. G. & A. T. Tucker, born at Milton, July 27, 1835; died at East Boston, Jan. 3, 1861.

Edwin, born at Milton, Sept. 27, 1837; died at Milton, Sept. 14, 1841.

TOMB OF THOMAS CREHORE.

TOMB OF CHARLES ADAMS.

TOMB OF THOMAS HOLLIS.

TOMB OF ABNER H. BOWMAN.

TOMB OF N. & S. DAVENPORT & J. CREHORE.—Mr. Phineas Davenport, died Jan. 31, 1840, aged 67 years and 10 months.

Mrs. Hannah Davenport, died Aug. 19, 1843, aged 62 years 6 months.

Miss Sarah Davenport, died March 7, 1838, aged 35 years 6 months.

Mr. Francis Davenport, died Feb. 4, 1857, aged 52 years 11 months.

TOMB OF SWIFT HEIRS.—Mr. Ebenezer Swift, died Jan. 17, 1805, aged 80 years. John Swift, died Jan. 14, 1819. John Swift, died Sept. 26, 1838.

TOMB OF DANIEL BRIGGS.—Entombed here, Mrs Jane Briggs, wife of Mr Daniel Briggs, died Jan. 25, 1791, *Æt.* 26.

Miss Sophia Briggs, daug. of Mr D. & Mrs Jane Briggs, died July 28, 1796, *Æt.* 9 years.

Martin, son of Mr Daniel & Mrs Jane Briggs, was drowned Jan. 20, 1803, *Æt.* 12.

Mrs. Alice Briggs, wife of Mr. Daniel Briggs, died Jan. 6, 1806, aged 40 years.

Capt. Thomas Briggs, brother of Mr. Daniel Briggs, died April 20, 1810, *Æt.* 52.

Mr. Daniel, son of Mr. Daniel Briggs, died Oct. 13, 1814, aged 25.

Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Daniel Briggs, died Dec. 2, 1823, aged 49.

Mrs. Nabby, wife of Mr. William Briggs, and sister of Mr. Daniel Briggs, died Nov. 14, 1815, aged 59.

Mr. Benjamin C. Briggs, son of Daniel Briggs, died at Port-au-Prince, July 24, 1825, aged 25.

Mr. Daniel Briggs, died at Milton, Aug. 11, 1825, aged 71 years.

Sophia S. B. Briggs, died May 10, 1832, aged 26.

Mrs. Susanna Briggs, wife of Capt. Thomas Briggs, died Nov. 14, 1848, aged 73.

At Nevada City, California, July 19, 1851, Mr. Martin Briggs, aged 47, son of Mr. Daniel Briggs.

Mary S. Fisk, died Nov. 8, 1853, aged 56 years.

Capt. Nathaniel Thomas, died at Milton, Feb. 28, 1856, aged 79.

Jane Thomas, died Feb. 5, 1863, aged 77 years 8 months.

TOMB OF DAVENPORT & BILLINGS.—Entombed here, Mrs Mary Davenport, wife of Mr Adam Davenport, died Dec. 31, 1793, *Æt.* 43.

Ambrose Davenport, son of Mr Adam & Mrs Mary Davenport, died Feb. 28, 1795, *Æt.* 6.

Elizabeth, Lydia & Jeremiah, children of Joseph & Rebecca Billings, aged 16, 9 & 3 years, died April, 1796.

Hannah W. Davenport, wife of Eben. Davenport, died Sept. 3, 1804, aged 27 years.

Mr. Henry Vose, *Obt.* March 26, 1808, *Æt.* 56 years.

Mr. Joseph Billings, died Jan. 2, 1809, *Æt.* 54 years.

Elizabeth L. Billings, died Jan. 1, 1810, aged 7 years, daughter of Mr. Joseph Billings.

Charles Joseph Billings, died Feb. 28, 1811, aged 20.

Mr. Ebenezer Davenport, died Nov. 24, 1817, aged 47 years.

Mr. Anthony W. Baxter, died Sept. 15, 1822, aged 50 years.

Mrs. Hannah Vose, wife of Henry Vose, died Jan. 26, 1825, aged 73 years.

Mrs. Rebecca Billings, widow of Joseph Billings, died Oct. 22, 1835, aged 78 years.

Mrs. Hannah S. Billings, daughter of Rebecca & Joseph Billings, died Oct. 19, 1862, aged 78 years.

Mr. Ebenezer Billings, died March 11, 1837, aged 41 years.

Mrs. Mary D. Billings, widow of Ebenezer Billings, died May 11, 1864, aged 70 years.

Children of Eben. & Mary D. Billings.—Mary Rebecca Billings, died April 27, 1848, aged 20 years.

Samuel James Billings, died Aug. 9, 1864, aged 41 years.

Hammatt Billings, died Nov. 14, 1874, aged 56 years.

Joseph E. Billings, died Aug. 15, 1880, aged 59 years.

Mr. Adam Davenport, died Aug. 13, 1825, aged 81 years.

Mrs. Mary Davenport, died Dec. 17, 1837, aged 65. She was much beloved by all.

THAYER TOMB.—Abbott L. Thayer, died July 26, 1843, aged 8 years.

Nancy R. Thayer, died Nov. 21, 1854, aged 64 years.

Gideon F. Thayer, died March 27, 1864, aged 70 years.

Uncle Lord, died Feb. 17, 1869, aged 82 years.

Elizabeth Briggs, died July 22, 1874, aged 53.

WILLIAM CREHORE TOMB.—Ruth Lyon, died Oct. 6, 1811, aged 30 years.

William B. Crehore, died May 13, 1813, aged 50 years.

Widow Chloe Crehore, died Aug. 29, 1814, aged 81 years.

John Shephard Crehore, died Jan. 1833, aged 66 years.

His wife, Hannah, died May, 1851, aged 86 years.

Rebecca, wife of William B. Crehore, died Nov. 1854, aged 89 years.

Charles C. Crehore, died Feb. 12, 1879, aged 85 years.

TOMB OF JACOB GILL.

COATS TOMB.

TOMB OF NATHAN VOSE.—Mr. Edward Vose, died Aug. 7, 1811, aged 26 years.

PIERCE TOMB.—Capt. Rufus Pierce, died April 7, 1812, aged 60.

Capt. Samuel Pierce, died Sep. 24, 1822, aged 50.

Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Rufus Pierce, died Aug. 17, 1829, aged 72 years.

William Briggs, born Nov. 15, 1760; died July 17, 1831.

Jeremiah T. Fenno, died Jan. 26, 1845, aged 62.

Elizabeth, widow of William Briggs, died Dec. 27, 1864, aged 88 years.

Margaret, widow of Jeremiah T. Fenno, died Aug. 14, 1857, aged 74 years.

HOBART TOMB.

TOMB OF DR. AMOS HOLBROOK.—Amos Holbrook, born Jan. 23, 1754; died June 17, 1842.

Jerusha Holbrook, his wife, born March 12, 1764; died Nov. 11, 1838.

William E. Vincent, born March 2, 1793; died April 12, 1858.

TOMB OF JESSE SUMNER.

COPELAND TOMB.

FULLER TOMB.

JAMES TUCKER TOMB.—Susanna S. Talbot, died Aug. 17, 1825, aged 17 years.

Elijah Tucker, died Dec. 1, 1831, aged 67.

Betsy Tucker, died Sep. 3, 1835, aged 71.

Mrs. Rebecca Tucker, died Jan. 7, 1844, aged 40.

Miss Sarah Tucker, died Nov. 29, 1849, aged 93.

Mr. James Tucker, died Jan. 14, 1851, aged 84.

Mary Tucker, died Feb. 11, 1867, aged 68 years 9 months.

P. O. THACHER TOMB.—George M. Thacher, born March 5, 1809; died June 2, 1858.

George W. Thacher, 6th Reg. M. V. M., born June 16, 1837; died at Fort Delaware, Del., Sep. 13, 1864.

Samuel G. Williams, born Jan. 25, 1795; died April 19, 1878.

Peter Oxenbridge Thacher, A.D. 1826.

On the 22d of February, A.D. 1827, were deposited here the remains of the Rev. Peter Thacher, D.D., Pastor of the Church in Brattle Square, Boston, who died Dec. 6, 1802, aged 51. And of Elizabeth, his wife, who died Jan. 26, 1816, aged 71 years.

JAMES BLAKE TOMB.—Deposited here the remains of Ann Grey Blake, died Oct. 2, 1813, aged 11 months.

Mary Blake, died Oct. 10, 1813, aged 2 years 7 months.

Susan Weld Blake, died Oct. 14, 1817, aged 19 months.

James Blake, born March 13, 1780; died July 3, 1851, aged 71 years, 3 months, 20 days.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, born May 22, 1778; died Dec. 16, 1855, aged 77 years, 7 months, 27 days.

TOMB OWNED BY THE TOWN OF MILTON.

MARK HOLLINGSWORTH TOMB.—Charles Mark Hollingsworth, died Aug. 29, 1809, aged 4 years.

Charles Mark Hollingsworth, died June 11, 1824, aged 14 years.

McLean Hollingsworth, died Sep. 15, 1825, aged 2 years.

Leander Nelson Hollingsworth, died Feb. 6, 1827, aged 18 years.

Mark Hollingsworth, of Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, died Feb. 27, 1853, aged 78 years.

Waitstill Hollingsworth, died March 31, 1858, aged 78 years.

Maria Harvey Cornell, died Aug. 21, 1865, aged 48 years.

George Hollingsworth, died March 20, 1882, aged 68 years.

TOMB OF ADAMS AND BENT (NATHANIEL T. BENT).—Deposited here the remains of Josiah Bent, died April 26, 1836, aged 66 years.

Rev. Josiah Bent, died at Amherst, Mass., Nov. 19, 1839, aged 42 years.

Samuel Adams Bent, died Feb. 1854, aged 24 years.

Susanna Bent, died Oct. 16, 1857, aged 81 years.

Josiah Bent, Jr., died Nov. 9, 1862, aged 37 years.

Emma Nelson Bent, died in New York, Jan. 15, 1862, aged 7 years 3 months.

READ AND GULLIVER TOMB.—Lemuel Gulliver, obt. Jan. 4, 1840, aged 80.

Elizabeth Vose Gulliver, obt. April 19, 1839, aged 9 months.

Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, obt. July 11, 1842, aged 71.

Lemuel S. Gulliver, obt. Jan. 6, 1849, aged 5 years 4 months.

Abby V. Gulliver, obt. Sept. 13, 1853, aged 13 years 4 months.

Mrs. Emeline G. Gulliver, obt. Feb. 18, 1870, aged 58.

Sarah E. Gulliver, obt. Nov. 17, 1870, aged 35.

READ.

Asa Bullard, M.D., obt. May 1, 1826, aged 61.

Abigail Bullard, obt. Jan. 19, 1832, aged 68.

Caroline Bullard, obt. Nov. 16, 1839, aged 39.

Edward Bullard, obt. Nov. 7, 1807, aged 9.

Clarissa Read, born Sept. 5, 1785, died June 27, 1848.

CHURCHILL TOMB.—

"In my Father's house are many mansions."

"In Christ shall all be made alive."

Asaph Churchill, died Jan. 20, 1841, aged 76 years.

Mary Churchill, wife of Asaph Churchill, died Jan. 21, 1859, aged 75 years, 5 months, 23 days.

Juliette Churchill, died May 30, 1862, aged 49 years 6 months.

Mary Churchill, died Feb. 14, 1828, aged 16 years.

Charles M. S. Churchill, died Oct. 7, 1822, aged 3 years.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

TOMB OF J. CAMPBELL.

TOMB OF BABCOCK, FIELDS & ADAMS.

BALDWIN TOMB.

ELIJAH VOSE TOMB.

TOMB OF JOHN MCLEAN.—Hugh McLean, died December, 1799, aged 75 years.

Agnes McLean, died March, 1821, aged 82 years.

John McLean, died Oct. 16, 1823, aged 62 years.

Sarah Amory, wife of Francis Amory, died Oct. 8, 1828, aged 49 years.

Ann Lee, widow of John McLean and wife of William Lee, died Sept. 11, 1834, aged 60 years.

Francis Amory, died July 6, 1845, aged 79.

F. Amory, A.D. 1842.

TOMB OF DANIEL L. GIBBENS.

TOMB OF ELIJAH D. WILD.—Alpheus and W. Withington, 1815.

NATHANIEL TUCKER TOMB.—L. Tucker, 1815.

J. ROWE TOMB.

SUMNER TOMB.

MORTON TOMB.

WHITNEY TOMB.

ROBBINS TOMB.—Rev. Nathaniel Robbins, died May 19, 1795, aged 69 years.

Mrs Elizabeth Robbins, died May 2, 1793, aged 61 years.

Miss Lydia Robbins, died Aug. 31, 1786, aged 27 years.

Mr Nathaniel J. Robbins, died May 7, 1799, aged 33 years.

Miss Sarah Hutchinson, died Dec. 5, 1788, aged 66 years.

Edward H. Robbins, died Dec. 29, 1829, aged 72 years.

EMMONS TOMB.

T. HUNT TOMB.

WENTWORTH TOMB.

BAXTER TOMB.

MYERS TOMB.

J. V. MARSHALL TOMB.

HENDRY TOMB.

O. T. ROGERS TOMB.

WILLIAM GLOVER TOMB.

MOSES WEBSTER TOMB.

G. W. HALL TOMB.

HUTCHINSON TOMB.

Also three tombs located in the central part of the old cemetery, first purchase,—

FENNO TOMB.—*East.*

MILLER TOMB.—*Middle.*

BILLINGS TOMB.—*West.*

These tombs are the oldest in the grounds, and are supposed to have been built about the year 1719.

At the March meeting, 1719, the town voted, "That Capten John Billing shal have liberty to build a Tomb in our Buring Place at the direction of the Selectmen."

CHAPTER LXVI.

MILTON—(*Continued.*)

BY H. B. MARTIN.

Civil and Military—Representatives—Town Clerks—Town Treasurers—War of the Rebellion—List of Soldiers, etc.

Representatives to General Court.—The following is a list of those persons chosen by the inhabitants of the town of Milton to represent said town in the Great and General Court from the year 1682 down to the present time.

The first record of the election of a representative to the General Court is in these words:

"A Town-meeting 16, 12 mon., 1682, the Inhabitants being orderly assembled, &c.—The freemen chose Ralph Houghton a deputie for the General Court."

The next item found upon the records relating to a representative to the General Court is as follows:

"March 6, 1693. It was voted that Thomas Vose should be cleared of his Province Rates, for his serving as Representative at the General Court." At the said meeting "It was voted that Thomas Swift should be abated four pounds out of his Province Rates, for his serving as Representative at the General Court." Same date, "It was voted that William Blake and his sons Nathaniel and Edward, should be abated their Province and town rates, till he be paid eight pounds, fifteen shillings for his serving as Representative at the General Court, in the time between the revolution and this present government."

In the following order were chosen,—

April 30, 1694. E. Clap.	May 17, 1708. Geo. Sumner.
May 10, 1697. Wm. Blake.	" 9, 1709. " "
" 13, 1698. Thos. Vose.	" 19, 1710. E. Tucker.
" 1700. " "	" 16, 1711. " "
" 11, 1702. " "	" 14, 1712. " "
Feb. 22, 1703. Geo. Sumner.	" 18, 1713. " "
April 21, 1703. Thos. Vose.	" 19, 1714. " "
May 8, 1704. " "	" 9, 1715. " "
" 14, 1705. " "	" 14, 1716. " "
" 20, 1706. " "	" 20, 1717. J. Wadsworth.

May 19, 1718. E. Tucker.	Sept. 22, 1774. Capt. D. Rawson.
" 18, 1719. " "	" "
" 9, 1720. " "	Jan. 23, 1775. Capt. D. Rawson. ²
June 13, 1720. " "	" "
May 22, 1721. " "	May 22, 1775. Capt. Daniel Vose. ²
Aug. 7, 1721. " "	" "
May 21, 1722. " "	July 12, 1775. Capt. Daniel Vose. ³
" 20, 1723. " "	" "
" 18, 1724. " "	May 21, 1776. Eben. Tucker and Joseph Clap.
" 17, 1725. J. Wadsworth.	" "
" 15, 1727. Jon. Gulliver.	May 22, 1777. Eben. Tucker.
Nov. 13, 1727. Eph. Tucker.	June 29, 1778. Daniel Vose.
May 13, 1728. " "	May 17, 1779. Seth Sumner.
" 14, 1729. " "	June 28, 1779. E. H. Robbins. ⁴
" 12, 1730. O. Thatcher.	" "
Jan. 26, 1731. Eph. Tucker.	Aug. 9, 1779. A. Blake ⁵ and Allen Crocker. ⁵
May 18, 1731. " "	" "
" 22, 1732. J. Wadsworth.	Aug. 9, 1779. S. Henshaw. ⁴
" 16, 1733. " "	May 22, 1780. " "
" 13, 1734. Jon. Gulliver.	Oct. 10, 1780. " "
" 19, 1735. " "	May 10, 1781. E. H. Robbins.
" 17, 1736. " "	" 17, 1782. " "
" 15, 1737. " "	" 13, 1783. Seth Sumner.
" 16, 1738. N. Clap.	" 13, 1784. E. H. Robbins.
" 15, 1739. " "	" 12, 1785. " "
" 19, 1740. B. Sumner.	" 17, 1786. ¹
" 18, 1741. " "	May 14, 1787. Hon. James Warren.
" 17, 1742. " "	" "
" 16, 1743. Saml. Miller.	May 15, 1788. Joseph Blake.
" 14, 1744. Saml. Swift.	" 11, 1789. " "
" 20, 1745. Saml. Miller.	" 10, 1790. Seth Sumner.
" 19, 1746. " "	" 9, 1791. " "
" 18, 1747. Saml. Swift.	" 7, 1792. E. H. Robbins.
" 16, 1748. Saml. Miller.	" 6, 1793. " "
" 15, 1749. " "	" 6, 1794. " "
" 21, 1750. ¹	" 6, 1795. " "
" 22, 1751. ¹	" 3, 1796. " "
" 13, 1752. " "	" 2, 1797. " "
" 16, 1753. Joseph Bent.	" 1, 1798. " "
" 15, 1754. Saml. Miller.	" 6, 1799. " "
" 14, 1755. " "	" 5, 1800. " "
" 19, 1756. " "	" 4, 1801. " "
" 18, 1757. J. Tucker.	" 3, 1802. " "
" 24, 1758. " "	" 14, 1803. David Tucker.
" 16, 1759. A. Belcher.	" 7, 1804. " "
" 14, 1760. " "	" 6, 1805. " "
" 20, 1761. " "	" 5, 1806. " "
" 17, 1762. " "	" 4, 1807. " "
" 16, 1763. " "	" 2, 1808. " "
" 16, 1764. " "	" 1, 1809. " "
" 15, 1765. Steph. Miller.	May 7, 1810. Wm. Pierce and Asaph Churchill.
" 21, 1766. J. Tucker.	" "
" 20, 1767. " "	May 6, 1811. Wm. Pierce.
" 16, 1768. " "	" 17, 1811. Jacob Gill.
" 17, 1769. B. Wadsworth.	May 4, 1812. A. Churchill and William Pierce.
" 23, 1770. " "	" "
" 21, 1771. " "	May 3, 1813. Jacob Gill.
" 13, 1772. Josiah Howe.	" 2, 1814. S. K. Glover.
" 13, 1773. " "	" 1, 1815. J. Houghton.
" 16, 1774. Steph'n Miller.	" 6, 1816. " "

¹ Voted not to choose a representative.

² To Provincial Congress.

³ To General Court, held at Watertown.

⁴ To State Convention.

⁵ To Concord.

May 5, 1817. J. Ruggles, Jr.	Nov. 14, 1836. E. J. Baker
" 4, 1818. " " "	and Nathaniel Thomas.
" 3, 1819. " " "	Nov. 13, 1837. N. Thomas
" 1, 1820. ¹	and James M. Robbins.
Oct. 16, 1820. B. Smith ⁶ and J. Atherton. ⁶	Nov. 12, 1838. E. G. Tucker
May 7, 1821. ¹	and Nathaniel Thomas.
" 6, 1822. B. Smith.	Nov. 11, 1839. E. G. Tucker.
May 5, 1823. Barney Smith and William Pierce.	" 9, 1840. " " "
May 3, 1824. Barney Smith and William Pierce.	" 8, 1841. Charles Breck.
May 2, 1825. ¹	" 14, 1842. " " "
" 1, 1826. F. Davenport.	Nov. 13, 1843. Thomas T. Wadsworth.
" 7, 1827. " " "	Nov. 13, 1844. ⁷
" 5, 1828. " " "	" 10, 1845. S. Emerson.
May 4, 1829. John Ruggles and John Swift.	" 10, 1846. ⁷
May 3, 1830. John Ruggles.	" 8, 1847. Jason Reed.
" 11, 1831. " " "	" 13, 1848. G. W. Greene.
Nov. 14, 1831. James Campbell and Thomas Hunt.	" 12, 1849. Jason Reed.
Nov. 12, 1832. John Ruggles and Josiah Bent.	" 11, 1850. " " "
Nov. 11, 1833. ⁷	" 24, 1851. A. J. Mosher.
Nov. 10, 1834. J. S. Foord and Jason Houghton.	" 8, 1852. No choice.
Nov. 9, 1835. Moses Gragg and Jason Houghton.	March 7, 1853. J. M. Churchill. ⁸
	Nov. 14, 1853. Jason Reed.
	" 13, 1854. J. W. Martin.
	" 6, 1855. S. Babcock.
	" 4, 1856. Amos Poole.

Eleventh Norfolk District.

Nov. 4, 1857. Joseph M. Churchill.	Nov. 6, 1866. George Vose.
1858. None from Milton.	1867. None from Milton.
1859. " " "	1868. " " "
Nov. 6, 1860. J. M. Robbins.	Nov. 2, 1869. John Sias.
" 5, 1861. Samuel Cook.	" 8, 1870. D. W. Tucker.
1862. None from Milton.	" 7, 1871. " "
1863. " " "	1872. None from Milton.
Nov. 8, 1864. G. W. Greene.	1873. " " "
" 7, 1865. George Vose.	Nov. 3, 1874. E. L. Pierce.
	" 2, 1875. " "

Fourth Norfolk District.

1876. None from Milton.	1880. None from Milton.
1877. " " "	1881. " " "
Nov. 5, 1878. H. E. Ware.	Nov. 7, 1882. H. B. Martin.
" 4, 1879. " "	" 6, 1883. J. W. Bradlee.

Town Clerks.—The first record of the election of a town clerk in Milton is in these words:

"At a Towne Meeting the 10th of March, 1670–71, Thomas houlman was chosen to be the townes Clarke, to have the Towne book, and Record such Vots as the townes due from time to time legally pass."

The next record relating to the choice of a town clerk is as follows: "Dec. 8, 1673, Robert Tucker was chosen Towne Recorder," etc. By the records we find that he held the office until 1677, when John Kinsley was chosen, who held the office one year, when Thomas Holman was chosen, and held the office

from 1678 to 1682, when Ralph Houghton was chosen, and held the office for one year.

1683, Thomas Holman was again chosen, and served until 1686, when John Kinsley was elected, who held the office until 1689, when Thomas Vose, Sr., was chosen, and held the office for two years; he was followed by Ebenezer Clap, who also served two years, and surrendered up the office as town recorder on March 6, 1693, to Capt. Thomas Vose, who was upon that date chosen as town clerk.

Capt. Vose was elected each successive year to the position of town clerk until 1708, when Ephraim Tucker was chosen annually to the office for a period of twenty-two years; then came John Daniell, who served from 1730 to 1734. March 4, 1734, Nehemiah Clap was elected, and held the office until Aug. 1, 1743, when Ephraim Tucker was again elected, and held the office until his successor, Benjamin Wadsworth, was chosen, May 20, 1745. Mr. Wadsworth held the position for seventeen years, when he turned it over to Stephen Clap, March 14, 1763, who, in turn, vacated it in 1765, when Elijah Wadsworth was chosen; he held the office three years, or until March 14, 1768, when Amariah Blake was chosen, serving until 1779; then Samuel Henshaw served one year, when Amariah Blake was again chosen, serving until March 13, 1786, when John Ruggles was elected, and held the office twenty-one consecutive years, or until March 9, 1807; then James Foord was chosen to the position each year for seven years, finally relinquishing the office March 14, 1814, upon being elected register of deeds for the county of Norfolk.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Foord, March 14, 1814, John Ruggles, Jr., was elected, and, what was somewhat remarkable, held the office the exact period (counting in years) in which the same office was held by his father, namely, twenty-one years, or until March 9, 1835.

Upon that date Nathan C. Martin was elected, holding the office four years.

March 11, 1839, Jason F. Kennedy was chosen, he also serving for four years, or until March 13, 1843, when Jason Reed was elected, serving the town faithfully in that capacity for thirty consecutive years, or until his decease on July 13, 1873.

Henry B. Martin was appointed town clerk, *pro tempore*, in 1873, owing to the illness of Mr. Reed (he not being able to attend to the duties of the office), and acted in that capacity until the annual election of town officers, March, 1874, when he was chosen as town clerk, holding the office by virtue of the several successive annual elections up to the present time, January, 1884.

⁶ Delegates to revise the Constitution.

⁷ Voted not to send a representative.

⁸ Delegate to Constitutional Convention.

Town Treasurers.—It was long after the incorporation of those towns that were settled at an early period in the history of the "Province of the Massachusetts Bay" before the inhabitants made any selection of a person to keep guard over the public moneys.

A "watch-dog of the treasury" was then unknown,—in fact, for many years after the settlement of the town the "treasury" was a mythological nonentity.

People in those days—"in the good old colony times"—were not burdened with riches; they did not lay awake nights contriving schemes and inventing modes to defraud the community, as some of their descendants have since done; it is true, that occasionally some enterprising merchant would "rise with the lark" for the purpose of putting a little sand in his sugar, or a little water in his rum, but even those were not then common occurrences.

As a matter of fact, what few treasures our revered ancestors had were laid up "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, or thieves break through and steal."

Such being the case, although it may seem "passing strange" to the men of to-day, nevertheless, although the town of Milton was settled in 1640 and incorporated in 1662, the first item on record relating to the choice of a town treasurer is under date of 1733,—ninety-three years after the first settlement of the town,—and is as follows:

"March 12, 1733. Mr. George Badcock was chose Town Treasurer."

Under date of December 20th, the same year, is found this record: "It was put to Vote to the Town whether they would reconsider the vote of the choice of Mr. George Badcock to be Town Treasurer, he being infirm and unable to serve in that Office—and it past in the affirmative."

"It was voted that the Selectmen succeed Mr. Badcock, that was chosen Town Treasurer, and to do the work his Office obliged him to do."

We have no reason to doubt but that the above vote and the instructions of the town to the selectmen therein embodied, were carried out to the letter, and to the full satisfaction of the towns-people; and when we take into consideration that at that period the Board of Selectmen consisted of five members, and that the whole amount raised for defraying all town charges during the year (exclusive of the ministerial tax) was but 160 pounds 11 shillings and 4 pence, it would not seem that the duties of the Board as disbursing officers were very arduous or wearisome; and so we may suppose thought the staid citizens of "ye olden time," for by the records we judge that that duty devolved upon the board (as it had in all previous years) until some six years

later, when the town, by a vote passed on March 10, 1739–40, chose Nehemiah Clap, the then town clerk, to act also as town treasurer; Mr. Clap continuing to hold the position as town treasurer until his death, July 18, 1743, when Ephraim Tucker was elected to serve for the balance of the year. March 12, 1744, Benjamin Wadsworth was chosen town treasurer, serving that and the succeeding year; but at the annual March meeting of 1746, and again in 1747, we find this record: "Voted, to have no Treasurer." March 14, 1748, Benjamin Wadsworth was again chosen, and held the office for twenty-one consecutive years, or until March 13, 1769, when Josiah Howe was elected, serving until March 13, 1775. Then Amariah Blake held the position one year, when William Tucker was chosen, serving six years. March 11, 1782, Josiah Howe was again selected for the office, this time serving for three years, or until March 14, 1785, when John Ruggles was chosen, holding the office for many years, and upon his retirement being succeeded by his son, John Ruggles, Jr. They together retained and served the town in that capacity until 1821, a period of thirty-six years. March 12th of that year Jedediah Atherton was chosen to succeed Mr. Ruggles, holding the office three years, when Jesse Vose was elected, March 8, 1824, serving eleven years, or until March 9, 1835, when Isaac Gulliver was chosen, serving four years. March 11, 1839, Charles Breck was elected, holding the office for nineteen years, or until March 1, 1858, when Jason Reed was chosen, Mr. Reed holding the office until his decease, in 1873.

Consequent upon the illness of Mr. Reed, in 1873, Charles Breck was by the selectmen appointed town treasurer, *pro tempore*, serving in that position until March, 1874, when he was again elected, and re-elected each subsequent year to date (1884).

CHAPTER LXVII.

MILTON—(Continued).

War of the Rebellion.—Appended are the names of those soldiers who enlisted for the term of three years, and who formed part of Milton's quota, in the war of the Rebellion.

The list is complete only as far as that the soldiers whose names are herewith given were accredited to Milton as part of her quota. Many names there are that should find place upon the Milton records, names of her honored and illustrious sons, who, living in

other places at the outbreak of the war, enlisted and were accredited to the quotas of those towns or cities where they at that time resided.

As an illustration I will here cite two cases which came within my knowledge.

At the commencement of hostilities the best drill-officer in the city of Boston was Louis N. Tucker; the best drill-officer in the city of San Francisco was James Sewall Reed, both Milton boys, with that ardor and love of country which has ever characterized the citizens of their native town. They enlisted, and with great zeal entered into the arduous duties thenceforth devolving upon them, duties which but few men outside of the regular army were competent or able to perform. Night and day they were employed drilling the raw recruits, who, in immense numbers, were swarming to do battle for their country; and thus, mainly through the exertions and the important preparatory work by them performed, were sent to the front some of the most efficient troops that did battle for the Union.

After months of laborious work thus performed they, too, started for the front, one to return with honorable scars received in defense of the old flag, the other dying upon the field of battle while gallantly fighting for his native land.

The subjoined list is given in alphabetical order, without designation of rank :

Allen, William S., Co. C, 33d Regt.
 Angell, Moses E., Co. A, 14th Regt.
 Bacon, Albert J., Co. D, 35th Regt.
 Badger, Algernon S., Co. I, 26th Regt.
 Baker, Edward K., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Bull, Lyman, Bat. D, Art.
 Barrington, John, Co. B, 18th Regt.
 Baxter, George O., Co. E, 1st Regt.
 Boale, William, Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Bent, George F., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Blackman, Elbridge, Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Bradley, J. Walter, Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Broad, Horace S., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Bronsdon, Amos H., Co. A, 13th Regt.
 Bronsdon, Charles, Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Burditt, Charles E., Co. E, 1st Regt.
 Burditt, George W., Co. E, 1st Regt.
 Burleigh, N. G., band, 18th Regt.
 Chamberlain, James, Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Chamberlain, Patrick, Co. D, 22d Regt.
 Chandler, Jonathan H., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Clark, George E., band, 20th Regt.
 Clark, Philip C., Co. A, 18th Regt.
 Collins, Edward, Lieut. U.S.A.
 Cook, Charles W., Co. E, 35th Regt.
 Corey, Stephen, Co. C, 27th Regt.
 Crossman, John G., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Collins, John H., band, 7th Regt.
 Dalton, George W., Co. E, 1st Regt.
 Davis, Walter S., Co. F, 22d Regt.

Dow, James E., Co. C, 1st Regt.
 Dyer, Andrew J., Co. C, 18th Regt.
 Everett, N. Stanley, Co. A, 13th Regt.
 Fessenden, William H., Co. L, 1st Regt.
 Fisher, Herman, Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Fisher, William I., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Forbes, William H., Co. E, 1st Cav.
 Gilbert, Wallace H., Co. F, 22d Regt.
 Graham, Charles H., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Gunnison, Edwin L., Co. A, 29th Regt.
 Grant, Everett A., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Hall, George W., Jr., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Hastings, Frank B., Co. D, 13th Regt.
 Hebard, Henry J. A., Co. A, 13th Regt.
 Hicks, David F., Co. B, 13th Regt.
 Holmes, Abraham, Jr., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Hopkins, Edward F., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Hoyt, T. D. V., Co. M, 1st Cav.
 Hunt, Charles C., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Hunt, Isaiah, Co. I, 35th Regt.
 Huntington, Edward L., U.S.A.
 Ingraham, Sewell S., Co. I, 24th Regt.
 Jones, John P., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Kirby, Patrick T., Co. I, 7th Regt.
 Kittredge, Henry G. W., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Lacy, John, Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Leavitt, Albion E., Co. I, 26th Regt.
 Littlefield, Charles G., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Lord, George F., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Lord, James F., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Lord, William H., Co. L, 1st Regt.
 Loring, Abraham M., Co. H, 39th Regt.
 Lycett, James, Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Madden, Thomas, Co. H, 18th Regt.
 Mahoney, John, Co. E, 1st Regt.
 Martin, Albert T. B., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Martin, John W., Co. D, 24th Regt.
 McWhirk, Alexander, Co. D, 24th Regt.
 Merrill, Thomas, Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Moses, George F., Co. B, 39th Regt.
 Moulton, George H., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Moulton, Luther, Jr., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Moulton, Charles H., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Munroe, William, Co. F, 22d Regt.
 Murray, James, not stated.
 Murray, John, Co. E, 35th Regt.
 Myers, Nathaniel T., Co. M, 1st Cav.
 Myers, Samuel G., Co. D, 1st Cav.
 Nightingale, James H., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Nightingale, William H., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Noble, Joseph A., Co. K, 1st Cav.
 Nye, Hiram T., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Page, Chester S., Co. H, 39th Regt.
 Pearce, George W., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Pearce, Thomas L., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Parsons, Joseph A., Co. I, 26th Regt.
 Pickering, George H., not stated.
 Perkins, Stephen G., 2d Regt.
 Ransom, George H., 9th Bat.
 Raymond, George T., Co. I, 13th Regt.
 Robertson, James B., Co. H, 18th Regt.
 Rockwood, William O. V., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Rooney, Patrick H., Co. I, 26th Regt.
 Rowe, John F., Co. L, 1st Cav.
 Russell, George S., Co. H, 39th Regt.
 Scaff, John, Co. E, 7th Regt.

Seibert, John, Co. I, 26th Regt.
 Shannon, Edward, Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Sias, John (2d), Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Simmons, John D., Co. C, 33d Regt.
 Simpson, John E., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Skinner, Otis A., Co. I, 13th Regt.
 Spear, John M., Jr., Co. D, 24th Regt.
 Spiller, James F., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Sweeney, Terrence, Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Thayer, Frederick A., Co. E, 7th Regt.
 Thayer, Charles H., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Thayer, Samuel G., Co. E, 35th Regt.
 Vose, George E., Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Whittier, Napoleon B., Co. E, 1st Regt.
 Wigley, James, Co. I, 38th Regt.
 Williams, Claudius, Co. I, 38th Regt.

The following were the enlistments for the nine months' service:

Alden, Samuel W., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Baker, Jonathan, Co. I, 42d Regt.
 Badger, William F., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Bartlett, Benjamin J., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Boden, William F., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Bolster, Charles, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Breck, Charles E. C., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Brigham, William F., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Bronsdon, William B., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Caswell, Henry P., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Churchill, Joseph M., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Conklin, Edward D., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Cunningham, John J., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Cunningham, Patrick, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Cunningham, Peter, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Cunningham, William, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Davenport, Nathaniel T., Jr., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Delunnoy, Desire, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Dennison, Jeremiah, Co. B, 43d Regt.
 Dunican, Patrick, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Emerson, John H., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Halliday, George W., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Higgins, John, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Hollis, Abijah, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Jewett, Jonas W., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Jones, Benjamin F., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Jones, Elbridge, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Leavitt, William S., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Littlefield, Henry W., Co. D, 45th Regt.
 Lord, Joseph B., Co. I, 44th Regt.
 Mathes, Daniel, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Merrill, William, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Moffatt, Elijah W., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Morrissey, John, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Morrissey, Thomas, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Morse, Alfred L., Co. E, 44th Regt.
 Murphy, James, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Niles, Jerome S., Co. C, 45th Regt.
 Nolan, Christopher, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Norton, Edward, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Ochs, Joseph, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Pierce, George, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Shaw, Joseph A., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Skinner, George E., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Snow, Elbridge, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Snow, James H., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Thompson, James A., Co. B, 45th Regt.

Rooney, Bartholomew, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Vialle, James L., Co. G, 42d Regt.
 Ware, William, Co. C, 44th Regt.
 Wellington, Henry F., Co. B, 45th Regt.
 White, Edward P., Co. E, 44th Regt.
 White, James E., Co. G, 44th Regt.
 Williams, Thomas, Co. B, 45th Regt.
 Williams, John M., Co. B, 45th Regt.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

MILTON—(*Continued*).

Town Hall—The Blue Hill National Bank—The Milton News—Post-Office.

Town Hall.—The present town hall, one of the finest structures of its kind in the commonwealth, was dedicated on the evening of Feb. 18, 1879. The building is a substantial structure of brick and stone, contains a spacious hall, capable of seating five hundred people in the body of the hall and two hundred in the gallery, and has also convenient offices for the various town officials, the whole fitted up with every modern convenience. The style of architecture is Gothic, and is artistic and pleasing to the eye.

The announcement of the opening of the building drew thither a large number of visitors from all the country round about, and the scene was an animated one all the afternoon. The exercises of the dedication in the evening, in spite of the very forbidding weather, were attended by an assemblage of the town's people that crowded the hall. The exercises were opened by the Cadet Band of Boston, which gave the spirited "Light Cavalry" overture, by Suppe. Col. Henry S. Russell presided, and, after brief remarks of congratulation on the success which had attended the enterprise of building the hall, called upon the Rev. A. K. Teele to offer prayer. The report of the building committee was read by its chairman, Mr. W. H. Forbes. It reviewed the history of the enterprise, and gave full particulars in regard to the cost of the various parts of the work and other details. The vote authorizing the appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars for the work was passed by the town March 4, 1878, and the committee, consisting of William H. Forbes, George Vose, Edward L. Pierce, Samuel Babcock, Samuel Gannett, J. H. Wolcott, Albert K. Teele, Charles L. Copeland, and Horace E. Ware, was appointed to carry out the work. Mr. Copeland resigned, and his place was filled by James M. Robbins. Mr. Nathaniel J. Bradlee, of Boston, was employed as consulting architect, and the plans

of Messrs. H. W. Hartwell and George T. Tilden were accepted. The contracts were awarded as follows: Mason-work, W. C. Poland & Sons, of Boston; carpenters', Creesy & Noyes, of Boston; roofing, J. Farquhar's Sons, of Boston; copper-work, L. Cushing & Son, of Waltham. The two last-named contracts were afterwards included in that with Creesy & Noyes, as well as all glazing and painting, except the decoration of the two halls and the front entrance, which was done by W. J. McPherson, of Boston. The work on the cellar was begun June 3d, and the corner-stone was laid about the 10th of July. The work was carried on without interruption until its completion. The cost was as follows: Masons' contract, \$13,077.82; carpenters', \$14,924.56; painting, \$550; architects, \$1500; total for building proper, \$30,052.38; grading, gas-fixtures, furnaces, and sundries, \$1458.58; total cost of the work, \$34,959.09.

At the conclusion of the report, Mr. Babcock, chairman of the selectmen, received the keys from the committee, making brief remarks, after which followed an extended historical address by the Hon. Edward L. Pierce, which was listened to with great interest.

Town-meetings were held until 1836 in the parish meeting-house, now belonging to the First Congregational (Unitarian) society. In that and the succeeding year they were held in the stone meeting-house at the Railway Village. In 1838 the town occupied its first town house, then just completed, which cost, with land included, the modest sum of \$2684.32, and was paid for out of the surplus revenue which the United States had divided among the States, this commonwealth dividing its share among the towns.

The Blue Hill National Bank of Milton, incorporated in 1832, under the title of the "Dorchester and Milton Bank," with a capital of \$100,000, was first located in the ancient town of Dorchester.

In the year 1850 a gang of burglars, under the notorious Jack Wade, raided the institution, securing funds to the amount of some thirty thousand dollars; as a large portion of the money thus taken was in bills of the bank, it was thought advisable to alter the name by which the bank was known; accordingly, in the year 1851, by statutory provisions the name was changed to "Blue Hill Bank," and some thirteen years later, in conformity to a law passed by Congress "for the establishment of a National Banking System," the name of the bank was again changed, December, 1864, to "Blue Hill National Bank."

Congress by special act, 1881, authorizing the removal of the bank to the town of Milton, it removed

March, 1882, to its present commodious quarters in the Associates' Building, Milton.

Since its incorporation the bank has had the following officers: Presidents, Moses Whitney, 1832 to 1848; Hananiah Temple, 1848 to 1854; Asaph Churchill, 1854 to 1876; Eleazer J. Bispham, 1876 to date (1884). Cashiers, Hananiah Temple, 1832 to 1836; Joseph L. Hammond, 1836 to 1848; Eleazer J. Bispham, 1848 to 1876; Sarel J. Willis, 1876 to date (1884). The capital at the present time is \$200,000.

The present board of directors are E. J. Bispham, Laban Pratt, Henry S. Russell, Samuel Gannett, A. L. Hollingsworth, Joseph E. Hall, and Horace E. Ware.

The Milton News.—The first newspaper published in Milton, bearing date April 29, 1882, was a venture undertaken by Mr. Frederick P. Fairfield, of Boston, it being issued weekly, and bearing the title of *The Milton News*. After having published the above sheet some six months, Mr. Fairfield sold out his right, title, and interest to Mr. W. A. Woodward, the present proprietor.

Post-Office.—The date of the first establishment of a post-office in Milton was January, 1803. The first postmaster appointed was Samuel H. Glover: date of appointment Jan. 1, 1803. He was succeeded by Moses Whitney, who was appointed Dec. 9, 1805. Gen. Whitney held the office until 1817, when he resigned in favor of his friend, Nathan C. Martin, who was appointed Nov. 4, 1817, holding the office for nearly twenty-two years. Mr. Martin being about to remove from the town, resigned his trust in 1839, when Edmund J. Baker was appointed, April 1st of that year (1839), and held the position until Jan. 19, 1844, when George Thompson was appointed. The appointment was held by him until May 29, 1849, when Nathan C. Martin again received the appointment, occupying the position until his death, Aug. 26, 1864, making the whole term of his incumbency some thirty-seven years. Upon Oct. 20, 1864, Louis N. Tucker received an appointment, but declined to serve, when Henry Pope was appointed, Jan. 12, 1865, holding the office until his death, when his wife, Abigail F. Pope, was appointed, March 3, 1880, continuing in office until her decease, in 1883. July 16, 1883, Henry A. Pope was commissioned, holding the position at the present writing (1884).

Conclusion.—We can no more fittingly close our history of this grand old town than by quoting the following from an address delivered at the dedication of its town hall by one of her most eminent citizens, the Hon. Edward L. Pierce:

"We have in the pleasant places where our lines have fallen blessings which came to us without effort or sacrifice of ourselves or our fathers. There are no four square miles in our country—perhaps, without exaggeration, we might add on the globe—more endowed with all that is attractive in scenery than those which are covered by our municipal jurisdiction. Here are no morasses, no pestilential districts, no blasted heaths, no wastes where all is parched, scraggy, and repulsive, no dead level wearisome to eye or feet; but the whole space filled with a pure and health-bringing air, which rises from the sea and descends from the hills, spread out in varied landscapes, diversified with elevations and intervals, with forests and fields watered by unfailing brooks, and even the hills fed by perpetual springs. Here on our fair heritage are combined the Blue Hills to the south, from which came, according to Roger Williams, the Indian name of our beloved commonwealth, Massachusetts; the Neponset River, flowing along our northern border, and the ocean view to the east. You who have journeyed in other lands, along the Charente, the Loire, or the Arno, what fairer prospect have you seen than the eye sweeps as you stand on Milton Hill, looking on the river, as with changing tide it spreads out a broad lake, or withdraws to its narrow bed; on eminences crowned with villas; on villages nestling in valleys or covering elevations; on church-spires testifying to Christian worship; on the islands and beacon-lights in the harbor of New England's metropolis; on ships departing and returning on their errands of commerce and civilization?

"Looking southward on the same highway, the old Plymouth road, the eye glides along a scene hardly less picturesque which embraces the interval and the hills beyond. Standing on Brush Hill, with no intervening obstruction between you and the Blue Hills, there lies spread out before you nature in one of her royal moods, a study worthy of some gifted artist. Passing on to the south, and ascending the hills themselves, which in a less modest nomenclature than ours would be classified as mountains, and there, on the summit, lies before you a magnificent panorama of cities, villages, mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, the ocean, where one may contemplate with reverence the works of the Creator, the intelligence of man, the life and growth of society, and the events of history which have transpired in successive generations within the bounds of the horizon.

"Nor is the natural beauty of this township confined to such favored sites as these, but it is distributed among our farms and along our roads. I have seen the artist sitting by our longest brook, which rises in the Blue Hills, and, flowing through the Hobart woods, falls into the Neponset, sketching the overhanging branches, the old trunks, and the flowering meadows by its side, and placing on canvas beauties of which we live altogether too unconscious. Coming at the close of day from the railway station to my home, with the twin churches before me and the Blue Hills in the background, looking westward I have often paused to gaze on sunsets as finely colored as any I have ever seen on Italian skies. We have, indeed, villas and lawns which art has constructed and spread out, but, better still, we have retained the primitive forest, where woodcock, partridge, quail, and rabbit still linger; we have highways not too broad and lined with graceful elms; we have still, and long may we retain, that freshness of nature which makes the charm of Milton as a home and place of rest. If some lover of nature gifted with imagination like Wordsworth, who glorified with sentiment the Lake district of England and peopled it with ideal forms, shall ever be born or come to live among us, he will find all about him food for his contemplative spirit and poetic genius.

"It has been customary at dedications like this to review the history of the town from its settlement. But I decline a task which at our second centennial anniversary was so well per-

formed by our townsman, Mr. Robbins. The chronicles of its churches have been written by two of its pastors and present citizens, the Rev. Dr. Morison and the Rev. Frederick Frothingham, both of whom are with us this evening.

"Our town has been conspicuous for the good sense and solid character of its citizens, and in some epochs for names which mankind will remember. When our fathers contended for existence against Philip of Pokanoket, her Capt. Wadsworth fell bravely with his gallant and devoted band in the swamps of Sudbury, and in a graveyard of that town is a monument with the inscription, 'Captain Samuel Wadsworth of Milton, his Lieut. Sharp of Brookline, and twenty-six other soldiers fighting for the defence of their country were slain by the Indian enemy and lie buried in this place.' The Voses and Sumners served their country with honor in the army of the Revolution and in the war with England of 1812, and theirs and other names of our citizens are among the recorded heroisms of our civil war. In an early period this town gave a president to Harvard College in the person of Benjamin Wadsworth. Some of its citizens have been identified with the civil and judicial history of the State. The town has witnessed within its limits some historic scenes, the preaching of John Eliot and George Whitefield, and the passage of the Suffolk Resolves in the house of Capt. Daniel Vose, drawn by Joseph Warren, and regarded as the earliest organized demonstration for independence in the colonies.

"There has been a continuity in the life of this town rare in municipal history. Growing in population by natural increase rather than by accessions from other places, there has been a steady flow of influence and character from one generation to another. Eight of the original trustees, to whom, in 1664, a tract of land was conveyed for 'a meeting-house and other ministerial purposes,' have always since had and still have descendants in the town bearing their names, and in some instances living upon and holding, without break in the chain of title, their ancestral acres,—the Voses, Wadsworths, Tuckers, Sumners, Gullivers, Babcocks, Swifts, and Cranes. It has a remarkable record for longevity, including in successive generations an unusual number of inhabitants who have lived to fourscore years, and even passed in health and vigor far beyond that limit. The long service of many of its clergymen signifies its conservative and steady-going character. Five active pastors, those of Peter Thacher, John Taylor, Nathaniel Robbins, Samuel Gile, and John H. Morison, span a period of one hundred and sixty-seven years, of which those of Thacher and Robbins were each nearly half a century in duration. Three lives, always identified with the town, connect us with the early part of the eighteenth century. Nathaniel Robbins, the third minister of the Milton Church, lived from 1726 to 1795. His son, Edward H. Robbins, an early Lieutenant-Governor of the State, lived from 1758 to 1829; and we have with us this evening, next in the line, worthy alike of sire and grandsire, the Hon. James M. Robbins, who, at the age of eighty-two, is in the full enjoyment of his powers and active for the public good.

"The tone of municipal life has been at all times sensibly affected by the superior intelligence of leading citizens. Fortunate the people who have this advantage! thrice fortunate the people who value and profit by it! The town has probably counted among its citizens, at different periods, more graduates of Harvard College than any one of similar population in the State, and their trained intellects and large views have been felt at all periods in its social life and public action. We greet this evening, as one of our most welcome guests, a representative of the ancient university, Mr. James B. Thayer, Royall Professor of the Dane Law School,—no longer of us as a citizen, but always of us as a friend,—whose scholarly tastes, neighborly offices,



Edward L. Peirce

and beneficent activity in civic duties remain in fresh remembrance.

"There is another feature in the character of the town which deserves mention. A kindly spirit of association prevails among our people, with no sharp divisions into sects, occupations, and family groups. Wealth here is not supercilious and exclusive, but hospitable, open-handed, and sympathetic. There is little of poverty and dependence, but a general condition of comfort. There are no wide estates tilled by tenants, but, more than in most communities, each man is the owner of the house he lives in. As the result, there prevails a sense of self-respect and of respect for others.

"In political controversies the vote of the town has been steadily for freedom, for the support of the government, and the honest administration of State affairs. In commemoration of the ratification of Jay's treaty, by which Washington upheld against clamor the peace of the country, an arch was erected over the bridge at the lower mills, at the instance of Capt. John Lillie, an officer of the army of the Revolution, then a citizen of the place, which bore this inscription, 'We unite in defence of our country and its laws,' a resolution to which the town and, may I be permitted to add, his descendants have ever since been loyal."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWARD L. PIERCE.

Edward Lillie Pierce, son of Col. Jesse and Eliza S. Pierce, was born in Stoughton, Mass., March 29, 1829. He received early instruction from his father, and was prepared for college in the academy at Bridgewater and in a classical school at Easton. He was graduated at Brown University in 1850, standing in some departments at the head of his class, and carrying off an unusual number of literary prizes. His interest while still a youth in public and literary questions is shown in his articles published in 1848-50 in the *Democratic Review* on "The Independence of the Judiciary," "The Executive Veto," and "Sir Thomas More," and in his essay on "the relation of education to wealth and industrial prosperity," which was published in the "Transactions of the Norfolk Agricultural Society" in 1852. From college he went to the Law School at Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1852. Here he displayed the same devoted application to his studies that had marked his course in college, and received the first prize offered to his class for an essay on "The Consideration of a Contract." In 1853, he wrote an able and learned article for the *Boston Post* on "Secret Suffrage," a question at that time of marked interest in the politics of Massachusetts, which was reprinted and widely distributed in England by the "Ballot Society," and referred to as authority in Parliament.

At the beginning of his professional life Mr. Pierce

passed nearly a year at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the law office of Salmon P. Chase, then a senator and since chief justice of the United States, with whom from that time he maintained relations of friendship and confidence. In 1857, he published his book on "American Railroad Law," which at once took a conspicuous place in legal literature, and was regarded by many lawyers and judges having special knowledge and experience in this branch of the law as the best treatise on the subject. In 1881 he published a new treatise on "The Law of Railroads," availing himself of the multitude of new cases though following largely his original method. This is now deemed the standard authority on the subject. He also prepared for the railroad commissioners in 1874 an elaborate index of the "Special Railroad Laws of Massachusetts." He has been one of the lecturers at the Boston Law School since its foundation, a period of ten years.

In 1857, Mr. Pierce took an active part in opposing the narrow and proscriptive policy towards citizens of foreign birth which was at that time strongly urged in Massachusetts; and a valuable letter from him, filled with statistics and advocating the most liberal treatment of foreigners, was printed in the newspapers and afterwards extensively distributed in pamphlet form.

Mr. Pierce continued in the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In 1860 he represented his district in the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and supported the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. In February, 1861, when the Massachusetts Legislature was considering the subject of modifying the "Personal Liberty Laws," he appeared before a committee of the Legislature and made a vigorous and very able argument against the proposed changes, which was printed, and is known to have made a strong impression upon the committee, and was warmly commended by Governor Andrew and Mr. Sumner.

In the very first week of the civil war, Mr. Pierce enlisted in Company L of the Third Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia, went to Old Point Comfort, and took part before the week was out in the destruction of the Norfolk navy-yard. He performed his duties as a private soldier in all respects until July, when he was detailed to collect the negroes at Hampton and set them to work on the intrenchments of that town. This was the beginning of the employment of negroes on our military works. Mr. Pierce's views on putting them into service as laborers and soldiers were in advance of those of the government, as may be seen in his article on "The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe," published in the *Atlantic Monthly*

of November, 1861, which at the time attracted much attention, being written nearly two years before Col. Shaw led the first negro regiment out of Boston. In December of the same year, Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, despatched Mr. Pierce to Port Royal to examine into the condition of the negroes upon the Sea Islands. It was a delicate service, for the government had as yet taken no position as to the *status* of the slaves of rebels. In February, 1862, Mr. Pierce returned to Washington and made a very able and exhaustive report in which he assumed the freedom of these negroes and the duty of the government to protect them. This report was published in the *New York Tribune*, and thence extensively copied both in England and America. One of the English papers, making a full abstract, entitled it "Mr. Pierce's Ten Thousand Clients." The work which he had recommended was placed in his charge by the government with full authority, and in March, 1862, taking with him teachers and superintendents, nearly sixty in number, he again sailed for Port Royal, and entered upon this most difficult and important work. He occupied the Sea Islands having nearly two hundred plantations and ten thousand negroes, planted fifteen thousand acres in cotton, corn and potatoes, had the negroes instructed in their duties and relations, started the schools, and became as it were the founder of a new State and a new civilization among the blacks. Largely owing to his suggestions, Freedmen's Aid Societies were formed, through whose instrumentality a vast amount of good was accomplished.

In June, 1862, Mr. Pierce made his second report to the government, setting forth what had been done. These reports, afterwards reprinted in the *Rebellion Record*, were widely noticed and praised, both by American and European journals. They were commended at that time by the *Westminster Review*, Earl Russell in the House of Lords, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and Gasparin, and later in the histories of the Rebellion by Wilson and the Count of Paris. In the spring of 1863 he was again employed at the South on similar duty. The care of the negroes having been transferred to the War Department, he was asked to continue in charge under its authority, but declined. In 1883, he gave to the white and colored people of St. Helena Island, S. C., the scene of his former labors, a library of eight hundred volumes of modern editions of standard works of history, biography, travels, popular science, general literature, the best novels, and valuable books of reference.

Mr. Pierce was on duty at Morris Island in August, 1863, when, without any previous request or knowledge on his part, he was notified of his appointment as

collector of internal revenue for the Third Massachusetts District, which office he held from October, 1863, to May, 1866, discharging its duties with the same fidelity and diligence which had heretofore marked his career. A vacancy occurring at this time in the office of district attorney for the district comprising Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, Governor Bullock at once appointed him to the position. He was elected by the people to the same office in 1866, and re-elected in 1868. In October, 1869, he resigned this office and accepted the position of secretary of the Board of State Charities, which he held until his resignation, in 1874. In his reports, as secretary of the board, besides the routine work of the office, he treated with fullness certain topics of permanent interest connected with crime and pauperism. Among them were those of "Executive Pardons," "Habitual and Juvenile Offenders," and "Out-Door Relief." In his concluding report he reviewed foreign institutions and methods, giving the results of his observations in his visit to Europe in 1873. These papers are now consulted as authority on the matters which they discuss, and furnish the most thorough and exhaustive treatment of these important subjects which has been made in this country.

In 1875 and 1876, Mr. Pierce was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and served on the Judiciary Committee, being its chairman the second year. Besides giving his attention to the ordinary business which falls to this committee, he originated and carried through a most important measure limiting and regulating municipal indebtedness, which is generally regarded as one of the most salutary laws which has been enacted by the Legislature for many years.

Mr. Pierce's best known literary work is the "Memoir of Charles Sumner," the first two volumes of which were published in 1877. The author was specially qualified for this duty intrusted to him as one of the literary executors of the distinguished statesman, having been during the whole of Mr. Sumner's public life his close and intimate friend. This work of love was executed with rare discretion, excellent taste, and sound judgment. Seldom have the functions of a biographer been performed so thoroughly and conscientiously. The narrative is perspicuous, full without diffuseness, lucid and animated, and free from rhetorical pretension. It is entitled to rank among the few great biographies.

In 1880, Mr. Pierce delivered the oration before the Alumni of Brown University, the subject being "The Public and Social Duties of the College Graduate." In this admirable address he discussed in a vigorous and scholarly spirit the relations of educated men



to the community and the country, and enforced with power and earnestness the claim which the world has to their best work and endeavor. Two years later he received from Brown University the degree of LL.D. He has ever kept up an interest in his *Alma Mater*, and has been for two years the president of the association of its graduates in Boston and vicinity.

From his youth Mr. Pierce has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals. Among his papers and addresses not already mentioned are the following: "Report to Governor Andrew on the Condition of Massachusetts' Soldiers at Fortress Monroe;" address delivered at the Town House in Milton, Oct. 31, 1868, on "The Two Systems of Government proposed for the Rebel States;" speech in February, 1874, before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of rescinding the resolutions passed the preceding year censuring Senator Sumner for his course in the Senate with regard to the battle flags; "Speech on Municipal Indebtedness," delivered before the Massachusetts House of Representatives, April 9, 1875; "Address at Milton on Memorial Day," May 30, 1870; speech at Faneuil Hall, June 27, 1876, on the nomination of Mr. Hayes as President; lecture before the Long Island Historical Society at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1877, on "The Private Life and Literary Friendships of Charles Sumner;" article entitled "A Senator's (Charles Sumner's) Fidelity Vindicated," in the *North American Review*, July-August, 1878; "Address before the Suffolk Bar on George S. Hilard," January, 1879; speech at the public dinner given to Carl Schurz in Boston, in March, 1881. He was the author of the resolutions of the Republican State Conventions of 1867, 1869, and 1872, and has been chairman of the committee on resolutions at different times. He again represented his district in the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, where he served on the committee on resolutions, and made an earnest speech against a proposition to exclude Chinese immigrants from the equality recognized by the Declaration of Independence. He was also a member of the Republican National Convention meeting at Chicago in 1884. He was appointed by President Hayes in December, 1878, assistant treasurer of the United States, but declined the appointment. As soon as he was old enough to be a voter he began to address popular meetings and write for the newspapers in favor of what was then known as the Free Soil party, and has continued from that time until the present (1884) to take part as a speaker and writer in political discussions.

In Milton, where for many years he has resided,

Mr. Pierce has always taken an active part in public affairs. He was the originator of the public library, of which he has been a trustee since its organization. He gave, in 1879, the address at the dedication of the new town house, and in 1882 delivered the address at the dedication of the new town house in Stoughton, his native town.

Mr. Pierce has several times visited Europe, where he has made extensive journeys, and has had the advantage of personal intercourse with scholars and public men, to whose acquaintance his writings and services were an introduction. His life has been a busy one, and although yet in his prime, with apparently many years of usefulness and honor before him, he has nearly realized in himself the ideal conception of the duty of the scholar to humanity, so finely portrayed in his address at Brown University in 1880. Sincere and loyal to his personal and political associates, he has ever been true to his convictions of truth and duty. A graceful, earnest, and convincing orator, a clear, forcible, and polished writer, of marvelous industry and exhaustive power of research, few men of his age have accomplished so much work of varied character and importance. Much of his time from early manhood has been devoted to the interests of humanity, as illustrated in his long service in the political movement against slavery, in his work for freedmen, and in his connection with efforts for the improvement of prison administration and kindred reforms.

LIEUT. HUNTINGTON FROTHINGHAM WOLCOTT.

The name of Huntington Frothingham Wolcott, although he died before he had reached the age of twenty years, will be long remembered by many. He came of a family which had rendered public and conspicuous service to the country for two centuries, and almost as a boy he heard and heeded the call which summoned him to bear his part in preserving the nation his ancestors had helped to found.

Henry Wolcott, who emigrated from England and was the ancestor of the family in this country, was the son of John Wolcott, of Tolland, in Somersetshire, England, and was baptized in the adjoining parish of Lydiard St. Lawrence, Dec. 6, 1578. He married, Jan. 19, 1606, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Saunders, of Lydiard St. Lawrence. He held a good estate in lands, as the title-deeds still in existence show, and was already passed middle life when, "to avoid the persecution of those times against dissenters," he emigrated to New England, sailing, with

his wife and three oldest sons, from Plymouth, England, on the 20th of March, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," of four hundred tons burden, Capt. Squeb, master, in a company numbering one hundred and forty souls. They "came by the good hand of the Lord through the deeps comfortably, having preaching or expounding of the word of God every day, for ten weeks together," and arrived at Nantasket May 30, 1630. One of their number, Capt. Roger Clap, thus describes their landing: "When we came to Nantasket, Capt. Squeb, who was captain of that great ship of four hundred tons, would not bring us into Charles River, as he was bound to do, but put us ashore and our goods on Nantasket Point, and left us to shift for ourselves, in a forlorn place in this wilderness. But, as it pleased God, we got a boat of some old planters, and laded her with goods; and some able men, well armed, went in her unto Charlestown, where we found some wigwams and one house, and in the house there was a man which had a boiled bass, but no bread that we see. But we did eat of his bass, and then went up Charles River until the river grew narrow and shallow; and there we landed our goods, with much labor and toil, the bank being steep; and, night coming on, we were informed that there were hard by us three hundred Indians. . . . In the morning some of the Indians came and stood at a distance off, looking at us, but came not near us. But, when they had been a while in view, some of them came and held out a great bass toward us, so we sent a man with a biscuit, and changed the cake for the bass. Afterwards they supplied us with bass, exchanging a bass for a biscuit-cake, and were very friendly unto us. . . . In our beginning many were in great straits for want of provisions for themselves and their little ones. Oh! the hunger that many suffered, and saw no hope in an eye of reason to be supplied, only by clams, and mussels, and fish. We did quickly build boats, and some went a-fishing. But bread was with many a very scarce thing, and flesh of all kinds as scarce."

Such was the landing of this company of "very Godly and religious people" upon the bleak and barren coast of Massachusetts two hundred and fifty years ago. The name of Henry Wolcott appears in the first list of freemen made in Boston, Oct. 19, 1630. He received a grant of land in Dorchester, a part of his estate being within the present limits of the town of Milton, but in 1635, in the face of incredible hardship and suffering, he moved to Windsor, Conn., with a considerable number of the Dorchester settlers. In 1637 he was elected a member of the committee, twelve in number, which constituted the

Lower House of the first General Assembly held in Connecticut. In 1643 he was elected a member of the House of Magistrates, as the present Senate was then styled, and to this office he was annually re-elected during life. In the year 1640 he appears to have visited England, where, by the decease of his elder brother without issue, he had inherited the family estate, and it was probably in the same year that he brought to this country his two daughters and his son Simon, whom he had left as children in England until the family should become settled in their new home. He died May 30, 1655.

Simon Wolcott was admitted a freeman in 1654, at the age of thirty years, and Oct. 17, 1661, he married Martha Pitkin, sister of William Pitkin, attorney-general and treasurer of the colony. In 1671 he sold his estate in Windsor, and moved to Simsbury, where he had received from the General Court a grant of land, and where, in 1674, he was chosen a townsman or selectman, and was appointed to command the train-band, a position of danger and responsibility, as this was a frontier settlement, and King Philip's war was then raging. In 1675 the town was destroyed by the Indians, and Simon Wolcott returned to Windsor, having lost all his property in this unhappy enterprise. He died Sept. 11, 1687, his death being hastened, according to his son's account, "by gloomy anticipations of the oppression and suffering which awaited the colonists under the coming administration of Sir Edmund Andros."

His youngest son, Roger, was born Jan. 4, 1679, and married, Dec. 3, 1702, Sarah Drake, of Windsor. He says in his autobiography, "I never was a scholar in any school a day in my life;" but he so well improved his slender opportunities for education that his mind was early well stored with varied learning. He was chosen selectman in 1707, and two years after was elected a representative in the General Assembly. In 1710 he "was put on the Bench of Justices," and in 1714 he was chosen into the Council. He was appointed judge of the County Court in 1721, and judge of the Superior Court in 1732, of which court he afterwards became the chief justice. He was chosen Deputy Governor in 1741. In 1745 he received a commission as major-general, and was second in command under Sir William Pepperell in the famous Louisburg expedition. From 1750 until 1754 he held the office of Governor of the colony. He wrote and published a volume of "Poetical Meditations," more remarkable for their tone of piety and patriotism than for their rhythmic melody or smooth versification. He died in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

His son, Oliver Wolcott, was born Nov. 20, 1726. He was graduated at Yale College in 1747, and married, Jan. 21, 1755, Lorraine, daughter of Capt. Daniel Collins, of Guilford. He settled in Litchfield, and was chosen representative of the town in the General Assembly. From 1774 to 1786 he was an assistant or councillor. He was chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, and was for many years judge of the Court of Probate for the district of Litchfield. He served in the militia in every grade of office from that of captain to that of major-general. He was chosen a member of the Continental Congress, and in July, 1775, was appointed by that body one of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, a trust of great importance, its object being to induce the Indian nations to remain neutral during the war. In 1776 he signed his name to the Declaration of Independence, and from then until 1783 he was constantly engaged, either in Congress or in the field, in furthering the national cause. From 1786 to 1796 he was annually elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in the latter year he was chosen Governor, which office he held at the time of his death, which came upon his seventy-first birthday, Dec. 1, 1797. His *Alma Mater*, Yale College, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Such is a brief and imperfect record of the public services rendered to his country during a time of danger and doubt by Oliver Wolcott.

The youngest son of Oliver Wolcott was Frederick Wolcott, who was born Nov. 2, 1767. He was graduated at Yale College in 1786, with the first honors of his class, and at commencement delivered the salutatory oration in Latin. He married, Oct. 12, 1800, Betsey, daughter of Col. Joshua Huntington, of Norwich. She came of a family renowned in the annals of the State. Her grandfather, Gen. Jabez Huntington (Yale College, 1741) consecrated his wealth to the cause of independence, and was appointed major-general of the entire State force. Three of her uncles attained the rank of general in the service of their country, and the name of Huntington was for generations honorably known in the military and civil history of the State and nation. Frederick Wolcott was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1793, and in 1798 clerk of the Superior Court of Litchfield County. He was a representative in the General Assembly, and in 1808 he was chosen a Presidential elector. From 1810 to 1823 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1796 he was appointed judge of probate, and this office he held until his death, a period of over forty years. He was twice offered a nomination for the office of Governor by the

party in power, but these nominations he declined, partly on account of his health and partly because through life he was little covetous of high office or of popular applause. A man of magnificent physique, of high literary attainments, of sterling integrity, respected and beloved by all, his memory is still cherished in the town where he passed his useful and honorable life. He died May 28, 1837, at the age of seventy years.

Oliver Wolcott, Jr., an older brother of Frederick Wolcott, succeeded Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of Washington, whose intimate friend he was, and, after leaving, in 1800, the cabinet of John Adams, he was for ten years Governor of Connecticut, as had been his father and grandfather before him. He was one of the leading Federalists when that party embraced the foremost intellects of the day, and added new lustre to the name he bore.

J. Huntington Wolcott, the oldest son of Frederick Wolcott, was born in Litchfield, Aug. 29, 1804. He was early compelled to seek his livelihood, and coming to Boston with no capital save his own manhood and a name not unknown in the history of his country, he entered the employ of the distinguished mercantile house of A. & A. Lawrence & Co., in which firm, while still a young man, he became a partner. This firm bore a leading part in the development of the great manufacturing and commercial enterprises of New England, and, until its dissolution, its reputation was unsurpassed for probity, sagacity, and energy. To these interests Mr. Wolcott gave much of the active work of his life, and the added population and wealth which they have brought to New England are due in great measure to the men who had the foresight to perceive that the prosperity and power of Massachusetts, as compared with her sister States, can be maintained only by her higher skill in diversified industry. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Wolcott was treasurer of the Boston Sanitary Commission, and has always exhibited an example of public-spirited and liberal citizenship. He married, Nov. 12, 1844, Cornelia, daughter of Samuel Frothingham, of Boston, whose ancestors, living for generations in Charlestown, belonged to the old Puritan stock of New England. She died in little more than five years after her marriage, and Mr. Wolcott married as his second wife her sister, Harriet Frothingham.

In 1851, Mr. Wolcott bought an estate in Milton, and thus, after the lapse of two hundred and twenty years, became a citizen of the town in which his great-great-grandfather had first settled, after landing from the voyage of seventy days in the year 1630.

From such ancestors was Huntington Frothingham Wolcott descended, and to them, perhaps, he owed in part the impulse which led him to give his young life freely to his country. Born in Boston, Feb. 4, 1846, he passed seven months of each year of his boyhood in Milton, and his strong love of nature and of country life made this the home to which his affections always turned. As he passed from childhood into youth the unusual beauty and strength of his character were manifest to all who knew him. Of a physique of rare vigor and grace, of a pure and refined spirit, of a charm and dignity of manner which impressed themselves upon all,—a leader in all athletic sports, a good rider and boxer,—of a manly and generous nature, he was admired and beloved by all who knew him, whether they were his associates and companions at school, or the poor whose sufferings he was ever ready to alleviate.

The opening of the war of the Rebellion found him a boy of only fifteen years; but as the conflict went on with varying fortune to the national cause, his nature was stirred to its lowest depths by the national call to arms, and he was eager to throw himself into the struggle which maintained the unity of the nation and abolished the disgrace of slavery. He was for two or three years commander of the battalion of his school, whose efficiency in drill and evolution received the high praise of Governor Andrew, and of the military officers who were from time to time invited to review it. He studied carefully and thoroughly many works on military drill and tactics, and made himself an expert swordsman and a practised shot with the rifle and revolver. His earnest wish to bear his part in the conflict for national existence grew in intensity, and before he had reached the age of nineteen years he received from Governor John A. Andrew a commission as second lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry, and was appointed aide to Maj.-Gen. Alfred Gibbs. He passed some weeks in the military camp at Readville, thus becoming familiar with the routine of camp duty and discipline. In March, 1865, he joined the staff to which he had been assigned, which was a part of the command of Gen. Sheridan, and he thus took part in the toilsome and brilliant campaign which resulted in cutting off Lee's retreat from Richmond, and compelled his surrender to Gen. Grant's force. These were weeks of arduous marching and constant fighting. Lieut. Wolcott took his place side by side with veterans in the war, and his energy, coolness, and gallantry under fire elicited the special notice of his commanding officer at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House, Five Forks, Clover Hill, "April 9th," and "on

various other occasions." The surrender of Lee at Appomattox brought to an end this great civil war, and the grand review of the victorious army at Washington celebrated the nation's restored unity and the death of secession as a possible doctrine in American politics. In this review Lieut. Wolcott took part with the command to which he was attached; and some who saw him on that memorable occasion wrote after his death, which was so soon to follow, "It was impossible not to notice particularly young Lieut. Huntington Wolcott with his manly bearing and inspired face." "He seemed the impersonation of one's ideal of noble youth." The painter, William M. Hunt, who has reflected honor upon American art, and who knew him well, wrote after his death, "He combined the character of the lovely boy and noble and devoted patriot and soldier in a more striking manner than any one I have ever known."

But on the very eve of that day of national rejoicing his system succumbed to the insidious hold of camp fever, contracted during his few brief weeks of arduous and exhausting service, and although tenderly transported to his boyhood's home in Milton, which he loved so well, he died June 9, 1865, in the prime of his manhood, at the age of nineteen years and four months. A few weeks before he went to the front he had said, "I should be glad to die for my country," and this joy was given him, to lead a pure and unsullied life, and to die in the service of the nation to which he owed an inherited loyalty so fervid and strong. His memory will not soon fade from the recollection of those who knew him, and is perpetuated upon the memorial tablet in the town hall of Milton, and in the title of the Grand Army post of the town which has chosen his name to designate its organization.

NATHAN C. MARTIN.

A history of the town of Milton would be incomplete that did not contain the name of Nathan Cook Martin. Owing to circumstances beyond control we are unable to present our readers with a portrait, which we doubly regret, as in his younger days he was noted as being the handsomest man in Norfolk County.

He was a noble specimen of manhood, portly and of regular features, very prepossessing in appearance, and in manner most courtly and genial.

He was the son of Henry and Mary (Sessions) Martin, and was born in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 25, 1790.

His early education was such only as was afforded by the common schools of his native town, which at that period were kept only during the winter months. His opportunities, therefore, for instruction were small, but such as they were he improved, so that by close application and study, and with scarcely any instruction, except what he himself was able to glean from books, he became a successful teacher, not only of the grammar school but in the teaching of music, and also of penmanship, his success was marked; schools for the instruction in those branches being taught by him not only in Milton, but in many of the surrounding towns.

At the early age of seventeen he was employed to teach one of the public schools in his native town. In a very brief period his reputation as a teacher became so marked that in the following year a committee from the town of Holland, Mass., waited upon him with a request to him to take charge of a school in that town. Leaving the paternal dwelling in 1808, he took up his residence in Holland, where he taught some two years with good success.

Coming to Dorchester in 1810, to visit a townsman of his native place who was teaching there, he was offered a position as teacher of a school at the Lower Mills Village (so called), which, upon accepting, he immediately entered with energy upon the work before him, teaching some seven years in the town with such success that upon his resignation the school committee gave him the highest praise possible by the statement that "for excellence in their studies, and for good deportment, his school outranked any other school in the town."

In the year 1817, having resigned his position as teacher, he opened a store in Milton for the sale of general merchandise, which business he so ably conducted that his friend, Mr. Benjamin Bussey (at that period the richest man in Massachusetts), invited him to accept of a partnership with him in conducting a business enterprise in the city of Boston; but the offer, though a very advantageous one (one which, if accepted, was reasonably sure to bring him a competency), was declined. He seemed to have had no desire for riches, but rather, caring naught for wealth, offered daily invocations to the Lord "more of his *grace* than *goods* to lend."

His passion for study commencing in early life was continued through middle age, and with such diligence that probably no man in the town—albeit there were many that were college bred—had a more intimate knowledge of the English classics.

The number of important official positions held by him, fairly thrust upon him by his fellow-townsmen,

was somewhat remarkable, in all of which he served with credit to himself, and with satisfaction to the public.

He was postmaster of Milton for thirty-seven years, judge of the District Court, major of the First Regiment Massachusetts Militia, deacon of the Third Religious Society of Dorchester (of whose choir he was leader for nearly thirty years), town clerk of Milton, and a member of the school committee.

In the early days of the temperance movement he enrolled himself as an ardent worker in the cause, and was for many years prominent in his efforts for the suppression of the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, delivering addresses in many places, etc. His sound sense made him a believer in moral as opposed to legal suasion, and as he believed so he taught.

He left not riches, founded no professorship, endowed no institute of learning, but his whole life was spent in the service of his fellow-men. He died Aug. 26, 1864, leaving a name which will ever be honorably inscribed in the annals of the town.

CHAPTER LXIX.

BROOKLINE.

BY BRADFORD KINGMAN.

Topography of the Town.—Brookline is the most unique and picturesque town in the vicinity of the metropolis of New England. It lies in the extreme northeast corner of Norfolk County, in latitude $42^{\circ} 19' 32''$ north, and longitude $71^{\circ} 00' 7''$ west of Greenwich, and was bounded on the northeast by Charles River, on Cambridge and Boston, about one and one-half miles. In 1855 the northerly part of the town bordering on the river was ceded to Boston, so that the northerly bounds as now situated are the south side of Brighton Avenue and the east side of St. Mary's Street. On the east it bounds the Back Bay territory of Boston, about one-half mile, and southeast by Boston (formerly Roxbury) about two and a quarter miles, and on West Roxbury about two and three-quarter miles; on the southwest it is bounded by West Roxbury, about three-quarters of a mile, and on Newton about one mile; on the northwest it is bounded by Newton about three-quarters of a mile, and on Brighton nearly two miles. It runs northeast and southwest about four and three-tenths miles, and southeast and northwest about one and two-thirds

miles. Previous to the setting off the northerly portion of the town the territory comprised four thousand six hundred and ninety-five acres; since that time it contains four thousand three hundred acres, or about seven square miles, and has forty miles of roads.

Hills.—Brookline is not what might be termed an elevated township, but like most towns near the seashore the land gradually rises from the water to the interior till it reaches the highest point, which is Lyman's, or Cabot's, Hill, which is three hundred and thirty-six feet above high-water mark.

That portion of the town included in Corey, Aspinwall, Fisher, and Gardner Hills, and the territory south and west from a line formed by Boylston Street, from Hammond Street to the junction of Boylston and Heath Streets, and Chestnut Hill Avenue, thence across to corner of Dudley and Warren Streets, near Robert C. Winthrop's entrance or gateway, and from this point to Boston line, near Rockwood Street, excepting the vicinity of Hammond Street, and between Hammond Street and Newton line, and the South Street district, embraces about one-third of the area of the whole town, and is over one hundred and ninety feet above high-water mark.

Among the highest elevations in the town are Lyman's Hill, so called, situated between Boylston and Heath Streets, on the south of Boylston and north of Heath Streets. On the east, at a short distance, is the residence of Hon. Theodore Lyman, M.C., and formerly the home of his late father, Gen. Theodore Lyman,—a magnificent residence, with a lawn and location bearing a strong resemblance to many of the country-seats of distinguished men in England.

On the southerly side of the hill, known as the White estate, is the residence and grounds of Walter C. Cabot, which are quite extensive.

Next in order is Hyde's Hill, on the southerly side of Newton and nearly opposite Clyde Street. This hill is occupied as a farm by William J. Hyde, and is three hundred and nine feet above high-water mark.

The third highest hill is on the westerly side of South Street, nearly opposite Grove Street, near the standpipe of the Brookline Water-Works, which is three hundred and six feet in height.

From this last-named point, running northwest and southeast westerly of Newton Street, is a long range of highland called Walnut Hill, or Denny's Hill, with an average height of two hundred and eighty-three feet.

Another high elevation is that south of Goddard Avenue and north of Newton Street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet high, sometimes called Avon

Hill, but which has lately been known by the name of Goddard Heights. This land has been owned in the Goddard family for a long time, hence the name. Abijah W. Goddard is the present proprietor.

We next come to Corey's Hill, a beautiful elevation of several acres in extent, all of which are cultivated to the summit. In 1869 an avenue was built over this hill to Brighton, that the many visitors might have an easier ascent to the top. A fine macadamized road-bed was thoroughly built, with paved gutters, and a plank walk laid for pedestrians. Previous to this time it was only a rough path. This land has been owned in the Corey and Griggs families for a long time, till of late new owners have appreciated the location and erected residences on the same. Some have resorted thither upon the advice of their physicians, and with satisfactory results to their health; for, curious as it may appear, the air is warmer in the winter season by four to six degrees on the hill than in the valley below, while the cool, refreshing breezes of summer are soft, cheering, and refreshing. This hill, from its peculiar position and prominence, is destined to become more and more sought after as a place of residence by those who appreciate widely-extended views.

On some fine afternoon in summer-time let the reader start from the easterly end of Summit Avenue on Beacon Street and by slow degrees make the ascent. As he nears the summit the prospect widens, till he sees a beautiful panorama spread out before him in nature's loveliness at his very feet. Let us notice a few only of the many fine objects to be seen from the highest point on the hill. Looking to the southwest we see the famous Chestnut Hill Reservoirs, two picturesque sheets of water, with the unequaled drives around the same, the granite-arched entrance to the inclosure, and the fine borders of granite, and grass, so charming to the eye. Farther to the left may be seen some of the other hills of the town, also famous for their location and the views to be had from the same, as Aspinwall's, in near proximity to where we stand, while farther away are Fisher's, Lyman's, Chestnut Hills, and Goddard Heights at the extreme south part of the town, and as we turn our eye still farther are the villages of Dedham, Hyde Park, and Roxbury Highlands, with their towering church spires distinctly seen. Passing these and still farther away, our eyes catch glimpses of the Blue Hills of Milton, from which Massachusetts derived her name, and again to the north of these are Dorchester Heights, rendered famous in the Revolution, and then the full bay is spread out before you, with the white sails of large and smaller craft floating back

and forth on the blue waters, while steamers are lively bearing hundreds on excursions of pleasure to near and remote places, while now and then the majestic floating-palaces bound for foreign countries may be seen. Directly to the east may be seen the gilded dome of the State-House, with Beacon Street dividing the waters of the Back Bay, and the elegant residences crowded on both sides of the same, also broad Commonwealth Avenue, which, together with the many fine residences, public buildings, and churches in the new section of the capital city, makes a fine picture.

To the left of the city we cannot fail to notice that ever-to-be-seen granite monument, standing on the ground rendered memorable by the battle of Bunker's Hill. A little stretch of the vision to the north of this colossal structure are the cities of Malden and Somerville, and the towns of Everett, Arlington, and many others. Casting our eye to the left of the above-named places, we see the tall chimneys of East Cambridge, showing enterprise in the manufacturing business.

To the north of where we now stand is the seat of learning named in honor of John Harvard, with the numerous buildings belonging to the same, while farther on to the westward may be seen the tower and cemetery of Mount Auburn, and the tall chimney of the United States Arsenal at Watertown, from whence, if it be near sunset, we may hear the gun and see the smoke of the powder. To the north of this eminence, in the distant view may be seen the snow-capped White Mountains of New Hampshire rising majestically, also the towering "Monadnock" is distinctly visible, while to the west in solitary grandeur is the lofty "Wachusett." From this elevation over forty church spires may be counted. And while we have named some of the many distant views, we will mention a few of those near at hand. With the exception of the rocky conglomerate ledge at Roxbury, there are but few of the rough, ragged rocks or barren cliffs in this vicinity, but large, regular rolling swells of land, all crowned with verdure to their summits, while their slopes are covered with fruit-trees. The valleys between these hills are fertile, adorned with grass and grain of every kind, and flowers of every hue; gentle rills wind through the meadows, marking their courses by a fresher green and a belt of luxuriant growth,—these all blend in perfect harmony, and present a prospect fraught with all that is rich in agriculture and pleasing in rural scenery. With this charming prospect is spread before you the presence of hundreds of handsome dwellings, many of them of the "Queen Anne" and Italian Villa style of ar-

chitecture, and are embowered in groves of fruit and ornamental trees. The business portion of the town or village is a short distance to the southeast on the one hand, nestling at the foot of the mount, while on the east and north is the beautifully winding and circuitous Charles River, up which Winthrop and his party made explorations, also the rural settlements at Longwood. The rear slope of this hill contains a natural growth of woods, while the surrounding prospect is beautified by evergreen foliage of many a shade, orchards laden with fruit, vintages bearing the ripening clusters, and if it chance to be late in autumn, all is lighted by the rich tints of the maple, birch, beech, and elm. Another and remarkable feature of the view is its uninterrupted distinctness in the lines of avenues and streets, all of which are clearly defined, while to the ocean the picture expands with equal breadth and beauty. Within a few years, on one of the large buttonwood-trees, which were the last of the many trees remaining on the summit of this hill, was a tin signal used by the United States Coast Survey as a point from which they made their calculations. This drive over Summit Avenue was the favorite drive of Professor Agassiz. On his first visit to this place early in the afternoon, he was so charmed with the view that he remained till dark to take in the inexhaustible richness of the prospect; for four succeeding days he took the same drive, and ever afterwards it was his most frequent place of visitation.

President Eliot is often seen on horseback communing with nature alone on this grand height, and is said to have pronounced this one of the most delightful spots in the country.

One of our own townsmen, who has had an ample opportunity of observation, a gentleman of taste and culture, says, "In all my travels in Europe never have I seen so much loveliness as presents itself to the eye from the summit of Corey Hill.

Another has written: "To depict the beauties of this place, or to make manifest to others the inward emotions and ecstasies which well up in the bosom of every appreciative beholder, would be an attempt to portray that which is indescribable."

The air of the hill-tops is pure,
The water is sparkling and clear;
No home bath the city, I'm sure,
Like ours in the spring of the year.

The next prominent elevation is that well known as the Aspinwall Hill, of little less height than some of the other eminences in the town, but none the less beautiful. This land is on the southerly side of Washington Street, and extends from Cypress Street on the east to Beacon Street on the west, and to the rail-

road on the south, and embraces something like ninety acres of land, originally forming the Benjamin White farm.

In 1788, Dr. William Aspinwall purchased about forty acres of the highest portion of the hill, and in 1803 erected the mansion-house on the same, now occupied by a grandson of the doctor, of the same name. The view from this mansion commands a fine landscape picture for miles around, and although not as high as some others, the scenery is delightful. Recent enterprise is developing portions of this hill, by building superior streets and laying out the lands for residences, which we notice are now coming into market through the Aspinwall Land Company, an association organized for the purpose of placing some of the best land, for the erection of fine buildings, to be found in the town. The surface of this hill is well covered with wood, consisting of the sturdy oak, chestnut, and walnut.

Fisher's Hill, sometimes called Henshaw Hill, is two hundred and forty feet high, and is near the corner of Brighton and Boylston Streets, has a fine broad top, from which the view of the surrounding country is exceedingly elegant, and on account of the elevation and near proximity to the town, the Brookline Water-Works have erected a reservoir for the supplying water to her citizens. The ease with which the ascent may be made by carriage to the summit of this hill makes it a place of resort for pleasure-driving.

Among the lesser heights of the town may be mentioned "Bradley's" Hill, formerly called "Walley's" Hill, from Thomas Walley, who resided near the corner of Cypress and Walnut Streets. Capt. Bradley purchased this property about 1820, and erected upon the same several small tenement-houses, or bought and removed thither old houses, till the settlement became notorious. Our readers will not forget the "Sham Meeting-House" which he erected on the highest part of the hill, in which Capt. Bradley would imitate church worship from an old pulpit which he had, and from which he would hold forth on the Sabbath to a base crowd, and generally winding up the service by treating "all around." This church, so called, was an old barn, with a spire erected on the same, so that a stranger would at once suppose it to be a church, while it was only a carpenter-shop. In this kind of oddity Mr. Bradley delighted. Just previous to his death a Mr. Hart purchased the premises and removed the buildings to other localities, and the land now belongs to the "Goddard Heirs." This is a delightful spot of land, and will no doubt eventually be used for elegant residences. It lies just south of the railroad and Aspinwall Hill.

A short distance to the southwest of the last-named locality is another high spot of land called "Fairmount," situated on the south side of Dudley Street, and on the southerly side of the old Boston reservoir. The prospect from this hill, like all the hills in Brookline, is fine, but quite limited in comparison with many of the higher hills. The north side of this is covered with residences, and there are more fine locations here to be found.

To the north of the village of Brookline, and near to the village of "Allston," is an elevation known as "Babeock Hill," on which is a mansion-house, which has formerly been occupied as a private residence, where at one time Holmes Hinckley, Esq., of the "Boston Locomotive-Works," had his home, and later occupied by Shadrach Robinson and the Hon. Alanson W. Beard, late collector of the port of Boston, but is now a hotel, known as the "Hawthorne House."

Rivers and Ponds.—The town of Brookline is well watered by numerous small streams, some of which are not of sufficient size to be dignified by the distinctive name of a river. The principal stream is the well-known "Charles River," which formed the north boundary of the town previous to the change of the line between Boston and Brookline in 1855. This river, which has been called "Massachusetts,"—the Indian's name of which was "Quinobequin,"—rises in Hopkinton and Milford, and flows through the towns of Bellingham, Franklin, Medway, Medfield, Sherburne, Natick, Dover, Dedham, Needham, Newton, Weston, Waltham, Watertown, Brighton, Brookline, Cambridge, and Charlestown, to Boston Harbor. The tide extends up about four miles from Boston to Watertown. It is an exceedingly circuitous river, encircling in its course the larger part of the city of Newton, the centre of its channel forming the boundary line on the north, west, and south of that city. The falling off from its natural direction at Dedham, and leaving one-third of the water to continue a route seemingly concordant with its general course, is a very extraordinary circumstance in its nature, and such as seldom occurs in the history of rivers. By this phenomenon the towns of Brookline, Boston, Brighton, Newton, Roxbury, Dorchester, and a strip from the towns of Dedham and Watertown, form an island, or rather are circumscribed by the waters of Charles River, Mother Brook, Neponset River, and Boston Harbor. In one portion of this river it is so singularly circuitous that in passing from Dover to Sherburne over its bed in a straight line to its estuary or outlet is fourteen miles, while, taken by the serpentine course of its water, it measures thirty-eight and a half miles.

The next in order for size and importance is the well-known "Muddy River," having its source as an outlet for "Jamaica Pond" and "Ward's Pond," in Roxbury, and the ground around Chestnut Street, running in a northerly and northeasterly direction into the "Back Bay," sometimes called "Charles River Bay," the centre of the stream forming the boundary line between Roxbury (Boston) and Brookline. The early settlement of the locality called "Muddy River" was named from the fact that this river was naturally muddy, owing to its peculiar location. At one time in the history of the early inhabitants there were two landings on this stream, known as "Cotton Landing" and "Aspinwall's Dock," where bricks and wood were landed. In order to a proper understanding as to how these docks were of use, the reader must bear in mind that the course of navigation was unimpeded up this channel as far as the bridge near the old railroad station.

Another small stream commences in the vicinity of Chestnut Hill Reservoir, and following the line of the New York and New England Railroad in an easterly direction, it empties into Muddy River near the works of the Brookline Gas Company. A small creek has its rise near W. B. Cowan's farm and the vicinity of Warren Street, running in a northerly direction, and between the old reservoir belonging to the city of Boston, and Fairmount, and so on to the last-named stream, near Cypress Street Station.

The next stream has its origin in the easterly border of Brighton District, and follows in an easterly direction through the farms of the late James Bartlett and Deacon Thomas Griggs, but a short distance north of Washington and School Streets, and through the land of Aspinwall, where it enters Muddy River, just south of "Aspinwall Avenue."

There is also a small creek starting in the low ground near Beacon Street, in the late Marshal Stearn's (now William Stearn's) land, and running northerly to "Swallow Pond," so called, at the corner of Freeman and Essex Streets, and from thence on to Charles River, into which it empties a short distance west of "Cottage Farm Station."

Another stream rises in the low ground around Hammond Street, and running southerly of "Holyhood Cemetery," and uniting with the waters leading from "Hammond's Pond" at the southwest corner or outlet of the pond, and running southerly through the meadows to the west corner of Brookline, where there was a sufficient accumulation of water at Newton Street, in early days, to drive a water-wheel in the saw-mill of Erosamon Drew, on the dividing line between Newton and Brookline; thence passing on

through what is well known as "Bald Pate Meadows," through the south part of Newton by Palmer's, through "Brook Farm" to Charles River, near "Cow Island." This stream was known as "Pond Brook," or "Palmer Brook."

A small stream known as "Smelt Brook," having its source in the northeasterly corner of Brighton District, and then running northerly across Brighton Avenue and the Albany Railroad, it empties into Charles River. This forms the boundary line between Brookline and Brighton at the extreme northwest corner.

Ponds.—There are but three sheets of water in the town, viz.: the original "Boston Reservoir," on Boylston Street, the "Brookline Reservoir," on the summit of "Fisher's Hill," and one pond known as "Swallow Pond," sometimes called "Hall's Pond," where it is said they have never been able to find any bottom.

Trees and Shrubs.—William Wood's description in the earliest settlement of New England well describes this section:

"Trees both in hills and plaines, in plenty be,
The long liv'd Oake, and mournful Cypris tree,
Skie-towering Pines, and Chesnuts coated rough,
The lasting Cedar, with the Walnut tough;
The rosin-dropping Firr for masts in use;
The boatman seeke for oares, light, neat grown, Sprowse,
The brittle Ash, the ever-trembling Aspes,
The broad-spread Elme, whose concave harbors waspes;
The water-spongie Alder, good for nought,
Small Elderne by th' Indian Fletchers sought,
The knotty Maple, pallid Birtech, Hawthornes,
The Hornbound tree that to be cloven scornes,
Which, from the tender Vine oft takes its spouse,
Who twinds embracing armes about his boughes.
Within this Indian Orchard fruits be some,
The ruddie Cherrie and the jettie Plumbe,
Snake murdering Hazell, with sweet Saxaphrage,
Whose Spurnes in beere allays hot fevers rage,
The diars [dyers] Shumach, with more trees there be,
That are both good to use and rare to see."

Boundaries.—In 1632 considerable accessions were made to the town of New Town (now Cambridge) by the arrival of Rev. Mr. Hooker and his company, numbering forty-seven in all, who removed from Mount Wollaston by order of court. They removed to New Town with the impression that *New Town* would be the metropolis of the colony. In May, 1634, scarcely three years from their beginning, they complained of straitness for want of land, especially meadow, and requested leave to look for enlargement and removal, which was granted. Messengers were sent in different directions to explore, and, from the flattering accounts about Connecticut, on the 4th day of September they asked leave to

remove to Connecticut. The question of their removal occupied the attention of the court for several days; the principal reasons for their removal were want of accommodations for their cattle. "So as they were not able to maintain their ministers, nor could they receive any more of their friends to help them."

After hearing the argument the court put it to vote upon the question of their removal to Connecticut, and of the deputies fifteen were in favor of their departure and ten against it. The Governor and two assistants were in favor of granting their request, and the deputy and all the other assistants opposed to their removal. Upon this state of things there grew up great differences of opinion between the Governor, the deputies, and the assistants. And in consequence of the disagreement the whole court agreed to keep a day of humiliation to seek the Lord, which was done, Rev. Mr. Cotton preaching the sermon from the text Haggai ii. 4: "Upon the strength of the magistracy, ministry, and the people," after which things went on smoothly, and the congregation at New Town (now Cambridge) came and accepted of the enlargement of land that had previously been tendered to them by Boston and Watertown.

The enlargements of land granted by Boston and Watertown to quiet the people in New Town (now Cambridge) were what is now Brookline, Brighton, and Newton, excepting that portion which had previously been assigned to individuals.

These grants, or donations, of land to New Town were made upon condition that Mr. Hooker's company should not remove, as appears by the following, which is a true copy of the record,—Sept. 25, 1634:

"Also it is ordered, that the ground aboute Muddy Ryver, belonging to Boston, & vsed by the inhabitants thereof, shall hereafter belonge to Newe-Towne, the wood & Timber thereof groweing & to be groweing to be reserved to the inhabitants of Boston, provided, & it is the meaneing of the Court, that if Mr. Hooker & the congregaon nowe settled here shall remove hence, that then the aforesaid meadowe ground shall returne to Waterton, & the ground att Muddy Ryver to Boston."

After the enlargement of New Town was settled (in April, 1635), Ensign William Jennison was chosen to set out the bounds between New Town and Roxbury, whose report is as follows:

"The line between Roxbury and New Town is laid to run southwest from Muddy River near that place called 'Nowell's Bridge' a tree marked on four sides, and from the mouth of the River to that place; the south side is for Roxbury, and the north for Newtown.

"WILLIAM JENNISON."

This line was intended to carry out the gift of Boston to New Town, by which the whole of Muddy River, more or less, became a part of New Town, and so remained nearly two years. In the early part of

the summer of 1636, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Stone, and about one hundred men, women, and children, composing the whole of Mr. Hooker's congregation, left New Town, and traveled one hundred miles through a trackless wilderness to Connecticut. They arrived safely at Hartford, and laid the foundation of that city.

When Rev. Mr. Hooker and his congregation removed to Hartford, the proviso that had been placed in the grant of land to them—viz., that the lands should revert to Boston if they remove from thence—took effect immediately, and a committee was appointed to settle the boundaries between New Town and Muddy River, who made the following report in April, 1636:

"We whose names are underwritten, being appointed by the Court to set out the bounds of the New Town upon Charles River, do agree that the bounds of the town shall run from the marked tree, by Charles River, on the Northwest side of the Roxbury bounds, one and a half miles North east, and from thence three miles northwest, and so from thence five miles Southwest; and on the Southwest side of Charles River, from the Southeast of Roxbury bounds, to run four miles on a Southwest line, reserving the proprieties to several persons, granted by special order of the Court.

"WILLIAM SPENCER.

"NICHOLAS DANFORTH.

"WILLIAM JENNISON."

The above description was undoubtedly intended to restore the territory of Muddy River to Boston, or as much of it as the committee judged expedient.

At the General Court, held March 2, 1638,

"It is ordered that New Town shall henceforward be called Cambridge."

After the changing of the name of the town the report of the above-mentioned committee—Spencer, Danforth, and Jennison—was not satisfactory, and the towns of Boston, Muddy River, and Cambridge appointed committees Dec. 20, 1639, to settle the boundary lines.

Here follows the doings of the said committee:

"We whose names are underwritten being appointed by the towns to which we belong, to settle the bounds between Boston (Muddy River) and Cambridge, have agreed that the partition shall run from Charles River, up along the channel of Smelt Brook to a marked tree upon the brink of said Brook, near the first and lowest reedy meadow; and from that tree, in a straight line, to the great red oak, formerly marked by agreement, at the foot of the great hill, on the northernmost end thereof; and from the said great red oak to Dedham Line, by the Trees marked by agreement of both parties this 2. S. 1640 (August 2, 1640).

"THOMAS OLIVER,

"WILLIAM COLLEBRON,

"For Boston.

"RICHARD CHAMPNEY,

"JOHN BRIDGE,

"GREGORY STONE,

"JOSEPH ISAAC,

"THOMAS MARETT,

"For Cambridge."

The boundaries of the town of Brookline have, for the most part, remained as originally laid out by the different committees from the adjoining towns, and as agreed upon in 1639 and 1640. The principal changes that have been made were on the easterly and northerly borders of the town, adjoining Roxbury, Boston; these have been varied several times. The first of any account was made in 1824, when a committee was chosen to establish the boundary line between Boston and Brookline. This committee consisted of the mayor and aldermen of Boston, and the selectmen of Brookline, who proceeded to view the premises, and agreed upon the bounds. Upon the 22d day of February, 1825, the Legislature ratified said agreement.

The next change made was by the Legislature in 1844, the act having been signed Feb. 24, 1844.

On account of the annexation of Brighton to Boston, it became desirable that Boston should be joined to her own territory in Brighton. For this purpose Brookline relinquished a portion of her land on the northerly borders of the town, adjoining Charles River, as appears by the following act of the Legislature:

"AN ACT to annex a portion of the Town of Brookline to the City of Boston.

"Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

"SECTION 1. That part of the town of Brookline contained within the line described as follows: beginning at a point in the centre of the channel of Charles River on the boundary line between the town of Brookline and the city of Cambridge, where the westerly line of St. Mary's Street, in the town of Brookline, extended in a northerly direction, would intersect the said boundary line; thence running southwardly by the westerly line of said St. Mary's Street extended to the southerly line of Brighton Avenue; thence continuing in the same direction by the westerly line of St. Mary's Street, to the northerly line of Ivy Street; thence turning a little and running south-easterly by the south-westerly line of St. Mary's Street, and by the continuation of the same to the present boundary line between Boston and Brookline in the centre of the channel of Muddy River; thence easterly following said boundary line to the present boundary line in the centre of the channel of Charles River; thence by the centre of said channel of Charles River to the point of beginning,—with all the inhabitants and estates therein, is hereby set off from the town of Brookline and annexed to the city of Boston, and shall constitute a part of the sixth ward thereof, until a new division of wards shall be made; and such territory so annexed shall form part of the county of Suffolk: *provided*, that the said territory and the inhabitants thereon, set off as aforesaid, shall be holden to pay all such taxes as are already assessed or ordered to be assessed by said town of Brookline for the present year, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed; and *provided, further*, that all paupers who have gained a settlement in said town of Brookline, by a settlement gained or derived within said territory, shall be relieved or supported by said city of Boston, in the same manner as if they had a legal settlement in said city of Boston.

"SECTION 2. The said inhabitants hereby set off to the city of Boston shall continue to be a part of Brookline for the purpose of electing state officers and members of the executive council, senators and representatives to the general court, representatives to Congress, and electors of president and vice-president of the United States, until the next decennial census shall be taken, or until another apportionment shall be made; and it shall be the duty of the board aldermen of said city of Boston to make a true list of the persons residing on the territory hereby annexed to said city, qualified to vote at such elections, and post up the same in said territory, and correct the same as required by law, and deliver the same to the selectmen of said town of Brookline seven days at least before any such election; and the same shall be taken and used by the selectmen of Brookline for such election, in the same manner as if it had been prepared by themselves.

"SECTION 3. This act shall not be construed to divest or deprive the town of Brookline of any legal rights of drainage which it now possesses.

"SECTION 4. This act shall not take effect until accepted by the city council of Boston.

"Approved, June 18, 1870."

Again, in 1872, the Legislature was called upon to change the course of Muddy River for the purpose of public improvement, and for sanitary uses, etc. This act was approved April 27, 1872.

Geology of the Town.—The geological formation of Brookline is not devoid of interest. Its principal features are of the amygdaloid or conglomerate rock, so common in Eastern Massachusetts. "Brochant" describes this rock, so common in this vicinity, as a kind of 'wacke,' a substance intermediate between basalt and clay, resembling indurated clay. A range of hills and ledge of this conglomerate species of rock extends from Chestnut Hill on the west to Cohasset, and towns on the South Shore.

The rocky portions of Brookline are of the gray-wacke formation, and of moderate elevation.

Graywacke is sometimes beautifully amygdaloidal, —that is, it contains numerous rounded or almond-shaped nodules of some other mineral. Such is the formation in Brookline. These rocks are commonly called "plum-pudding stone."

In the westerly portion of the town, near where the ancient saw-mill formerly stood on Newton Street, and also on Hammond Street, are some beautiful specimens of "diorite," or greenstone. It is found in rounded masses and in small quantity. In that section of the town near the New Jerusalem Church on High Street, are occasionally found some clear, fine specimens of transparent quartz rock.

In the extreme westerly portion of the town there is some slate rock, but not enough to make any note of, while just over the line is a large amount of that kind of rock, near Newton Centre.

The graywacke stone, common in this town, furnishes a coarse stone only fitted for a common wall;

but sometimes its stratification is so regular, and its grain so fine, that it is much used for underpinning stepstones, etc. Fine specimens of this variety are quarried in Brighton near the line of Brookline, and in the ledge at Parker Hill.

In the vicinity of Boston the graywacke occupies a basin, of which the Blue Hills form a southern boundary, the porphyry hills of Lynn and Malden, a northern, and the greenstone ranges of Weston and Waltham a western, boundary. The argillaceous slate connected with the graywacke is all found along the northern and southern sides of this basin, while the central portion of this basin, including Brookline and Roxbury, are occupied by conglomerates and graywacke.

Although this rock is prominent in the limits of Boston Highlands, this rock in no place rises to anything like mountain ridges, and for the most part it occupies extensive plains or gently undulating ground. Diluvium also is so abundant over every part of it that it is only occasionally, and at distant intervals, to be seen. Among these, the most noticeable in Brookline, and perhaps the best and most marked, is in the vicinity of the First Parish Church, where there are some fine samples, which are plainly to be seen. The next best is the ledge beyond the dwelling-house of Timothy Corey, near to the line of Brighton, and so on through the southerly part of Brighton and Newton to Chestnut Hill.

On account of the low level, and the transported fragments spread over this rock in many places, it is difficult to ascertain its exact limits. But it is quite evident that it underlies nearly, if not all, of the surface of the town of Brookline and the immediate vicinity to the depth of seventy-five to one hundred feet at least. The bed-rock of this conglomerate mass may be seen in the gravel-bank at Babcock Hill, on Harvard Street, owned by John Gibbs and others. There may be seen one of the clearest proofs of the glacial drift in the striated surface of these rocks, showing it to have been the original surface of the rock previous to the deposits of the drift period. The material of which this hill is composed is not very different from the other hills in the town, but is a confused mass of pebbles, clay, and bowlders, with some sand.

It is pretty well decided by those competent to judge, that at some time in ages past the whole of this section of country was covered with ice to the depth of from one to two thousand feet, hiding all trace of the earth's surface, and that this field of ice crept over the same in a northwest and southeasterly direction. This mass of ice covered the highest hills,

and in its course took everything with it that could possibly be moved, bearing in its folds large bowlders and various *débris*, polishing and grooving the tops of rocky hills in its onward course to the sea. As this mass of ice melted, the accumulation of stone and rubbish of every description that adhered to the same was deposited wherever it chanced to be, and oftentimes in large masses. The hills of Brookline and Boston also are the results of these deposits. If we penetrate to the centre of Corey, Aspinwall, or the other hills near by, we should find a mass of clay, pebbles, and bowlders mixed in the most confused manner, the matter remaining to this day just where it was left ages ago. Around these hills, and near the central core of till, we find beds of sand, clay, and coarse gravel. The lowlands in the vicinity of the marshes, and elevated somewhat, are mostly sand and gravel, from the washing and waste of the bowlder clay. The black peat, or soils of the low ground near the brooks and rivers, are of a more recent formation, and are composed of vegetable matter.

Description of the Land.—The soil of Brookline and vicinity has from the early settlement of the country been of excellent quality for agricultural and horticultural purposes, as may be seen from the following letter, written in 1629, one year previous to the settlement of Boston, by Rev. Mr. Higginson to his friends in London :

"I have been careful to report nothing but what I have seen with my own eyes. The land at Charles River is as fat, black earth as can be seen anywhere. Though all the country be, as it were, a thick wood for the general, yet in divers places there is much ground cleared by the Indians. It is thought here is good clay to make bricks, and Tyles, and earthen pots, as need be. At this instant we are sitting a brick kiln on work.

"The fertility of the soil is to be admired at, as appeareth in the abundance of grass that groweth everywhere, both very thick, very long, and very high, in divers places.

"But it groweth very wildely, with a great stalk; and a broad and ranker blade; because it never had been eaten by cattle, nor mowed by a scythe, and seldom trampled on by foot. It is scarce to be believed how our kine and goats, horses and hoggs, do thrive and prosper here and like well of this country. Our turnips, parsnips, and carrots, are here both bigger and sweeter than is ordinary to be found in England. Here are stores of pumpions, coweumbers, and other things of that nature. Also divers excellent pot herbs, strawberries, pennyroyal, wintersaverie, sorrell, brookelime, liverwort, and watercreesses; also leekes and onions are ordinarie, and divers physical herbs. Here are plenty of single damask roses, very sweet; also, mulberries, plumbs, raspberries, currants, chessnuts, filberds, walnuts, smalnuts, hurtleberries, and hawes of white-thorne, near as good as cherries in England. They grow in plenty here."

The soil in this vicinity is mostly composed of the graywacke, of a deep brown color, and is among the best in the State, as it contains more calcareous matter than the slate variety, decomposes more readily,

and furnishes the best soil found over this formation of rock.

We judge that all the land in this vicinity was fertile and well wooded upon the arrival of the English settlers, as we find the following statement as early as 1633, that there was "good ground, large timber, and a store of marsh-land and meadow." Here also was "arable ground and meadow."

While the land in most parts of the town is well adapted for the purpose above named, there is also a portion of country in the extreme southwest border of the town which has not been of much use, and any one visiting the city and riding for pleasure would be surprised to find within a circle of six miles from the State-House a place of such uncultivated territory.

To the west of Newton Street there is an extensive tract of land which is comparatively an unknown region. Once heavily timbered, the original forest was cut away, and no heavy timber has since been allowed to grow there, yet it is an unreclaimed wild, covered with birches, alders, red maples, and many trees of larger growth. Bears lingered there long after they were exterminated elsewhere, and foxes, muskrats, minks, owls, and other wild game have until recently, and do perhaps still, tempt adventurous sportsmen to tramp through these rocky and swampy fastnesses.

The land lying hereabouts on both sides of the street, both in Brookline and in Newton, to the extent of several hundred acres, was in the year 1650 conveyed by Nicholas Hogdon, of Boston and Brookline, to Thomas Hammond and Vincent Druce. John Druce, his son, received it by will from his father.

Erosamon Drew, whose name is spelled in six different ways in old documents, came from Ireland in his youth. He married Bethiah, Vincent Druce's daughter. The elder Druce, who seems to have been a wealthy man for those times, left his son-in-law considerable property.

A most curious and elaborate old deed, dated in 1683, conveys a tract of sixty-four acres of woodland for fifty-five pounds to Erosamon Drew, from "Vincent Drusse and Elizabeth his wife," in which an imperfectly scrawled V for his name, and E for hers, are their only attempts at penmanship.

John Druce was a soldier in Capt. Prentice's company, a troop of horse, in King Philip's war, and in July, 1675, was mortally wounded in the battle near Swanzezy. He was brought home, and died in his own house; he was but thirty-four years of age. His son John, who was but a child then, was probably the father of the doctor who settled in Wrentham.

An examination of the new map of the town will

show a slight curving bit of roadway near Newton line, diverging from the street on the left, and joining it again at Newton line.

The passer-by upon the street would scarcely notice the grassy entrance to this curve, and perhaps fail to observe, unless attention was called to it, an old roof, to be seen almost on a level with the street, below the brow of the hill. Yet this curved bit of road was the original street or old road dipping down into the valley, for what good reason nobody now living knows, unless it was because down here was "Erosamond Drew's saw-mill," and there must be a way to get to it.

A brook, which is the natural outlet of Hammond's Pond, flows through the swampy lot opposite and under the road. It is nearly concealed by the rank bushes and young trees of this swamp, which was once an open meadow, and was flowed at certain seasons of the year, by which means water-power enough was gained to run the saw-mill.

Below the level of the road, down the declivity of the hill, and standing endwise to the now deserted and grassy old roadway, is a low house¹ (the roof of which was above mentioned) falling into ruins, though still inhabited. It is not less than two hundred years old, and perhaps more. This was Erosamon Drew's house, and over the brook close to it stood his saw-mill, and here all the sawing of boards for miles around was accomplished. The owner of the saw-mill was evidently a thrifty and good citizen, as he held various offices of trust in the town, being one of the selectmen, assessor, a member of the grand jury, and one of the committee on building the first church.

There were three sons of Erosamon and Bethiah Drew, who died young, or at least unmarried.

Ann, the only child of this parentage who lived to marry, was born in 1683. In 1710 she became the wife of Samuel White, Esq., and was the Madam Ann White of whom an account was given.

Ann White, the only daughter of this marriage, became the wife of Henry Sewall, son of the chief justice of that name.

One of her sons married into the Sparhawk family, of Cambridge. There are also descendants of one of the daughters still living bearing the name of Wolcott and Ridgway. From one of the sons comes a branch of the Goddard family, so that there are still lineal descendants of Erosamon Drew in existence.

An old deed of Isaac Hammond in 1693 conveys land bordering on the saw-mill lot to Erosamon Drew. By another deed in April, 1731, Drew conveyed ten acres of his land to his son-in-law, Samuel White,

¹ Since destroyed by fire.

"by reason and in consideration of the Love, goodwill and affection which he hath and doth bear toward him," which was certainly a very substantial proof of his satisfaction with his daughter's marriage.

This deed was witnessed by James Allen, the first minister of this town, and "hugh scot;" but Erosamon Drew's signature, alas, was only "his mark,"—a round scrawl, for he could not write his name.

The deed was acknowledged before "Samuel Sewall, J. Pacis," and rounds off in sonorous Latin, "*Anno Regnis Regis Georgius Magna Brittanica quarto*," etc.

In August of the same year by another deed he gave his house and all his movable property to his son-in-law, wife, and two children for his being "helpful to him in his old age." In fact, from 1711 to this late date he seems to have been at short intervals bequeathing all his worldly goods to this beloved son-in-law. The gravestones of all the Drews are still to be seen in Newton Cemetery. The last of the Drews was gone before the middle of the last century, and large portions had been sold off the Druce and Hammond property and that part of Samuel White's land which he inherited from his wife's father.

In the Revolutionary times this great tract which still lies wild, was in the hands of Tories, who, it is said, secured some of King George's cannon and hid them in the thick woods, intending, when the right time came, to use them for the royal cause. But that time never came, and the Tories were forced to escape to the British provinces, where they stayed till their property was confiscated. It was sold and divided among many owners, and so remains. The old saw-mill came into the hands of one of the Jackson's, and afterwards of Edward Hall, who formerly was a blacksmith on Washington Street.

For many years Erosamon Drew's old house was called "the huckleberry tavern," because the tenant then occupying it was skillful in making a kind of wine from the abundant huckleberries of the surrounding pastures, and on election days and other festive occasions the scattering residents of the adjacent parts of Brookline and Newton often resorted thither for the mild stimulants of society and huckleberry wine. The old saw-mill was taken down about thirty years since, and time, with the slow fingers of decay, is taking down the old house. It was a curious old place, the roof behind sloping almost to the ground.¹ A part of the old flume and some of the stone underpinning of the saw-mill are still to be seen.

The extensive meadows through which the brook

flows, and which were once rich with cranberry-vines, are now all bush-grown. The old road down which teams drew heavy logs and took away the finished boards is so narrow, rough, and winding as to be almost unsafe. At the side of the road, and near the end of the house, is a little patch fenced with brush, which was every summer blooming and gay with purple amaranths and other well-kept flowers, which lent a bit of brightness to the lonesome and otherwise neglected spot. The picturesque old place is a fit one for the location of the scenes of a poem or a novel.

Title to the Soil.—When the success of the plantation at Plymouth had become well known throughout a large portion of England, it aroused a great interest in the cause of colonization, and preparations for emigration were made in earnest. Between 1620 and 1630 the number was small that came to New England, and only a few settlements were made.

In 1628 an energetic movement was made, having in view the settlement of Massachusetts. A patent² was granted to Henry Rosewell and others, conveying land lying between a line drawn three miles north of the Merrimac and a line drawn three miles south of Charles River, and extending east and west from the Atlantic to the Western Ocean. In the following year (1629) the number was enlarged, a royal charter obtained creating a corporation under the name of the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." The territory of Brookline, then a part of Boston, lies within this grant, under this patent.

The jurisdiction over and general property in the soil within the limits named in the above royal grant was conferred by the charter given to the Company of the Massachusetts Bay, while at the same time it was conceded by the colonial government that the native Indians had a prior right. In other words, the power given in the English charter was little more than a right or permission to purchase of the natives.

The usual course of proceeding in such cases was to obtain, from the chief or sachem of the tribes inhabiting the territory wanted, a deed of release, which was based upon such consideration as might be agreed upon, the General Court confirming their title, or such conditions as they thought best.

Thus we find, soon after the arrival of the early settlers with their charter, they commenced negotiations with the natives, and procured a deed of release

¹ Destroyed by fire a few years since.

² The original document is among the archives of the State at the State-House, Boston, with the following indorsement: "A perpetuity granted to Henry Rosewell and others of parte of Newe England, in America. Wolsely."

from them, signed by "Chickatabut," chief of the Massachusetts tribe, the evidence of which we find in the following confirmatory deed given, over fifty years after their first settlement, thus establishing the fact that the same was honorably purchased and amicably arranged :

INDIAN DEED.

"To all to whome these prests. shall come. I Charles Josias, ALIAS JOSIAS WAMPATUCK, sone and Heire of Josias Wampatuck, late Sachem of the Indians Inhabiting the Massachusetts in New England, and Grandson of Chickatabut, the former Sachem Send greeting :—

"FORASMUCH as I am Informed, and Well Assured from Several Antient Indians, as well those of my Council as others, that upon the first Coming of the English to Sitt Downe and Settle in these parts of New England, my Above-named Grandfather, Chickatabut, the Chiefe Sachem, by and with the Advice of his Councill, for encouragement thereof, upon Divers good causes and Considerations him thereunto moving. DID give, grant, Sell, alienate convey and confirme unto the English Planters and Settlers, respectively and to their Severall and respective heires and Assignes forever. ALL THAT NECK, TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, seittuate, Lyeing, and being, within the MATTACHUSETTS COLONY, in Order to their Settling and Building a Towne there: now knowne by the Name of BOSTON, as it is Invironed and Compassed by the Sea, or Salt Water, on the Northerly, Easterly, and westerly sides and by the Line of the Towne of Roxbury on the Southerly side, with all the Rivers, harbours, Bayes, Creekes, Coves, flatts and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging. As also severall other outlands belonging unto the s^d Towne on the Southerly and Easterly sides of CHARLES RIVER. And the Island Called DEER ISLAND, Lyeing about Two Leagues Easterly from the said Towne of Boston, betweene Pudding-Point Gutt and the Broad Sound, soe called, s^d Island containinge One Hundred and Sixty or Two Hundred Acres of Land more or less; with the priviledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. WHICH, SAID NECK & LANDS have since been Distributed and granted out among themselves into particular Alotments and other Conveniences, and given, Alienated, and Transferred, to and from one another, Having been peaceably and quietly possessed, used, Occupied and Enjoyed, for the Space of about fifty and five years last past by the said first Grantees y^r heires Successours and Assigns. And now stand quietly and peaceably possessed thereof at this day.

"WHEREFORE, I the say^d Charles Josias, alias Josias Wampatuck, Sachem and William Habaton, Robert Momentauge, and Abawton, Senior, my Councillors (by and wth the allowance and advice of William Stoughton and Joseph Dudley, Esq^{rs} my Prochain Amy's and Guardian's), as well for the reasons and Considerations abovementioned as for and in Consideration of a Valuable Summe of Money to me and them in hand well and truly paid by Elisha Cooke, Elisha Hutchinson Esq^{rs}, Mess^{rs} Samuel Shrimpton, John Joyliffe, Simon Lynde, John Saffin, Edward Wyllys, Daniel Turel Sen^r, Henry Allen, John Faireweather, Timothy Prout Sen^r, and Theophilus Ffrary, of Boston, aforesaid, for and in the behalf of themselves and the rest of the Proprietated Inhabitants of y^e towne of Boston, above-said the receipt of which s^d summe of Money as full and Lawfull Consideration, wee do hereby acknowledge to have received; and thereof, and of every parte, and parcel thereof, doe fully acquitt and discharge the s^d Elisha Cooke, Elisha Hutchinson, Samuel Shrimpton, John Joyliffe, Simon Lynde, John Saffin, Edward Wyllys, Daniel Turel Sen^r, Henry Allen, John faireweather, Timothy Prout Sen^r, and Theophilus Ffrary, and

every of them, their and every of their heires, Executors, and Administrators, & Assignes, forever by these Presents. HAVE & hereby Doe for the further Confirmation and Ratification of the s^d Guift, grante, bargain, or sale of the s^d Grand Sachem, Chickatabut, fully, freely, and willingly, approve, ratifie, Establish, Enfeoffe, and confirme the same; and Doe also fully and Absolutely remise, release, and for ever quitt claime unto the said Elisha Cooke, Elisha Hutchinson, Samuel Shrimpton, John Joyliffe, Simon Lynde, John Saffin, Edward Wyllys, Daniel Turel, Sen^r, Henry Allen, John Faireweather, Timothy Prout, Sen^r and Theophilus Ffrary, their heires, and assignes respectively forever, Soe farr as their owne severall and respective rights, and Interests, are or may bee: And farther, for and in behalf of the rest of the Proprietated Inhabitants of s^d Town of Boston and precincts thereof Severally and their severall and respective heires and assignes, for ever. According to the Severall Interest, rights title and propriety which each person, respectively hath right unto, and now Standeth seized, and possessed of, ALL THE AFORES^d NECK & TRACT OF LAND, now called and knowne by the name of the Towne of BOSTON, and all other Lands whatsoever, within the s^d Township or precincts thereof, Easterly and Southerly of and from Charles River; with all and every the Houseing, Buildings, and Improvements thereupon, and on every part and parcell thereof; And the Island afores^d called *Deer Island*, and the buildings thereon, with all Harbours, Streams, Coves, flatts, waters, Rivers, Immunities, rights, benefitts, advantages, Libertyes, priviledges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, to all and every y^e aforementioned premises belonging or in any manner or wise appurtening: or therewth, heretofore or now, used, occupied, or Enjoyed; Also all the Estate, right, title, interest-property, claime & demands of me the S^d Charles Josias, alias, Wampatuck, and of all and every of my before named Councillors, of in and to the same and every part parcel or member thereof. To HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular the abovementioned Lands, premises, and appurtenances and every parte and parcel thereof unto them the said Elisha Cooke, Elisha Hutchinson, Samuel Shrimpton, John Joyliffe, Simon Lynde, John Saffin, Edward Wyllys, Daniel Turel, Sen^r Henry Allen, John faireweather, Timothy Prout Sen^r and Theophilus ffrary, their heires and assignes respectively forever for and in behalf of themselves, So far as their owne Severall and Respective rights and interests are or may bee therein; And further for and in behalf of y^e severall and respective proprietated Inhabitants of y^e s^d Towne and precincts thereof, their Severall and respective heires and assignes forever, According to the Interest, title, and proprietary, w^{ch} each person hath, or may have just right unto; and Standeth now Seized & possessed of; And to their onely proper use benefit and behoofe forever. FREELY, PEACEABLY & QUIETLY without any manner of Reclaime Challenge or Contradiction of me the s^d Charles Josias alias Wampatuck and my above named Councillors or either or any of us our or either, or any of our heires, Executors, Administrators, or assignes and without any account, Reckoning, Answers Summe or Summes of money in time to come to be made, yielded paid or done. SOE THAT neither I the s^d Charles Josias alias Wampatuck, my Councillors, our or either of our heires, Executors, nor any others by from or under me, us or them or any of them shall or will by any wayes or meanes hereafter have aske, claime, challenge or demand, any Estate, right, title, or Interest of in or to y^e premisses; or any part, or parcel thereof. BUT, are and shall be utterly Excluded and forever Debarred from the same by vertue of these presents. AND I the said Charles Josias, alias Wampatuck, and Councillors afores^d for us and every of us, our and every of our heires Execut^{rs} Administrators and successors respectively. Doe hereby covenant promise grant and

oblige unto ye aforementioned Grantees their heires Executors Administrators and assignes by these presents, do warrant maintaine and defend the aforementioned premises, all and every parte, and parcel thereof unto them the s^d Grantees their heires and assignes forever as aforesaid for and in behalfe of themselves, and others the Proprietated Inhabitants according to their respective rights and Interests; Against all and every person and persons whomsoever Lawfully claimeing or demanding the same or any parte and parcel thereof. AND at any time or times hereafter upon demand to give, pass, make full and ample release confirmation, and assurance of all and every the s^d premises, unto ye s^d Grantees, their heires and assignes to ye uses afores^d: and to doe and performe any other act or acts, device or devices in the Law necessary or requisite thereunto, as in Law or equity, can or may be devised, advised or required.—IN WITNESS whereof I s^d Charles Josias alias Josias Wampatuck,—William Hahaton—Robert Momentauge, and Ahawton Senr^r my Councillors, have hereunto Sett our hands and Seales ye Nineteenth day of March, Anno Domⁱ, One Thousand Six hundred Eighty and ffoure, 1684/5, Annoq RR^s Caroli Secundi Angliæ, &c XXXVII

“CHARLES A JOSIAS.
Signum

“Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of us.

“WILLIAM WILLIAMS

“E. LYDE.

“AHAWTON m SEN^r
Signum

“WILLEM HAHATO”.
his

“ROBERT S MOMENTAUGE.
marke

{ five
seals }

“Charles Josias & William Ahawton Jun^r in y^e Behalf of himself and his father Ahawton, Indians, Acknowledged y^e Aboves^d writing to be their vulluntary Act & Deed March 19th 1684, *Coram*

Ja^s Russell, Assis^t

“We underwritten Prochain Amyes and Guardians to Charles Josias, Sachem of the Massachusetts Do consent and approve of the Above s^d confirmation of title and release of clayme.

“WILLIAM STOUTON.

“JOSEPH DUDLEY.

“David, son & Heire of Sagamore George & in his right having some claym to deere lland doth hereby for Just Consideration, relinquish his right to the Town of Boston, of all his right & claym thereto and consents to y^e aboves^d Deed of Sale. As witness his hand & seal.

“In presence of us WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

“BENJAMIN DOWSE.

“Boston ffbruary 1st 1708. Received and Recorded with the Records of Deeds for the County of Suffolk Lib XXIV. to fol 101, et se:—

“pr ADDINGTON DAVENPORT, *Regist^r*.”

[Indorsed on the back] “Josias, Sachem & other Indians, Confirmation of the Town of Boston & Lands belonging. dat^d, March 1684.”

Indian History.

“There was a time when red men climbed these hills,
And wandered by these plains and rills;
Or rowed the light canoe along yon river,
Or rushed to conflict armed with bow and quiver,

Or, 'neath the forest leaves that o'er them hung,
They council held, or loud their war-notes sung.”

The very first mention of the name of the locality known as Muddy River in history informs us that there were Indians here at the time when the English settlers were coming over in 1632, and there is every reason to believe that the territory in and around Boston was at a much earlier period occupied by aborigines. These native occupants of the soil numbered about fifty thousand. They were divided into tribes, and each tribe subdivided into numerous smaller tribes. The Agawams occupied territory extending from the mouth of the Merrimac River to Cape Ann; the Wamesits, at the junction of the Concord and Merrimac Rivers, on the west side of the Merrimac, and on both sides of the Concord; the Nashuas, at Nashua; the Namaoskeags, at Amoskeag. The home of the Penacooks, or Pawtucket Indians, was in the Valley of the Merrimac and the contiguous region.

The Massachusetts tribe dwelt around Massachusetts Bay, and was under the government of the famous Chicatabut, who had under his command three thousand warriors. His dominion was bounded on the north and west by Charles River, and on the south extended as far as Weymouth and Canton, including this section. As before stated, these larger tribes were divided into numerous smaller divisions, and each had its sachem, or sagamore, kings and petty lords, each having a settlement of their own. It is supposed that one of these tribes occupied a secluded spot on a knoll in the centre of Longwood, then a primeval forest, and in the centre of the old Cedar Swamp, or Great Swamp, so called. On this spot the natives had about one-eighth of an acre of land, in square form, inclosed by palisades of cedar, around which was a ditch three feet in depth, and a parapet three feet in height, with an opening or gateway on each side, one of which was towards the swamp. Traces of this ancient fort were visible as late as 1845, which were removed by William Amory, Esq., the owner of the estate, who erected a beautiful residence near the same.

The following is an account of the Indian settlement by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, as described in his address at the dedication of the new town hall, in Brookline, Feb. 22, 1873:

“Less than two years had thus passed since the birth, or certainly the baptism, of Boston, when the first recognition or mention of the locality in which we are interested to-day was entered in his journal by Governor Winthrop. That record, I think, is full of implication and suggestion as to the condition of the site on which we are now assembled, as well as in regard to the immediate circumstances and surroundings of the Massachu-

setts colony. Swarms of savages were still hovering around them. 'Ten sagamores and many Indians,' we are told, were assembled in this very neighborhood. A sagamore is second only to a sachem, or king of the tribe, and the titles are sometimes employed indiscriminately. Ten sagamores would thus imply a large number of warriors under them. They were evidently understood to be lying in ambush, the Governor's phrase being that our musketeers were dispatched 'to discover, etc.' John Underhill was the most trusted captain of that day, bearing very much the same relation to the Massachusetts colony which Miles Standish bore to the earlier but wholly distinct and independent Pilgrim colony at Plymouth. Twenty musketeers were sent with Capt. Underhill, more than twice the number which Miles Standish took with him when he was dispatched on a similar expedition ten years before, and when he achieved his grandest victory, or what is called his 'capital exploit.' Everything indicated danger, or certainly the strongest apprehension of danger, and before another week had elapsed, although this particular party of Indians had been 'broke up' or dispersed, we find Governor Winthrop recording the gravest reasons for suspecting that a conspiracy existed among the Narragansett men and the Neipnett men, under pretense of quarreling with each other, 'to cut us off to get our victuals and other substance.' And then the record proceeds: 'Upon this there was a Camp pitched at Boston in the night, to exercise the Soldiers against need might be; and Capt. Underhill (to try how they would behave themselves) caused an alarm to be given upon the quarters, which discovered the weakness of our people, who, like men amazed, knew not how to behave themselves, so as the officers could not draw them into any order. All the rest of the plantations took the alarm and answered; but it caused much fear and distraction among the common sort, so as some which knew of it before [that is, which knew that it was a false alarm], yet through fear had forgotten, and believed the Indians had been upon us. We doubled our guards, and kept watch day and night.'

"Such is the picture which Massachusetts and its principal town present to us, as we unfold the page which contains the earliest record of what is now called Brookline. There was plainly no settlement here at that day, or the Governor would have sent that little army of musketeers to assist and rescue the inhabitants, and not merely to discover and break up an ambush of the natives. And may we not well rejoice that it was so? May we not well rejoice that there was no handful of scattered planters here to encounter the wild savagery of those 'ten sagamores and many Indians?' and that Underhill and his twenty musketeers heard at Roxbury that they were already dispersed? Yes, my friends, let us thank God to-day that the narrative of our beautiful village—I might rather say of its prehistoric period—does not open with a scene of massacre. Let us thank God that yonder river—'Muddy,' as it was called—was not crimsoned and clotted with the gore of either white men or red men. Let us thank God that our brook was not destined to be called 'Bloody Brook.'

"I do not undervalue the gallantry and heroism of those upon whom the dire necessity has been laid, whether in earlier or later days, to wield the sword and wage war to the death against an Indian foe. Brookline, as we shall presently see, has exhibited her full share of such heroism. I fully recognize, too, that a real and inexorable necessity has often existed for suppressing and punishing by force of arms the lawless ferocity of the savage tribes. The early colonists must have abandoned their plantations altogether unless they were ready and resolved to defend them at all hazards against the conspiracies and treacheries and mad assaults of the aboriginal race which surrounded them on every side. Even at this hour there may be

Modoos or Apaches uncontrollable except by force. But we may all still sympathize with the sentiment which was so exquisitely expressed by the pious John Robinson, in Holland, when he heard of the first great victory of Miles Standish, in which six Indians had been slain, 'It would have been happy if they had converted some before they had killed any.' We may all rejoice to remember, also, that within a few months only of the date of this record about the Indians at Muddy River there arrived at Boston, and was immediately settled at Roxbury, where the first planters of this village so long went for their Sunday worship, a godly minister from England, who made it his special mission, in the same spirit which had actuated those brave Jesuit priests in Canada, to Christianize and civilize the natives, and who, during the next thirty years, had not only preached to many of them, and taught many of them to pray, but had accomplished the more than herculean labor of translating the whole Bible into their language. No more marvelous monument of literary work in the service of either God or man can be found upon earth than that Indian Bible of the noble John Eliot; nor can any of us fail to admire and applaud the earnest and seemingly successful efforts for the introduction of a more humane and Christian policy towards the Indian tribes still left in our land by the illustrious soldier who has just been called again to the executive chair of the United States. There has been nothing more creditable to our country, since, for a similar exhibition of humanity in the removal of the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi, William Ellery Channing paid that most eloquent and most enviable tribute to Winfield Scott.¹

"Pardon me, my friends, for such a digression. I may seem to have traveled a long way out of our little Brookline record; but it has only been, after all, to explain and amplify the gratification I could not refrain from expressing, and which I am sure you all feel with me, that those ten sagamores and their followers were fairly dispersed before Underhill and his musketeers arrived here."

In 1617 a fearful pestilence prevailed among these natives of the forests, called by the French "*Les Hommes des Bois*,"—"Men Brutes of the Forest," resulting in the destruction of thousands of the Indians. "The people died in heaps, whole families and tribes perished, so that the living were in no wise able to bury the dead," and for seven years afterwards the bones of the unburied lay bleaching on the ground around their former habitations. This epidemic is said to have been the yellow fever or smallpox.

We may thus judge that at the time of the early settlement of Boston the natives had become so reduced in numbers as to render occupation of the soil by the English settlers much easier than it would have been at an earlier period. In this immediate vicinity but little difficulty was had with the natives; undoubtedly the famous friend of the Indians, well known as the "Apostle" Eliot, had much to do with moulding the character of the natives from the rude and barbarous life of the tribe into a more civilized and enlightened community. When he passed back and forth, as he did often, from Roxbury, where he

¹ Channing's Works, vol. v. p. 113.

was pastor of the church, to "Nonantum Hill," Newton, his route from the Punch Bowl village was through Walnut and Heath Streets, Pond and Reservoir Lanes, to Newton. On his way he often called at the Indian village or settlement of Praying Indians, which occupied the territory on the west side of Brighton Street, known as the "John Ackers farm," including Ackers Avenue. Many relics are coming to light in the tilling of the soil, and for many years after the last Indians had disappeared from these early scenes some aged remnants of the tribe who had removed to the far West visited these old graves of their fathers. This locality is one of the wildest and most picturesque spots, and the land thereabouts such as any one who had never explored would hardly suppose could be found within the limits of such a town as Brookline, and so near to Boston. The present lane is narrow, rocky, winding, steep, up hill and down vale, bordered with briers and gay with wild flowers, or attractive with berries in their season. Although it is so secluded, since the Chestnut Hill Reservoir was built, every one should visit this locality. In the days when the many allotments were made, the "Great Swamp," or "Jacob Elliott's Swamp," was often alluded to, which was adjoining the above-named locality, leading from Ackers Avenue to the reservoir.

In the journal of Judge Sewall we find a statement under date of March 27, 1688, of "three Indian children being alone in a wigwam at Muddy River, the wigwam took fire, and burnt them so that they all died." Where this wigwam stood we have no information. As the principal settlement in the earliest days of this town was in, around, or west of the centre, or west of the head of Cypress Street, so it was necessary to have a central position for a guard-house or fort in case of invasion. The garrison-house for the protection of the inhabitants was located in the rear of the old Caleb Clark house, at the corner of Cypress and Walnut Streets. It was a simple log house, with one door; no windows except in the upper part of the house. The upper part of the house projected over the lower three or four feet all around. In the floor of this projection were holes or scuttles, through which hot or cold water could be poured in case of fire, or in case the Indians came too near the building. This was the store-house or fort for the town, into which all the inhabitants gathered for protection from the savage foe in the event of an alarm. Whether this fort was ever attacked we know not. Thus much for the history of the times when our fathers began the settlement and the territory was somewhat occupied by the native Indians.

"Alas for them! their day is o'er;
Their fires are out on hill and shore"

Allotments of Land.—Among the first acts of the citizens of Boston as soon as it became a municipality, was that of dividing the land out to different settlers. For that purpose a certain number of persons were selected from their midst, usually five or seven, whose duty it was to define the number of acres, amount, and location of their lots. These persons were usually called "overseers of the town's occasions," "townsmen," and "allotters."

We here append a record of those granted between 1634 and 1640:

"10th moneth, day 18th (1634).—Att a generall meeting upon publique notice;

"*Imprimis* :—It is agreed that Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Coddington, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Olyvar, Mr. Colborne and William Balstone shall have power to devide and dispose of all such lands belonging to the towne (as are not yet in the lawfull possession of any particular persons) to the inhabitants of the towne, according to the Orders of the Court, leaving such portions in Common for the use of newe commers, and the further benefit of the towne as in their best discretions, they shall think fitt; the llands hyred by the towne to be also included in this Order.

"The 14th of the 10th moneth 1635.—At a genrall meeting upon publique notice;

"*Imprimis* :—It is agreed by general consent; that Mr. William Colborne, Mr. William Aspywall, Mr. John Sampford, William Balston and Richard Wright, or four of them, shall lay out at Muddy River a sufficient allotment for a farm for our teacher Mr. John Cotton:

"*Item* :—It is agreed that Mr. William Colborne shall have his proportion of ground for a farm unto him, laid out att Muddy River near unto and about his house which he hath there built, by the other four, before mentioned vizt., William Aspywall, John Sampford, William Balstone and Richard Wright or three of them.

"*Item* :—That the two Elders Mr. Thomas Olyver, and Thomas Leveritt shall have their proportion of allotments, for thaire farming layd out at Muddy River by the before named five persons, viz., William Colborne, Wil iam Aspywall, John Sampford, William Balstone and Richard Wright or four of them.

"*Item* :—That the poorer sort of the inhabitants, such as are members or likely so to be, and have noe cattell, shall have their proportion of allotments for planting ground and other assigned unto them by the Allotters, and layd out at Muddy River, by the aforesaid five persons or foure of them, and those that fall betweene the foote of the hill and the Water, to have but 4 acres upon a head and those that are farther off, to have five acres for every head, the plott to begin next Muddy River side:

"The 4th of the 11th moneth called January 1635.—*Item* :—It is agreed that hereafter from this day none shall fell any Wood or timber at Muddy Ryver or any other place of private allotments but upon their owne allotments.

"*Item* :—That all such as have felled any trees in any the appointed place for private allotments shall eyther cart away the same within this six monthes or else the owners of the ground shall have it.

"*Item* :—It is agreed that every one shall have a sufficient way unto his allotment of ground wherever it be, and that the Inhabitants of the towne shall have libertie to appoint men for

the setting of them out, as need shall require, and the same course to be taken for all comon High-ways both for the towne and countrie.

"*The 23d of the 11th moneth 1635.*—Att a generale meeting upon publike notice;

"*Item* :—That such of the poorer inhabitants whose allotments were other where, should have libertie for 3 years, to plant at Muddy Ryver where the rest doe plant, upon such part of their Allotments, as themselves are not able for the present, to plant; they in regard thereof making their part of fence and leaving such fence as they doe make in due reparation and not taking away any of the Wood or timber upon those allotments.

"*15 of the 9th moneth 1636.*—Also it was agreed that our Teacher, Mr. John Cotton, shall have unto his lott at Muddy Ryver all the ground lying betweene the two brooks, next to William Colborne's allotment there and soe to the other end unto shortest overcut beyond the hill towards the north-west.

"*The 12th of the 10th moneth (1636).*—Att a meeting this day of Thomas Olyvar, Thomas Leveritt, Willyam Hutchinson, Robert Keayne, John Newgate, William Coulbourne, John Coggeshall, William Brenton, John Sanford and William Balstone, it is agreed that Edward Belchar, William Talmage, Thomas Snowe, William Dewinge and John Arratt, the servants of William Brenton, shall have their great Allotments at Muddy River, and also, our brother Robert Hull and Thomas Wheelar: Also it is agreed that not above one dwelling house shall be built upon any one lott without the consent of the Towne's overseers.

"*The 9th of the 11th moneth called January 1636.*—Att a meeting this day of Thomas Olyvar, Thomas Leveritt, William Hutchinson, Robert Keayne, John Newgate, William Coulbourne, John Coggeshall, William Brenton, John Sanford, and William Balstone—

"It is agreed that the Captaine Underhill shall have a great Allotment of 80 acers of Upland and 20 acers of marsh ground, in the most convenient place, after the laying out of the former graunted Allotments att Muddy Ryver.

"It was further agreed that our brother Isaac Grosse shall have a great Allotment at Muddy River.

"*The 7th of the 12th moneth called February 1636.*—Att a meeting this day of Thomas Leveritt, William Hutchinson, Robert Keayne, John Newgate, John Coggeshall, John Sanford, Willyam Brenton and Willyam Balstone,

"It was agreed that our brother Thomas Alcock shall have his great lott layd out at Muddy River.

"Also that our brother Thomas Savage shall have seaven acers of the marsh ground att Muddy Ryver, layd him out for the keeping of his Cattle (being in number five) by our brother William Coulbourne and others.

"*29 of the 2d moneth, 1637.*—Also it is ordered that the feild fences at Muddy Ryver shall be made sufficient before the 7th day of the next third moneth, by equall proportion of acers upon the planters thereupon, in default of 12d. for every acre then undone.

"*The 2d of the 4th moneth 1637.*—Also, that Thomas Flint hath allotted unto him 24 acers of the marsh ground at the mouth of Muddy River, there to be layd out for him.

"*The 8th of the 11th moneth called January, 1637.*—Also, whereas att a Generall Meeting the 14th of the 10th moneth, 1635, it Was by generall Consent agreed upon for the laying out of great Allotments unto the then Inhabitants, the same are now brought in bounded as followeth :—

"*Imprynis* :—Edward Browne, eight acers, bounded on the south west with Mr. Willyam Coulborne, on the North West

with Richard Bulgar and on the south East with Muddy River and North East with Beniamyn Ward :

"2. Benjamin Ward, 12 acers, bounded on the South-West with Edward Browne, on the North West with the Cedar swamp and on the South East with Muddy River, and on the North East with John Cramme :

"3. John Cramme sixteene acers bounded on the south West with Benjamin Ward, on the North East with the Cedar swamp, and on the south East with Muddy River, and on the North-West with Robert Houlton :

"4. Robert Houlton sixteene acers bounded on the south West with John Cramme : on the North West with the Cedar swamp, and on the south East with Muddy River, and on the North East with Jarrat Bourne :

"5. Jarrat Bourne eight acers bounded on the South West with Robert Houlton, on the North West with the Cedar swamp and on the South East with Muddy River, and on the North East with John Bigge.

"6. John Bigge eight acers bounded on the South West with Jarrat Bourne, on the North East and South East with Muddy River Marsh, and on the North West with William Beamsley :

"7. William Beamsly sixteene acers bounded on the South East with John Bigge and on the South West with the Cedar swamp and on the North East with Muddy ryver marsh and on the North West with Thomasyn Scottua, widdow.

"8. Thomasyn Scottua, widdow, sixteen acers bounded on the South East with William Beamsley, on the South West with the Cedar swamp and on the North East with Muddy River Marsh and on the North West on Alexander Becke :

"9. Alexander Becke eight acers bounded on the South East with Thomasyn Scottua, widdow, on the South West with the Cedar Swampe and on the North East with Muddy River marsh and on the North West with Raphe Route, laborer :

"10. Raphe Route twelve acers bounded on the South East with Alexander Becke, on the North East with a little marsh at the mouth of Charles Ryver and on the Robert Reade on the north west.

"11. Robert Reade eight acers bounded on the South East with Raphe Route and the said little marsh, on the North East with Charles River running from thence towards the south West a quarter of a myle in length towards the surveyors marke and on Mathew Ines on the North west :

"12. Mathew Ines eight acers : bounded on the south East with Robert Reade, on the North East with Charles River of the same length towards the South West and on Anthony Hawker on the North West :

"13. Anthony Hawker eight acers : bounded on the South East with Mathew Ines, on the North East with Charles River and of the same length to the South West and on John Pemmerton on the North West :

"14. John Pemmerton eight acers : bounded on the South East with Anthony Hawker on the North East with Charles River and of the same length to the South West and on George Griggs on the North West :

"15. George Griggs twentie and eight acers : bounded on the South East with John Pemmerton, on the North East with Charles Ryver and of the same length to the South West : and on James Fitch and Richard Fitch on the North west :

"16. James Fitch and Richard Fitch sixteen acers : bounded on the South East with George Griggs and Edmund Jackson, on the North East with Charles River and on the North West with Watertowne and on Anne Ormesby, widdow, on the South west :

"17. Anne Ormesby, widdow, eight acers : bounded on the South East side and both ends, with the Cedar Swamp and on Nathaniell Woodward the elder, on the South West :

"18. Nathaniel Woodward, the elder, twenty and eight aers : bounded on the South East with Anne Ormesby, the widdow, on the North East with the Cedar swamp, the South East side extending 60 rodd and the North West side 80 rodd towards the Southwest :

"19. James Johnson eight aers : bounded on the South East with Nathaniel Woodward, being 80 rodd in length ; and on Nathaniel Heaton to the Northwest .

"20. Nathaniel Heaton twenty aers : bounded on the South East with James Johnson, being 80 rodd in length, and on Edmund Jackson to the Northwest :

"21. Edmund Jackson eight aers : bounded on the South East with Nathaniel Heaton and of the same length towards the North East and on the North West with James Fitch and Richard Fitch and on the Southwest with a Swamp :

"22. Richard Bulgar twenty aers : bounded on the South East with Edward Browne and on Mr. William Coulborne on the North East, with the Cedar Swamp and Nathaniel Woodward, the North West side being 80 rodd in length :

"23. Elizabeth Purton, widdow eight aers : bounded on the South East with Richard Bulgar and of the same length towards the South West and North East and on William Salter towards the North West :

"24. William Salter eight aers : bounded on the South East with Widdow Purton of the same length to the South West and North East and on William Wilson to the North West .

"25. William Wilson twelve aers : bounded on the South East with William Salter and of the same length to the South west and North East and on William Townsend to the Northwest :

"26. William Townsend eight aers : bounded to the South East with William Wilson, on the North West with a Swamp, by Mr. John Coggeshall's Wigwam and William Dyneley :

"27. William Dyneley foure and twenty aers : bounded on the South East with William Townsend, and on the North East by the said Swamp, extending to the southwest, about 40 rodd in length and on Richard Tappin to the Northwest :

"28. Richard Tappin, four and twenty aers : bounded on the South East with William Dyneley and on the North East with the said Swamp, extending to the South West about 40 rodd in length and on the North West to Newtowne, a small peece of land lying betweene .

"29. Francis Bushnall foure and twenty aers, lying in the forme of a Triangle : bounded on the South with William Coulborne and on the North East with Richard Bulgar, Widdow Purton and William Salter and on Henry Ellyn to the Northwest :

"30. Henry Ellyn eight aers : bounded on the South East with Francis Bushnall and on the Southwest with Mr. Willyam Coulborne : being about 70 Rodd in length and on Richard Fairbancke to the Northwest :

"31. Richard Fairbancke three and twenty aers bounded on the South East with Henry Ellyn and on the South end partly with Mr. Willyam Coulborne, being 80 rodd in length on the Northwest syde :

"32. John Mylam, fourteene aers : bounded on the South East with Richard Fairbancke, being 80 rods in length to the South West and North East, and on Robte Walker to the North West :

"33. Robert Walker, fourteene aers : bounded on the South East with John Mylam, on the Northwest with James Davisse and a fresh marsh by Newtowne, being 80 rodd in length to the Southwest and Northeast :

"34. James Davisse, tenn aers : bounded on the Southeast with Robte Walker, on the North East with the said fresh marsh extending from it to the Southwest about 40 rodd, on

the Northwest by Newtowne, about two aeres of ground overplus betweene :

"35. William Pell, five and twenty aers, bounded on the South West with Mr. Willyam Coulborne and a brook running betweene Mr. John Cotton and him on the Northwest syde being 80 Rodd in length :

"36. Robert Reynolde five and twenty aers : bounded on the South East with Willyam Pell, and John Cranwell and George Baytes, on the North West with Newtowne, being on the Northwest syde, half a myle in length :

"37. John Cranwell, ten aers : bounded on the South East with Mr. John Cotton, on the North East with the said Fresh brooke and on the Northwest with Robte Reynolds and George Baytes :

"38. George Baytes fifteene aers : bounded on the North East with John Cranwell, on the South East with Mr. John Cotton, and on the North west with Roberte Reynolds :

"39. Philemon Pormont thirtie aers : bounded on the North East with John Cranwell, on the South East with Mr. Thomas Leveritt and by a peece of ground lying between him and Mr. John Cotton, on the Northwest with Newtowne :

"40. Robert Mear twenty aers bounded on the North East with Mr. Thomas Olyvar, on the South East with Roxburie and on the Southwest with Captaine John Underhill, his land lyeth in the forme of a tryangle :

"41. Edward Bendall, five and thirty aers bounded on the South East with Roberte Meares, on the North East with Mr. Thomas Leveritt, extending itself to the North West side about 70 rodd in length and on Thomas Wardall to the South West :

"42. Thomas Wardall twenty aers : bounded on the south-east with Edward Bendall, on the North East with Mr. Leveritt, extending itself on the North West side 80 rodd in length :

"43. Mr. William Blackstone fifteene aers bounded on the South East with Thomas Wardall extending itself eighty rodd in length to the Southwest and North East, and on Robte Tytus to the North West :

"44. Robert Tytus twenty aers : bounded on the South East with Mr. Blackstone ; extending it self 80 Rodd in length towards the Southwest and Northeast and on William Courser to the Northwest :

"45. William Courser, tenn aers : bounded on the South East with Robert Tytus, being 80 Rodd in length to the Southwest and North East and on Alexander Winchester to the Northwest :

"46. Alexander Winchester twenty aers : bounded on the Southeast with William Courser, being 80 Rodd in length towards the Southwest and North East and on Henry Burchall to the Northwest :

"47. Henry Burchall fifteen aers bounded on the South East with Alexander Winchester being 80 Rodd in length to the Southwest and North East and on Robert Turner to the Northwest :

"48. Robert Turner ten aers bounded on the South East with Henry Burchall, on the Northwest with Newtowne being 80 Rodd in length to the Southwest and North East :

"49. William Denning ten aers bounded on the South East with Roxbury, being 80 Rodd in length to the Southwest and North East and on Joseph Arratt to the Northwest :

"50. John Arratt, ten aers : bounded on the South East with William Denning being in length 80 Rodd to the South West and North East and on Captaine John Underhill to the Northwest :

"51. Captaine John Underhill four score aers : bounded on the South East with John Arratt being 92 Rodd in length on the North west syde :

"52. William Talmage fifteen aeres : bounded on the South

East with Captaine John Underhill, being 80 Rodd in length to the Southwest and North East and upon Thomas Snow on the Northwest:

"53. Thomas Snow tenn acers bounded on the South East with William Talmage, being 80 Rodd in length to the Southwest and North East and upon Isaack Grosse on the Northwest:

"54. Isaack Grosse fifty acers: bounded on the South East with Thomas Snow, being 80 Rodd in length to the southwest and North East:

"Mr. William Coulborne a hundred and fifty acers, bounded on the North West by Francis Bushnall, Henry Elkin, Richard Fairbank and William Pell, to the west by William Pell, to the south by a fresh brooke running betweene him and Mr. Cotton, to the North East by Edward Browne and to the East by Muddy River:

"Mr. John Cotton, all the ground lying between the twee brooks, next unto Mr. Coulborne's Allotment, and so to the other end, unto the shortest Cutting over beyond the hill towards the North West, conteyning twee hundred and fiftie acers, (be it more or lesse,) bounded on the North by the said fresh brook, on the West by John Cramme and George Baytes, on the South by a fresh brooke running between him and Mr. Leveritt and on the East by Muddy River:

"Mr. Thomas Leveritt a hundred acers: bounded on the North by the sayd fresh brooke running betweene him and Mr. Cotton, on the West by Edward Bendall and Philemon Pormont: on the South by Mr. Oliver, the East end being a sharp angle,

"Thomas Oliver a hundred acers: bounded on the North with Mr. Leveritt, on the West with Roberte Meares; on the South with Rocksby, the east end being a sharp angle:

"Mr. Thomas Oliver fifteen acers of the same Marsh: bounded on the South with Muddy River, on the West with Jarratt Bourne, the browes of his upland being 80 Rodd in length, and on the North with Mr. Leveritt:

"Mr. Thomas Leveritt fifteen acers of the same Marsh next adjoining, bounded on the South with Mr. Oliver, on the west with the browes of the Upland there being 80 Rodd in length, and on the North with Mr. Coulbourne:

"Mr. William Coulborne tenn acers of the same marsh, bounded on the South with Mr. Leveritt, on the West with browes of the Upland, there being 80 Rodd in length, and on the North with Robte Walker:

"Robert Walker five acers of the same marsh: bounded on the South with Mr. Coulborne; on the West with the browes of the Upland there being 80 Rodd in length and ten Rodd broad:

"And for the more cleare distinctions of all these, the Markes and Lymmitts of the surveyors are extant:

"*The 19th of the twelfth moneth, called February, 1637.*—Also there is granted to John Love to have a housplott and also a great Lott at Muddy Ryver:

"Also to Thomas Scottoe a great Lott at Muddy Ryver, for three heads:

"Also, to brother Isaac Perry, a houseplott neere to brother Robte Walker's and a great Lott at Muddy Ryver for three heads:

"Also to Silvester Saunders a great Lott at Muddy Ryver for two heads:

"Also to Ralph Mason a great Lott at Muddy Ryver for six heads.

"*The 16th of the second Moneth called April 1638.*—Also a great Lott is granted to Edmund Orembsy for three heads, at Muddy River:

"Also to our brother, Thomas Wheeler, a great Lott at Muddy Ryver, for three heads:

"Also, to Jacob Wilson a great Lott there for three heads:

"Also, to Mawdit Inge, a great Lott there for three heads:

"Also there is granted to William Hudson the younger, a great Lott at Muddy Ryver for three heads.

"*The 9th of the fifth moneth called July, 1638.*—It was agreed that Robert Reynolds shall have five acers of Marsh ground att Muddy River in excheange for five acers of his upland there, to be laid out by Mr. Coulborne:

"*The 8th of the 8th moneth 1638.*—At a meeting this day of Thomas Olyvar, Thomas Leveritt, Robert Keayne, William Coulborne, John Newgate, James Penne and Jacob Elyott,

"There was granted to Mr. William Tinge the having of his great Lott at Muddy Ryver for Eight persons and Forty and twee heads of Cattell, in present possession and thirtie heads to come, foure hundred acers and an hundred more:

"*24th day of the 10th moneth.*—Also, Esdras Reade, a Taylor, is this day allowed to bee an inhabitant, and to have a great Lot at Muddy River, for 4 heads:

"*The 21 of the 11th Moneth, January 1638.*—At a meeting this day of Thomas Olyvar, Thomas Leverett, Willyam Coulbourne, Robert Keayne, Robert Harding, James Penne, and Jacob Elyott, leave was granted to John Odlyn to make use of a peice of Marsh ground at Muddy River, conteyning an acre, lying against the third Lott there until the Towne shall see occasion for further disposing of it:

"Also, this day, our brother Robte Scott, hath for the sume of £13 16s. sould 23 acers of Upland att Muddy River, that was our brother Richard Fairebanckes great Allotment, unto our brother Thomas Savage, his heirs and Assignes forever:

"Further, at the same meetinge, it appeared by a Writing dated this same 18th day of 12th Moneth 1638, that Thomas Scottow, of Boston, Joyner, hath sold to Thomas Grubb of the same, all his six acers of ground, lying at Muddy River 'adjoyning to my Mother's Lott there and which I bought of her:'

"*The 25th day of the 1st moneth called March 1639.*—Our brother, Mr. Gryffen Bowen hath a great Lott granted unto him at Muddy River.

"Likewise our brother Richard Holledge hath a great Lott granted unto him there for three heads:

"Further at this Meeting it appeared by a Writing, dated the first day of August, 1638, that Mr. John Underhill hath surrendered unto Mr. Thomas Makepeace of Dorchester, his house in Boston, with an hundred Akers of upland ground at Muddy River and tenn acers of meadow or marsh ground there, and his share of Woodland in the Ilands, with a garding at the house and another behind Mr. Parker's house, to the quantity of halfe an Aker and somewhat more, and also neare half an Aker upon the fort hill, for the Some of an hundred pounds:

"It is Also ordered that all the Corne feild fence at Muddy River shal be made sufficient before the 20th of this next 2nd Moneth, Aprill, upon penaltie of every Rodd then undone ^{vis.} viiid. And to be seene unto by our brethren John Audlyn and Edward Baytes. And for the Charge of the fence, the broken up ground to pay for every aer three thirds thereof, and the unbroken up twee thirds of the Charge of every Aer.

"*The 29 of the 5th moneth, July 1639.*—There is granted a great lot to our brother John Smyth, Taylor, at Muddy River, for three heads:

"Also, John Leveritt hath granted unto him a great Lott at Muddy River for tenn heads:

"*30th day of the 7th moneth, Sept. 1639.*—Also, to Mr. David Olley a great Lott at Muddy River for 15 heads:

"*The 28th day of the 8th moneth October 1639.*—Also a great Lott granted to our brother Nathaniell Woodward, at Muddy River for three heads:

"*The 30th day of the 10th moneth, December 1639.*—There is

granted to Richard Sherman a great Lott for seaven heads att Muddy River if it be there to be had :

"Also, our brother John Kenricke hath a great Lott allowed to him at Muddy Ryver for four heads :

"Also our brother George Curtys hath a great Lott granted to him there for 2 heads :

"At this day it was agreed that 500 acrs at Muddy River for perpetuall Commonage to the Inhabitants there and the towne of Boston, to begin at the outer bounds of Mr. Hibbin's Lott, and soe to goe into the Country, as the Land will afford, before any other allotments are laid outt hereafter :

"Whereas at a former meeting there was granted to our brother Thomas Scottoe a great Lott at Muddy River for three heads, which as yet have not bene layde out, for him and that now he is increased to fyve heads. He is, therefore, now allowed to have said Lott for five heads :

"27th day of the 11th moneth 1639.—Also to Henry Messenger a great Lott at Muddy River for 2 heads :

"Also to our brother Joshua Scottoe a great Lott there for 3 heads :

"Also to Thomas Painter, Joiner, a great Lott at Muddy River, for 4 heads :

"Also, there is further granted to Mr. William Ting, in regard that his great Lott at Muddy River is not yet layd out, nor could be in regard to the Bounders between Boston and Roxbury were but lately determined, and that now the number of his Persons and Cattell are increased, there is further granted to him an hundred acrs more, to be layd unto his Lott formerly granted, The Brethren's Lotte and the Commonage there already granted being first layd out :

"Also, there is granted to our elder Mr. Thomas Olyvar all the fresh meadow belonging to Boston, lying under the foote of the great Hill at Muddy River, next Newtowne, bounds there.

"Also there is granted to Mr. William Coulbron a parcell of fresh meadowe adjoining to the little fresh brooke parting betweene us and Newtowne bounds at Muddy River and Running into Charles Ryver there :

"The 24th day of the 12th moneth February 1639.—Also, there is granted to William Blanton, Carpenter, a great Lott at Muddy River for 3 heads.

"Also there is granted to Leonard Buttles, bricklayer, a great Lott at Muddy River, for 4 heads :

"Also there is granted to ould Robert Wing a great Lott at Muddy River for 4 heads :

"The 30th day of the 1st moneth, March 1640.—It is ordered that Mr. Willyam Coulbron and Jacob Elyott shall set out to brother John Odlin such quantity of Marsh ground at Muddy River as they shall think Convenient for him, and shall Certify the same at the next towne's meeting, that a pryce may be sett of the same, upon payment Whereof, the said Marsh ground to be granted to the said John Odlyn and to his heirs forever.

"Also Willyam Colbron and Jacob Elyott are appointed to lay out the high Ways at Muddy River towards Cambridge.

"The 27 day of the 2nd moneth, April, 1640.—At a meeting this day of Mr. John Winthrop Governor, Mr. Richard Bellingham, Assistant, Captaine Edward Gibbones, Mr. William Colbron, Mr. William Ting, Mr. John Cogan and Jacob Eliott. Ordered,

"First, that William Hibbins should have his greate Lott at Muddy River (yt it be there to be had,) as neare his land he bought as may be, without wrong to others; and for this end Mr. Colebron and Goodman Eliott are to vue the place and Certify at the next meeting what may bee donne.

"Edward Grosse is granted a lot for twoe heads at Muddy River, if it be there to be had after former grants are served :

"John Odline is to have 8 Acres of Marsh at muddie river for 4£ which he payd downe; and Ed Grubb six acrs there for

3£; and Ben Gillum 10 acrs for 5£; and Joh Davis 8 acrs for 1£, to be set out by Mr. Coleburne and Goodman Eliott after Mr. Hibbins is served :

"The 25th of the 3d moneth called May 1640.—Also To William Hibbins is granted a parcell of meadowe at Muddy River, Containing by estimation about 10 Acres, inclosed by a greate swampe on the one side and greate Rocks on the other, provided it fall not in any former graunt; if wee can better accomodate him heare after, he is content to resigne his againe.

"The 31st of the 6th month 1640.—Theodor Atkinsone is granted his greate Lott for twoe heades, at muddie River, yt it be there to bee had after others are served that had their graunts before him :

"The 26th of the 8th moneth 1640.—There is sould to our brother John Odline one Acre and halfe of marsh at muddy river adjoining the 8 acrs formerly sould him for which he hath payd in hand 15s.

"Also at the same meeting our brother Thomas Grubb and our brother Garrett Bworne are appoynted overseers of the fence at muddy river in the Common feyld to See it made by the first of Aprill; and in default of every Rod not then repaired and made, the owners of the said land are to forfeit 3s. 4d p rod; and the said overseers shall have power to distraine for such moncy sœe groing due :

"Our brother Peter Oliver granted unto him sixtie acers of land at muddy river, if it bee there to be had; of the which there is granted some marsh, if there be any there, always provided that those graunts before granted are first served.

"Our Brother James Oliver hath granted to him 40th acers at muddy river, if it be there to be had when those afore granted are served.

"There is at this meeting a bridg appoynted to be made at muddy river; Mr. Coleburne, our brother Eliott and our brother Peter Oliver are appoynted to see the same donne.

"There is likewise granted, this day, to William Hibbins, three hundred acrs of land at muddy river, bounded by Cambridge line on the one side, Mr. William Ting'e on the other side and Dedhame line on the other, with the ordinary allowance for rockes &c.

"Our brother John Biggs hath sould unto him 4 acres of marsh, at Muddy River, for 10s. per acr, the former grants being made good :

"Our brother William Talmage being layd out shorte of his former graunt at muddy river, hath granted him to be added thereto, five acres if it may be laid out adjoining to his former graunt and bounding upon Cambridge line :

"Also he hath granted him 3 acres of marsh at muddy river, paying therefor 10s. per acre if it be there to be had when former graunts are performed :

"Our brother Ed Fletcher hath granted him a greate Lott at muddy river, for three heads, the which is supposed was formerly granted to him :

"It is ordered at this present meeting that there shall be noe more land granted at muddy river nor the Mount until such lands as are already granted are layd out, and the residue of the land knowne what the acrs are.

"The last day of the 9th moneth 1640.—Mr. William Ting, his Allotment formerly granted him at muddy river conteyning 600 acres in all, is thus bounded: namely, with lands as yet in Common towards the northeast, with Roxbury land towards the southeast; with Dedham land towards the southwest; and with land granted William Hibbins towards the northwest :

"28th of the 10 moneth 1640.—Our brother Mr. Wentworth Day, his suit for a lot at Muddy River :

"Our brother Day desireth at Muddy River to have a Lott and the towne men have taken it into Consideration :

"The townsmen have taken into consideration likewise the sute of Miles Tarne for a Lott for five heads:

"*The 22d of the last moneth 1640.*—Brother Courser of Boston hath sould and resigned up his Lott at muddy river, it being 10 Acres, to our Brother Alexander Beck of the same towne.

"*29th of the First moneth 1641.*—It is graunted that those Lotts formerly graunted our twoe Elders Mr. Oliver and Mr. Leveritt in the full proportion of land as it now lieth, shall by this order be confined unto them, although their Lotts doe amount to a greater quantity of land than was intended at the graunting thereof:

"*The 26th of the 2nd moneth 1641.*—Our brother Mr. Wentworth Day hath graunted unto him 100 acres of land for his great Lott at Muddy River, out of a parte of that land which was appoynted for the Comune.

"There is graunted to our brother Henry Webb to purchase 3 acres of marsh at muddy river if it be there to be had:

"William Hibbins hath Confirmed unto him that fresh marsh which was formerly graunted him, at muddy river, valued at 10 acrs formerly but proveth to bee about 18 acres bounded with a rock on one side and a great swampe on the other.

"*31st of the 3d month.*—Our brother Robert Turner is graunted that land which lieth betweene his lott and Cambridge nue line soe fare as the lemyts of his lot retcheth, it lieing along by the side thereof and noe further:

"To our bro Thomas Scottua is granted a small quantity of salt marish lying betweene his great lott and Charles River.

"*The 7th of the 12th month 1641.*—There is granted unto Robt. Reynolds three acres of marish at muddy river for which he is to pay six shillings eight pence unto the Town, according to what he should have paid for that parcell of marish which was to be purchased by him at Hog Island but is now sold unto Thomas Marshall:

"*This 4th day of 1st moneth 1642.*—At a general town meeting upon lawfull warning, It's Ordered that the residue of the Townes Lands not yet disposed of (excepting those that are layd out for commons at Boston, Braintry and Muddy River) shall be devided amongst the present Inhabitants (together with such as shall be admitted within two months now next following) and yt in this manner, vitz: a greater Proportion to them that have had lesse than their due, and the lesse to them that have had more and proportionable to them, that have had none and this is to be done by the select men chosen for the towne's businesse."

We see by the foregoing list of allotments that the most of the land was in the hands of residents of Boston, and but a small portion of the names of proprietors of the soil are represented in the present population. The easterly section of the town had only five owners adjoining Muddy River, and running westerly as far as the "great hills" or thereabouts.

Chief Justice Sewall was the largest owner, at a later period, who came into possession of his estate by marriage with a daughter of John Hull, the mint-master, including lands around "Cottage Farm," "Chapel Station," "Longwood," and the "Stearn's" farm. Adjoining his estate on the south boundary was that of William Colborne, afterwards the estates of Aspinwall and Sharp, now owned by descendants

of the Aspinwall family and others. Then came the land of Rev. John Cotton, since passed into the hands of the Davis family. Next was Thomas Leverett, south of the Cotton estate, and bounded on the north by a brook. The other was the land between Thomas Leverett and Roxbury line.

Early Settlement of Muddy River.—During the first seventy-five years of the settlement of Boston the territory comprising what is now known as Brookline was known as "Muddy River," or "Muddy River Hamlet," otherwise called "Boston Commons." The name of Muddy River was given to it on account of a stream that formed the easterly boundary of the place, the water of which was somewhat turbulent.

There is but little mention made of this place in the early history of the colony. The first we find in print is in "Winthrop's Journal," page 88, where mention is made of Indians being assembled at that place, as follows:

"Notice being given of ten Sagamores and many Indians assembled at Muddy River, the Governor sent Captain Underhill with twenty musketeers to make discoveries; but, at Roxbury, they heard that they were broken up."

It is supposed these Indians erected a fort in the northerly part of the town, near Charles River, which they were obliged to abandon.

Again, we find in Wood's "New England Prospect," 1633:

"The inhabitants of Boston, for their enlargement, have taken to themselves farm houses in a place called Muddy River, two miles from their town, where is good ground, large timber, and store of marsh land and meadow. In this place they keep their swine and other cattle in the summer, whilst corn is on the ground, at Boston; and bring them to town in the winter."

Also in Josselyn's "Two Voyages to New England," p. 162, published in 1675, is a similar account, viz.:

"Two miles from the town, at a place called Muddy River, the inhabitants have farms, to which belongs arable grounds and meadows, where they keep their cattle in summer, and bring them to Boston in the winter."

In an English account of "King Philip's War" is the following reference to Muddy River:

"On 28th August, 1675, happened here, at eleven o'clock at night, a most violent storm of wind and rain. The like was never known before. It blew up many ships together, that they bulged one another; some towards Cambridge; some to Muddy-river, doing much hurt to very many. Also, it broke down many wharves, and blew down some houses. Thereupon the Indians afterward reported, that they had caused it by their 'Powow,' that is 'Worshipping the Devil.'"

The next notice we find of the place is found in volume one of "Winthrop's Journal," page 290, as follows:

"In this year (1638), one James Everett, a sober, discreet man and two others, saw a great light in the night at Muddy River: When it stood still, it flamed up and was three yards square. When it ran, it was contracted into the figure of a swine. It ran as swift as an arrow towards Charlton¹ so up and down about two or three hours. They were come down in their lighter, about a mile, and, when it was over, they found themselves carried quite back against the tide to the place they came from. Divers other credible persons saw the same light, after, about the same place."

The editor of the "Journal," in a note, says of this phenomenon,—

"This account of an ignis fatuus may easily be believed, on testimony less respectable than that which was adduced. Some operation of the Devil, or other power beyond the customary agents of Nature, was probably imagined by the relaters and hearers of that age; and the wonder of their being carried a mile against the tide became important corroboration of the imagination. Perhaps they were wafted, during the two or three hours astonishment, for so moderate a distance, by the wind. But, if this suggestion be rejected, we might suppose, that the eddy, flowing always, in our rivers, contrary to the tide in the channel, rather than the meteor, carried their lighter back."

The following description of Boston was given in 1639. At that time Brookline was called "Muddy River Hamlet" and belonged to Boston:

"Boston is two miles northeast from Roxberry; its situation is very pleasant, being a Peninsula, hemmed on the South side with the bay of Roxberry, on the North side with Charles River, the marshes on the back side being not half a quarter of a mile over, so that a little fencing will secure their cattle from the wolves. The greatest wants be wood and meadow ground, which never were in that place; being constrained to fetch their building timber and fire wood from the islands in boates. It being a neck they are troubled with three great annoyances of wolves, rattlesnakes, mushketoes, etc."

The inhabitants of the hamlet of Muddy River remained under the care and jurisdiction of the town of Boston till March 29, 1686, at which time the subject of schools was brought to the attention of the parent town as follows, as appears on the early records of Boston:

Muddy River, "Motion for a schoole, referd to the selectmen to consider of & to make their report of it to the Inhabitants at ye next towne meetinge."

March 29, 1686.—"A Motion of the Inhabitants of Muddy river for a writinge school for theire children was read at a publique meetinge of the Inhabitants of this towne the 8th of March 1686, and that theire town rates may be improved to that use & the selectmen apoynted to choose a place for the erectinge of a house:"

In answer to said Motion, "It was voted that the selectmen take this matter into consideration and inquire into the reason thereof and represent it to the next General Towne Meeting what is necessary to be done therein."

We find nothing further in reference to any action of the town, neither any report from the selectmen. Thus matters remained till the 18th of December of

that year, at which time the president and Colonial Council, in answer to a petition from citizens of the hamlet of Muddy River, granted them exemption from town rates, and liberty to choose their own officers, thus practically becoming a separate municipality, although still belonging to Boston.

"NEW ENGLAND.

"BY THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCILL OF HIS MAJESTIES TERRITORY AND DOMINION, AFORESAID &CA.

"Wednesday Decembe. 8th 1686.

"Present, the Honble. JOSEPH DUDLEY, Esq. *President.*

WILLIAM STOUGHTON Esq. *Deputie Prest.*

EDWARD RANDOLPH

WAITE WINTHROP

RICHARD WHARTON

JOHN USHER

BARTHOLOMEW GIDNEY &

JONATHAN TYNG

Esqrs.

"In answer to the petition of ye Inhabitants of Muddie River, prayinge to have libertie to erect a school &ca. upon the hearinge thereof, The President & Councill doe order, That henceforth the said Hamlet of Muddie River be free from Towne rates to ye Towne of Bostone, they maintaineinge theire owne high wayes and poore and other publique charges ariseinge amongst themselves, And that within one yeare next comeinge they raise a school-house in such place as the two next Justices of the Countrie (upon a publique hearinge of the Inhabitants of the said Hamlet) shall determine as also maine-taine an able readinge and writinge Master there, from and after that day, and that the Inhabitants annuallie meete to choose three men to manage theire affaires"

"EDWARD RANDOLPH, *Secr.*

"A true coppie as attests

"BENJAMINE BULLIVANT

"late Clerke of ye Councill.

"Muddyriver

"January 19th 1686. At a full Meeting of the Inhabitants of Muddyriver they Voted the acceptance of the late grant of the president in council as the same was read and is expressed."

The acceptance of the above order one month after it had passed the Colonial Council, and the provision made for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, with the choice of Ensign Andrew Gardner, John White, Jr., and Thomas Stedman to "manage theire affaires," is the first item in the "Muddy River Records."

The privileges accorded to the early settlers were of short duration, as we find the following vote of the town of Boston, dated March 16, 1689-90:

"Voted, that Muddy river Inhabitants are not discharged from Bostone to be a hamlet by themselves, but stand related to Bostone as they were before the yeare 1686."

A few more years rolled on. The people of the hamlet had increased, had been successful in their business, were in a better condition to regulate affairs by themselves, and desired more freedom. In 1698 they applied to the General Court for a confirmation of their former privileges, which the people of Boston had attempted to deprive them of.

¹ Charlestown.

"To the Hon. William Stoughton, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, the Honorable Council, and the Representatives in General Court assembled, 25th May, 1698:

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of Muddy-river humbly sheweth;

"Whereas in the year 1686, the Honorable Joseph Dudley, President, William Stoughton, Deputy President, and the Council, in answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Muddy-river, praying liberty for a school among them, &c., did order, that the Hamlet of Muddy-river be free from Town rates to the Town of Boston, and other privileges, as in said grant, on the other side, may more at large appear;

"We, your petitioners, do humbly pray, that the said granted privileges may be confirmed unto the said Hamlet, with the addition, that the inhabitants may choose such officers amongst themselves, as may assess the inhabitants their due proportion, as may be thought sufficient and expedient for defraying such necessary charges to said school, and other things; and that one constable may be chosen, who may be sufficiently empowered to collect the rates for the County and the Hamlet; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray,

"THOMAS GARDNER,	} In the name of the inhabitants.
"BENJAMIN WHITE,	
"ROGER ADAMS,	

"True list of the names given, 20 December, 1697:

"Joshua Gardner, Joshua Child, Samuel Aspinwall, Peter Boylston, Nathaniel Stedman, Eleazer Aspinwall, Andrew Gardner, Thomas Woodward, Solomon Phipps, Ralph Shepard, Jonathan Torrey, George Bass, Joseph White, Josiah Winchester, John Devotion, Nathaniel Holland, Joseph Buckminster, Edward Devotion, John Ackers, Benjamin Whitney, Simon Gates, Thomas Stedman, Senr., John Grosvenor, John Ellis, Joseph Gardner, William Sharp, John Parker;

"The persons whose names are here under written, are otherwise minded;

"Timothy Harris, Daniel Harris.

"Neuters.—John Winchester, Samuel Clark, John Druce, Erosamon Drew, Dorman Marean, Abraham Chamberlain."

What became of this petition, or whether any action was had upon the same, we have no information.

The above petition was simply an aid to a former request, that their rights, which had been revoked by the town of Boston, might be restored. About two years from this date measures were taken to separate from the town and become independent.

Incorporation of Brookline.—But a short time had passed when they were dissatisfied with exemption from taxation and the permission given them to manage their affairs in their own way, and they aspired to be a town by themselves. Hence on the 11th of March, 1700, they sent a petition to the parent town to be a district or hamlet separate from the town.

This petition was not very favorably received by the town of Boston, and instead of listening favorably to their request, they rebuked them sharply for their presumption and reproached them for their ingratitude for past favors, and exercised over them all the authority they possessed in language as follows:

"At a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Boston upon Publick Warning according to law, held March 11, 1700,—1.

"Upon the Petition of the Inhabitants of Muddy River to be a District, or Hamlet, separate from the Town for these reasons, following, viz., the remoteness of the situation, which renders them incapable of enjoying equal benefit and advantage with other of the Inhabitants of Publick Schooles for the instruction of their children, *relieve* of their Poor, and Repairing of their Highways.

"Their petition being read and reasons given therein debated, It was voted in the negative, and that though they had not for some years been rated in the Town rate, yet for the time to come, the Selectmen should vote them in the Town Tax as the other Inhabitants, and as formerly they used to be, and for their encouragement it was voted that the Selectmen should provide a schoolmaster for them to teach their children to read, write and cypher, and order him his payment out of the Town Treasury.

"A True Coppie as entered with the records of the Town of Boston.

"Examined per

JOSEPH PROUT,
"Town Clerk."

The treatment which their petition received at the hands of the people of Boston was such as to make the inhabitants of the hamlet the more determined to become separated. They accordingly resolved to apply to higher power, which they did in the following language:

To his Excellency the Governor, Council and Assembly.

"The humble petition of the Inhabitants of Muddy River. *Humbly Sheweth*, That they are a Hamlet belonging to Boston, have been lately settled there and sometime since in the year 1686 being grown to a good number of inhabitants represented to the Government then in being, praying to be acquitted from paying duties and taxes to the Town of Boston, being then willing to bear their public charges of Bridges, Highwaies and Poor, and were accordingly then released and ordered to maintain a Reading and Writing Schoole as the order annexed will show, which accordingly we have ever since done, and now further humbly pray that being grown to a greater number of good settled inhabitants we may be allowed a separate right to have Selectmen, and all other rights belonging to a Township, which may further encourage us as we are able to settle a minister and other benefits amongst us, and we shall ever pray.

"SAMUEL SEWALL, JR.,
"THOMAS STEADMAN, SEN'R,
"THOMAS GARDNER, SEN'R,
"JOSEPH WHITE,
"BENJAMIN WHITE,
"JOHN WINCHESTER, SEN'R,
"SAMUEL ASPINWALL,
"JOSIAH WINCHESTER.

"Read in Council—The General Assembly sitting, June 17, 1704, and ordered, That the Selectmen of Boston have a copy of this petition and be heard thereon at ye next Session of this Court.

ISAAC ADDINGTON,

"Secretary.

"November 1, 1704. In Council, *Ordered*, That the Selectmen of Boston bee notified to attend on Saturday morning next, the fourth, current, November 4, 1704.

"Continued to next session. In House of Representatives, June 29, 1705. Read and sent up."

The town of Boston continued to oppose the setting off the hamlet by every means in their power, as may be seen by the following documents :

"At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston duly qualified and warned according to law, being convened at the Town House in Boston, the 12th day of March, 1704—5, did then and there *choose*, Elisha Cook, Esq., Elder Joseph Bridgham, Capt. Ephraim Savage, Capt. Bezour Allen, and Capt. Oliver Noyes,—To be a Committee to consider and draw up what they should think proper (on the behalf of this Town) to lay before the General Court at their next session relating to a petition of sundry of the Inhabitants of Muddy River, that the said District be *dismiss* from the Town of Boston and be admitted to be a Town of themselves.

"Attest

JOSEPH PROUT,
"Town Clerk."

The committee having attended to their duty, reported the following :

"The Committee appointed to consider and draw up what might be thought proper to lay before the General Court relating to a petition of sundry persons of Muddy River, praying to be *dismiss* from the Town of Boston and admitted to be a town of themselves. Upon perusal of the said petition observed that several sessions of the General Court had passed after the time set for the hearing thereof and that consequently the matter then fell, however if it be again revived by any new petition or order, we think it proper to lay before the Court the unreasonableness of their demand, they having been hitherto supported by the Town while they were not able themselves to defray their necessary public charges, many of which might be enumerated, and the town charges, now increasing upon us and the body of ye town abounding with poor, and such as are not capable to defray, but rather greatly increase the charges for the Inhabitants of Muddy River at such a time, and being themselves now grown more opulent and capable to be helpful to ye town, to be sent from us seems most unreasonable, and in them very ungrateful and may be a bad example to others to endeavor the like, and to *Cutt* the town into such shreds, as will best suit themselves without any due regard to ye public *Intrest*, the charge of the Road upon ye neck is great and is still growing and ye petitions and Inhabitants of Muddy River have had more benefit and do more to increase the charge of that way, than all of the rest of the town. Several other things might be instanced which the Selectmen are well acquainted with and we think they ought (if the General Court see cause to proceed on the petition) to pray to be heard therein.

"ELISHA COOK.

"In the name and by order of ye Committee.

"In council, June 15, 1705.

"Read and ordered a hearing before this Court, on Tuesday the 19th *Current*. And that the Selectmen of Boston be notified thereof.

"ISAAC ADDINGTON, *Secretary*.

"Sent down for concurrence.

"June 15, 1705. Read in ye House of Representatives.

"June 20, 1705. Resolved that since the time of hearing of ye premises Before this Court is *Slit*. There should be a hearing thereof on *friday* next at three of the Clock in ye afternoon and that ye Selectmen of Boston be notified thereof.

"THOMAS OAKES, *Speaker*.

"Sent up for concurrence.

"Agreed to."

The selectmen of Boston having been duly notified agreeably to the foregoing order, submitted the follow-

ing answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Muddy River :

"To his Excellency, Joseph Dudley, Esq., Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, and to ye Honorable, ye Council and Assembly.

"The Answer of ye Selectmen and ye Committee of ye Town of Boston, to ye Inhabitants of Muddy River.

"Humbly Sheweth.

"That they have been as easy in this Town as they could in reason desire. That they have not urged anything in their petitions to the contrary. This Town has never called on them to support the ministry of the town as is usual in like cases in ye Country. They have not been enjoined to watchings and wardings, either stated or occasionally, which has layn heavy on ye body of the Town. That they have constantly had ye nominations of their own officers ye town has usually confirmed. Upon ye desire and Regular motion for a Schoole in that part of ye Town. It has bin allowed them. That lately there has not been more levied on them (and not always so much) as would defray the charges incident in that Part of ye Town and when as they mention in ye petition, it would in them in time to support the charge of a stated ministry thereby importing ye present inability, which seems a very preposterous arguing.

"The law requiring a settled ministry thereby as one qualification for a Township and some of the subscribers since ye signing have declared ye contrary Intentions. And that which makes this ye desire, the more unreasonable is that they have been hitherto supported by the Town, while they were not able themselves to defray ye public charges in too many instances to be enumerated. That it may be a precedent of ill consequences to ye public to divide Townships into small slips of land rendering them weak and every charge a Burden, tending to starve learning and religion out of ye countrey, especially when no reason of state requires. Ye consideration of which we submit to this honorable Court.

"We humbly offer further to this honorable Court that such a separation is contrary to ye undoubted right and interest of Boston, there being 500 acres of land comon in that part of the Town, which is the Town's right, but on a separation can be of no service to the Town. That the Town is very much straitened in its present boundaries by our former too easy concessions as was that of the *Neck* to Dorchester, or the *Lane* to Newtown and Cambridge, and the whole Townshipp of Braintree, and would so much more if Muddy River so near to us should be separated from the Town. *Rumney Marsh*, &c., would have a precedent to desire the same so that Boston would only be confined to this Isthmus of a mile long which was never thought sufficient bounds for a Townshipp, especially at this time when Boston is daily ye centre of all foreign poor, of saylors widows, and the refuge of our distressed neighbors from ye frontier who Insensibly grow upon us, so that upon the whole, we hope your Excellency's honorable Court will not grant the *Sd.* petition.

"June 22, 1705.

"Per order of the Selectmen,

"JOSEPH PROUT, *Town Clerk*.

"EPHRAIM SAVAGE, }
"BEZOUR ALLEN, } *Committee.*"
"OLIVER NOYES, }

In consequence of the continued strenuous opposition to the petition of the people of Muddy River, another petition was sent to the Legislature in the fall of 1705, signed by thirty-two citizens of that village, as follows :

"To his Excellency, the Governor, Council, and Assembly, in General Court convened. The humble petition of the inhabitants of Muddy River, sheweth.

"That at a session of this honorable Court, held at Boston on 13 August, 1704, the said inhabitants exhibited their humble petition praying, that the said Muddy River might be allowed a separate village or peculiar, and be invested with such powers and rights, as they may be enabled by themselves to manage the general affairs of the said place. Which petition has been transmitted to the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, that they may consider the same; since which your humble petitioners, not having been informed of any objection made by the Town of Boston, aforesaid, we presume, that there is no obstruction to our humble request made in our petition.

"Wherefore we humbly beseech your Excellency, that this honorable Court will be pleased to proceed to pass an Act for the establishing of the said place a separate village or peculiar, with such powers as aforesaid, and your petitioners shall ever pray.

"Samuel Sewall, Jr.	Josiah Winchester.
"Thos. Gardner.	John Devotion.
"Benjamin White.	Joseph Gardner.
"Thomas Steadman.	Thomas Steadman, Jr.
"John Winchester.	John Ackers.
"Samuel Aspinwall.	Josiah Steadman.
"Eleazer Aspinwall.	Thomas Gardner, Jr.
"William Sharp.	Ralph Shepard.
"Edward Devotion.	Abraham Chamberlain.
"Josiah Winchester, Jr.	Peter Boylston.
"John Ellis.	John Ackers, Jr.
"John Winchester, Jr.	William Ackers.
"Thomas Woodward.	Benjamin White, Jr.
"— Holland.	Caleb Gardner.
"— Gardner.	John Seaver.
"Joseph White.	Henry Winchester."

The prayer of the above petition was granted on the thirteenth day of November, 1705, as appears by the following record of the town grants :

"Anno Regni Annæ Regine Quarte.

"At a great and general Court for her Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, begun and held, at Boston upon Wednesday, 13th May, 1705 and continued by several prorogations unto Wednesday, 24th October, following and then met, 13th November, 1705.

"In Council.

"The order passed by the Representatives, upon the Petition of the inhabitants of Muddy River, a Hamlet of Boston, read on Saturday last,

"Ordered, That the praiser of the petition be granted; and the powers & Privileges of a Township, be given to the Inhabitants of the lands commonly known by the name of Muddy River, The Town to be called BROOKLYN; who are hereby enjoined to build a meeting-house, & obtain an able Orthodox Minister, according to the Direction of the Law, to be settled among them, within the Space of Three Years next coming.

"Provided, That all Common Lands, belonging to the Town of Boston, lying within the bounds of the said Muddy River, not disposed of, or allotted out, shall still remain to the Proprietors of said lands.

"Which order, being again read, was concurred, and is consented to.

"JOSEPH DUDLEY.

"A True Copy Examined by me,

"ISAAC ADDINGTON, *Secretary.*"

Origin of Towns.—The early history of this section of country has a peculiar charm to those who are descendants of the early settlers, and they may take just pride in the fact that this is one of the finest specimens of a New England town. The origin of these bodies politic has a curious and interesting history. It is believed to have been an institution originating in and peculiar to the colonies, as nothing had existed like them in any of the older countries. The "Hundreds" or Tithings of England may have suggested the idea, but those have a different purpose. They are for the purpose of civil and domestic police, while the division of a territory into local districts, bounded by geographical lines, the inhabitants clothed with corporate powers and duties like the towns of old Massachusetts, is an institution originating in the colonies planted here. It is highly probable the result, in part, of accident at first, like many other measures of the early settlers, while, later on, their wisdom, foresight, and good judgment led them to adapt their policy to the condition of the people. Many of the early towns simply had the name changed by order of the General Court, as, for example, "that Trimountain shall be called Boston," while other settlements, in process of time, were allowed to organize and take on the form of town government on certain conditions, such as the support of the gospel, maintenance of highways, and the general management of municipal affairs, and the support of free schools. The chief requisition in the incorporation of this town being the building of a meeting-house and the supporting of an "orthodox minister."

"To be made a Town, then, in 1705, was to be admitted to an equal partnership in that great company of Massachusetts municipalities, which were gradually but surely building up the Colony into a grand Commonwealth, fit to take its stand and do its whole share in establishing and upholding an Independent and United Nation. The old Colony of Plymouth, with all its cherished Pilgrim associations, after just threescore years and ten of separate existence, had been made a part of Massachusetts, only fifteen years before, under the new Provincial Charter. There were at that time about eighty-two towns in Massachusetts, not including such as have since fallen within the jurisdiction of Maine, or other adjoining States; there are now, I believe, more than three hundred and forty. Brookline was the eighty-third, if my careful friend, Mr. W. H. Whitmore, has counted correctly; and she was not slow in attesting her title to be included in this goodly fellowship. Her records, indeed, afford ample evidence of the patriotism and public spirit which have characterized her inhabitants

in every memorable period from that day to this."—*Winthrop*.

The inhabitants having been duly organized and become a town, entered immediately upon the duties of a municipal corporation. The first meeting was held at the old school-house on Monday, March 4, 1706, and the first business was to choose town officers. The following is a record of the first town-meeting:

" Brooklin 1706

"At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Brooklin on Munday March 4th 1705/6 leagally warned

"Voted that Peter Boylston should sarve as Counstable for this present yeare

"Voted that five Select-men be chosen to manage the affairs of this Town. The parsons chosen by vote of ye Inhabitants to serve as Select men for this present yeare were Leut. Thomas Gardner Samuel Aspenwall John Winchester Josiah Winchester Mr Samuel Sewal

"Voted that Josiah Winchester sen'r should serve as Town clark for this yeare instant

"Voted that 3 mēt parson be chosen for Assessors for this present yeare

"Voted that Samuel Aspenwall Joseph Gardner and Rogger Adams should serve as Assessors for this yeare currant

"Voted that Daniel Harris and Samuel clark should sarve as Tything-men

"Voted that Eleazer Aspinwall Benjamin White jun'r and Robert Harris should serve as surveighers of High wayes

"Voted that John Winchester jun'r & Edward Devotion should serve as fence viewers

"Voted that Daniel Harris and Thomas Stedman jun'r should be overseers of the Common-Lands In Brooklin for this yeare Currant

"Voted that Nathaniel Holland and William Sharp should serve as Hawards or field-drivers for this yeare

"At a Town Meeting of ye Inhabitants of Brooklin March 25 1706 leagally warned

"Voted that John Winchester sen'r should serve as an assessor for this present yeare in the Rome of Rogger Adams who refused to serve

"Voted that there should be a Burying place in this Town of Brooklin.

"Voted that the Burying-place should be on a spot of Land on the south side of the Hill in Mr Cottons farm pointing between the two Roads if it can be attained.

"At this Meeting of the Inhabitants they were desired to manifest their minds concerning their Building a Mēting-house In Brooklin and setting an Orthodox Minister there which proposal was declined by them and left to further consideration

"Voted that twelve pound be levied by tax upon the Inhabitants of this Town for Repairing the School-House and for the Support of the School for this present yeare. 1706.

"John Winchester sen'r Samuel Aspenwall and Joseph Gardner being chosen Assessors of the province Tax to be levied on this Town for this present yeare, mad Oath to perform the work, and office of Assessors as the Law Directs adminisr to them by Josiah Winchester, Town clark, on March, 25, 1706

Ecclesiastical History.—*Attending Church in Roxbury.*—On the 10th of December, 1672, the meeting-house belonging to the church in Roxbury, where the people of Brookline attended, needing repairs, it

was, "after much debate with love and condescending one to another, concluded by Voate to build a 'nue' meeting house as near the other as conveniently may be;" and on the 14th of April, 1674, the selectmen and the committee met at Sergt. Ruggles', and "there toke account of the number of hands that were hired to help 'raze' the nue meeting-house." In the construction of this building the people of Brookline contributed £104 5s., and worshiped there until the erection of their own church, in 1715, one-fifth part of the church being allotted to them, they having contributed in that proportion towards the parish expenses. Here follows a list of the contributors:

A List of the names and sums of our Brethren & neighbors of MUDDY RIVER that they contribute towards the erecting of a new meeting house in Roxbury.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thomas Gardner...	10	0	0	John Clarke.....	3	0	0
John White, Jr.....	10	0	0	Edward Mills.....	0	10	0
Peter Aspinwall....	7	0	0	James Clarke.....	1	10	0
John Sharpe, Jr....	5	0	0	Edward Devotion...	5	0	0
Thomas Boistan....	5	0	0	Henry Stevens.....	5	0	0
Richard Wolford...	1	10	0	John Parker.....	1	10	0
Andrew Gardner...	5	0	0	Edward Keebe.....	1	10	0
Joseph White.....	3	0	0	Goodwife Keebe....	0	10	0
Moises Crafts.....	2	0	0	Mrs. ——— Mather }	7	0	0
Clement Corban....	1	10	0	and			
John Evens.....	0	15	0	James Rementon }	0	10	0
John Accers.....	1	10	0	Thomas Woodward			
John Winchester...	3	0	0	Goodman Winches-	7	0	0
Robert Harrise....	4	0	0	ter			
John Harise.....	2	0	0	Samuel Dunkin.....	1	10	0
Benjamin Chilk....	2	0	0				
Denman Meriam...	1	0	0	Total.....	104	5	0

For many years previous to the incorporation of the town of Brookline the people subjected themselves to great inconveniences before they were able to erect a house of worship, and united with a neighboring society. Tradition informs us that they assembled regularly with the church in Roxbury, and according to the records of that church many were admitted members on equal terms with its own members, to partake of the benefit of gospel ordinances.

"In the year 1698 the Select men of Roxbury with the Deacons being a commite chosen by the Town of Roxbury for seating people in the meting House they sent to the Inhabitants of Muddyriver to request of them to send sum Men to set with them selves In sd commitie to Act for and in behalf of the rest of the Inhabitants in that Respect upon which motion the Inhabitants of Muddyriver being notified did convey to gather to consider of this matter and cam to this result that they would chuse by voate three men and send to assist In managin the matter aforesaid. the persons chosen were Leut. Thomas Gardner, Sarg't Benjamin White & John Winchester who met and sat with them at time and place appointed at which time it was demanded what Right and previledg the Town of Roxbury did apprehend that the Inhabitants of Muddyriver ought to enjoy in sd Meting-house and it was Granted they ought to have a fifth part and accordingly to defrey one fifth part of the expens & charge that did arise for Repairing sd Metinghouse. at which place namely at Mr. John Rugglises house at ye Flower-de-luce

in Roxbury upon the 21 of February In the year 1699 the three men chosen as a foresaid by the Inhabitants of Muddy-river did on behalf the Rest of the Inhabitants defray the fifth part of all past and present charges their part amounting to six pound & four shillings."

First Meeting-House in Brookline.—When the act of incorporation was passed it contained a clause which enjoined the building of a meeting-house and the settling of an "able orthodox minister" within three years. But, for reasons not stated, this act was not carried into effect till nine years later. The first record having reference to the building of a meeting-house was

March 2, 1713.—"Voted that three men be chosen and appointed to surveh the limits of this town and to find the center or middle thereof and to inquire where a Convenient Place may be Procured whereon to build a meeting-house; as neare the center of said Town as may be."

"Voted that Samuel Aspinwall, John Druce & Peter Boylston be appointed a Committee to Manage the affaire relating to the Meeting-house aforesaid."

Several places for building were proposed, but, owing to a disagreement, a committee of the General Court was called to fix upon the location.

"At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Brooklin. Regularly assembled on December 2d 1713. Mr Caleb Gardner jun'r did offer and tender freely to Give and bequeath raife and confirme unto the Town of Brooklin above said, a piece of Land nigh to his dwelling House, Lyeing west ward therefrom on the left hand of the Road way Leading to Roxbury. where on to build a Meeting house for the Publick worship of God.

"Voted that Leut. Thomas Gardnar Leut. Samuel Aspinwall Mr Joseph White. Mr Thomas Stedman and Mr John Sever, be a Commitee for the sd Town to treat with Mr Caleb Gardnar above sd about the Bounds of sd piece of Land, and to Desire of him a Legal Conveighance and Confirmation thereof to sd Town.

"Voted that the Meting-House aforesaid should be of the same Demensions with the Meting-House in the South-west part of Roxbury.

"Voted that Leut. Thomas Gardnar. Leut. Samuel Aspinwall Mr Erosamond Drew. Mr Thomas Stedman & Mr John Sever be a Committee to Manage the Concern or affair of Building the above said Meeting-House."

The committee of the General Court decided upon the above location as the best, and no further opposition was manifested. It must be borne in mind that at this time the cemetery lot on the south side of the road had not been purchased, and neither Cypress Street nor the old "Worcester Turnpike" had been thought of. The spot where this old meeting-house stood is that now occupied by Mr. John Townsend as a stable-lot, formerly the old parsonage ground. This "meting-hous spott" contained about one-quarter of an acre of land, and cost about fifteen pounds and eighteen shillings. The building stood with the side to the road, having entrances at the east and west ends, and a door in the centre of the front.

On account of the extra expense incurred in the erection of the meeting-house, Dec. 2, 1713, it was "voted not to send a Representative to General Court," as they were "too poor."

The frame of this church was raised Nov. 10, 1714, and the following anecdote is told of the two builders,—Deacon Samuel Clark and Lieut. Isaac Gardner :

"The young carpenters, when the frame was raised, played at leap-frog on the ridge-pole. They lived to be, the one eighty-one years of age and the other eighty-three, and each came to the same place of worship in his old age supported by two canes or crutches."

The meeting-house was forty-four feet long and thirty-five feet wide. It originally contained but fourteen pews and several long benches. There was a gallery, and probably long benches therein for the children, who, in those days, never sat with their parents. Afterwards fourteen more pews were added on the floor and four in the gallery. There was no steeple to this house till the town voted, in September, 1771, to build one.

It is generally supposed that those who assisted at the raising had a pretty good time, with plenty to eat and to cheer, as was the custom at raisings in those days. It also appears there was some fault found, as may be seen in the following vote :

October 31, 1715.—"Att a Town meeting. Legally Warned that whereas a Demurr being raised among the inhabitants of the Town Concerning the cost and manner of the Dinner that was Provided att the Raising of the meeting House."

"Voted that they do Allow both of the cost and manner thereof."

"Our meeting-house—our meeting-house,—

It stood upon a hill,
Where autumn gales and wintry blasts
Piped around it loud and shrill.

"No steeple graced its homely roof
With upward-pointing spire;
Our villagers were much too meek
A steeple to desire.

"And never did the welcome tones
Of Sabbath-morning bell
Our humble village worshippers
The hour of worship tell."

The pulpit was of oak, and upon it was kept an hour-glass for measuring the time. Over the pulpit was an immense sounding-board, a thing common in early days. A clock was a luxury not yet aspired to by the fathers of the town.

May 16, 1715.—Voted, "that the committee shall lay the lower floor and gallery floors, fill the walls with brick and laithe & Plaister with lime, to set up all the Windows and Glaze them and to make and set up all the Doors, to be performed with convenient speed, and that they shall also Clapboard the house throughout." Also voted, the committee "shall glaze the windows with Diamond glaze."

The building having at length been completed, it was dedicated to public worship June 3, 1715. Rev. Nehemiah Walter, pastor of the First Church in Roxbury, and for several years colleague with the famous "Apostle Eliot," preached the sermon. Next came the "*Seating of the meeting-house.*" A principal part of the lower floor was divided into long seats, and heads of families were located in situations remote from their respective households. The seats were arranged by persons appointed by the town for that purpose, respect being had to dignity, age, standing, etc.

"March 12 1716 Att a meeting of the inhabitants of Brookline Legally warned:

"Voted that the vacant room in the meeting house aforesd. whereon to erect pews be disposed of by sale to those persons who by a committee chosen by the vote of the town for that end, shall think meet: and consequently a committee was elected: to wit: Josiah Winchester sen'r Erosamond Drew, Samuel Aspinwall, John Druce John Winchester Thomas Stedman & Benjamin White Jun'r.

"The Committee Chosen to dispose of the vacant room in ye meeting house whereon to Erect Pews & to value the same having concluded that Affair made their return. And by order of the select men it is here Entered to me John Seaver Town Clerk May 1-1718 & is as followeth—

"To Mr Sam'l Sewall the sd committee ordered that he should have that spott or room next the Pulpit on the west. & valued it at five pounds, who accepted thereof.

"To John Winchester sen'r said committee ordered that he should have the next spott or room westerly of mr Sewall's & valued it at four pounds & ten shillings who accepted thereof.

"To Capt. Sam'l Aspinwall the said Committee ordered that he should have that spott or room at the westerly Corner of the meeting house, & valued it at three pounds and fifteen shillings who accepted thereof

"To Lt. Thomas Gardner the said Committee ordered that he should have that spott or room between Capt. Aspinwall's And the westerly Door of the meeting house and valued it at four pounds & ten shillings who accepted yr of

"To John Seaver the said Committee ordered that he should have that spott or room between the westerly Door of the meeting house & the stairs leading to the mens Gallerie & valued it at four pounds & five shillings who accepted thereof

"To John Druce the said Committee ordered that he should have that spott or room on the left hand of the going up the stairs, into the mens Gallery & valued it at three pounds & ten shillings who accepted thereof.

"To Joseph Gardner the said Committee ordered that he should have that spott or room on the left hand of the coming in at the Southerly Door of the meeting house & valued it at three pounds & ten shillings who accepted thereof

"To Josiah Winchester sen'r the sd committee ordered that he should have that spott or room on the right hand of the coming in at the southerly Door of the meeting house & valued it at three pounds & ten shillings who accepted thereof

"To Thomas Stedman the said Committee ordered that he should have that spott or room between Josiah's Winchester's & the going up into the women's Gallery and valued it at three pounds and ten shillings who accepted thereof.

"To William Sharp the said Committee ordered that he should have that spott or room between the stairs leading up into the

women's Gallery & the Easterly Door of the meeting house & valued it at four pounds and ten shillings who accepted thereof.

"To Ensign Benjamin White the said Committee ordered that he should have that spott or room on the right hand of the coming in at the east Door of the meeting house & valued it at three pounds who accepted thereof.

"To Benjamin White Jun'r the said Committee ordered that he should have that spott or room between Ensign White's and Peter Boylston's & valued it at four pounds who accepted thereof.

"To Peter Boylston the said committee ordered that he should have that spot or room at the North corner of the meeting house between Benjamin White's and the minister's Pew & valued it at three pounds and ten shillings who accepted yr of

"The said Committee appointed the minister's pew to be next the Pulpit on the right hand of the going up into the Pulpit on the North"

When Hon. Jonathan Mason purchased the house formerly belonging to Deacon Benjamin White, now the residence of Hon. Theodore Lyman, he removed the old farm-house to make room for a new one in 1809, and between the floors was found a paper containing the following account of the manner in which the congregation were seated on the ninth day of March, 1719, as follows:

"Whole number of individuals seated, 66, of whom 28 couples were men and their wives.

"In the men's foreseat, in the body seats are seated Josiah Winchester, Capt. Aspinwall, Joseph Gardner and Edward Devotion.

"In the second seat, are seated William Story, Joseph Goddard, Thomas Woodward, Daniel Harris and John Ackers.

"In the third seat, are seated James Griggs, Samuel Newell, Abraham Chamberlain, Ebenezer Kendrick and Robert Harris.

"In the fourth seat, are seated Thomas Lee, William Davis and Joseph Scott.

"In the front foreseat in the gallery, are seated Caleb Gardner, Josiah Winchester, Samuel White, Henry Winchester, Joseph Adams, Robert Sharp, Thomas Cotton and Samuel Clark, Jun.

"In the foreseat in the side gallery, are seated Joshua Stedman, William Gleason, Dudley Boylston, Addington Gardner, John Taylor, Stephen Winchester and Philip Torrey.

"In the second seat in the front, are seated Isaac Gleason, John Wedge, Thomas Woodward, Jun., and James Goddard.

"In the women's foreseat, in the body seats are seated the wife of Josiah Winchester, sen., the widow Ackers, the wife of Joseph Gardner and the wife of Edward Devotion.

"In the second seat, are seated the wife of William Story, the wife of Joseph Goddard, the wife of Thomas Woodward, the wife of Daniel Harris, the wife of John Ackers and the widow Hannah Stedman.

"In the third seat, the wife of James Griggs, the wife of Samuel Newell, the wife of Abraham Chamberlain, the wife of Ebenezer Kendrick, and the wife of Robert Harris.

"In the fourth seat, the wife of Thomas Lee, the wife of William Davis, and the wife of Joseph Scott.

"In the front foreseat in the gallery, the wife of Samuel White, the wife of Henry Winchester, the wife of Joseph Adams, the wife of Robert Sharp and the wife of Samuel Clark, jun.

"In the foreseat in the side gallery, the wife of Joshua Stedman, the wife of William Gleason, the wife of Dudley Boylston, the wife of Addington Gardner, the wife of John Taylor.

"In the second seat in the front, the wife of John Wedge and the wife of James Goddard."

Second Meeting-House.—The old church edifice, after standing more than fourscore years, was quite inadequate to accommodate the increased population of the town. The congregation received quite a large accession, soon after Dr. Pierce's ordination, of Dorchester people who removed here, following their fellow-townsmen in whom they took a just pride. Among these were the Robinsons, Withingtons, Leeds, Tolmans, and others.

The subject of building a new meeting-house was soon agitated, and some mischievous person, probably desiring to facilitate the matter, set fire to the old one. It was soon discovered and extinguished after some damage to one of the rear corners.

May 16, 1804, it was voted to build a new meeting-house on the site of the old one.

This, however, was found to be impracticable for various reasons, and the vote was reconsidered. On the 5th of September of the same year it was voted to build the meeting-house on the spot occupied by the present house.

In April, 1805, the corner-stone was laid.

The frame was raised by the help of machinery in a few days. The architect and master-builder was Mr. Peter Banner, an Englishman. This man settled in Brookline, and for many years after his death his widow occupied the house in Aspinwall Avenue, until recently occupied by Mr. Melcher.

The new meeting-house stood fronting the street, with a grass-plot in front of it.

It was sixty-eight feet long and sixty-four feet wide, with a porch nineteen feet long and thirty-eight feet wide. There were lobbies or anterooms each side of the porch, eleven feet square. There was no cellar under the building, it being a rocky foundation, and the house was raised up a little from the ground, and openings on either side in the underpinning afforded space for ventilation.

The height of the house was thirty-five feet and six inches from the foundation to the eaves. The spire measured one hundred and thirty-seven feet from the ground.

There were seventy-four pews on the floor and fourteen in the gallery. Afterwards, during Dr. Pierce's ministry, some improvements were added. No provision was ever made for warming the old church, and the women carried foot-stoves with them. The new church was warmed by two square-box stoves in which wood was burned. The pulpit and the caps of the pews were made of Southern cherry-wood, contributed by Stephen Higginson, Jr.

The bell, which was cast in London and weighed one thousand pounds, was given by Hon. Stephen Higginson, father of the above.

Mr. John Lucas, who lived nearly opposite the Reservoir, gave four hundred dollars, out of which was purchased a clock.

Richard Sullivan, Esq., who lived on the place now owned by Mrs. Bowditch, gave a hundred and fifty dollars for the stone steps.

Mr. Thomas Walley gave an elegant pulpit Bible valued at thirty-six dollars.

Mr. David Hyslop gave a baptismal basin, which cost forty-seven dollars.

The whole cost of the house was eighteen thousand and eighty-three dollars. Some additional expenses (of furnishing probably) brought the amount up to twenty thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars, and the whole was apportioned on the pews, which were sold at auction.

No pew on the first floor was priced at less than one hundred and sixty dollars, and none in the gallery at less than one hundred and ten dollars. The highest cost of a pew, including a bonus paid for a choice, was five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Dr. Pierce preached a valedictory sermon on leaving the old house, June 8, 1806.

The valedictory sermon was from the text, "Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house and the place where thine honor dwelleth."

The dedication sermon, June 11, 1806, was from the words, "In all places where I record my name, I will come unto thee and I will bless thee."

The next day the work of demolishing the old church commenced. The ancient pulpit, which had been faithfully pounded and belabored by the fists of the energetic Mr. Jackson, was denuded of its upholstery, and carried into the parsonage attic, where it served as a play-house for the pastor's children for many years. The hour-glass, whose sands had run through many a tedious hour for the unfed souls in the old house, or had needed turning only too quickly for the more devotional, now served its time in fleeting minutes among the attic treasures of the little ones. The ancient pewter christening basin, from which Mr. Jackson had bathed the infant brow of many a now gray-haired father and mother of the town, was turned to domestic uses in the pastor's house.

The ancient church for many years, instead of having a sexton, was taken care of by a slave belonging to the Sewall family, as Henry Sewall's bill against the town for the services of his "slave Felix" in that capacity is still in existence.

The first white sexton of whom we can gather any

account was a man named Blanchard, who lived in a little house on the Aspinwall estate, close to Washington Street. He was succeeded, if we are correctly informed, by Capt. Benjamin Bradley, who served for many years in that capacity after the second meeting-house was built.

In 1829 or 1830, Mr. Elisha Stone succeeded Capt. Bradley as sexton of the church, which office he filled for thirty years. He was a plodding but faithful citizen in the duties not only of his office as sexton, but was the only undertaker and constable in the town for many years. He lived to lay away all but two of his own large family in the cemetery whither he had carried so many of our townspeople, and where he at last was borne, worn out with the infirmities of age.

Previous to Dr. Pierce's time there had been presented at various times to the First Church four silver tankards. One was the gift of Edward Devotion, in 1744; one the gift of Miss Mary Allen, daughter of the first minister, in 1750; one was given by Miss Ann White, and one by Mrs. Susanna Sharp in 1770. In the same year two silver cups were presented by Thomas and Mary Woodward, and two more were given by William Hyslop in 1792. This ancient silver is still the property of the church, just as it was presented.

In addition to these, two silver cups were presented by Miss Prudence Heath, in 1818, and two by Deacon Robinson and wife the same year.

Third Meeting-House.—The meeting-house and the minister grew old together. There would have been something incongruous in the building of a modern church, with stained-glass windows and new and fashionable appointments, while Dr. Pierce was the only minister. The house and the minister were in perfect adaptation to each other. Many regretted that the fine, substantial old edifice should be taken down. It much resembled Dr. Putnam's church, on Roxbury Hill, and might have been as well preserved till the present day; but there being no cellar under it, furnaces could not be introduced, and it was not thought advisable to refit a building which must be warmed by stoves. It was also difficult for Mr. Knapp to preach in it. In 1848 the new church at present standing was built. The corner-stone for a new church was laid June 1, 1848. The dedication took place Dec. 1, 1848. The shrubbery around it was set out by Dr. Charles Wild, in the spring of 1849.

First Church of Brookline.—This church was organized Oct. 26, 1717, and the following covenant was read and adopted:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, apprehending ourselves called of God to join together in church communion,

acknowledging our unworthiness of such a privilege, and our inability to keep covenant with God, unless Christ shall enable us thereto, in humble dependence on free grace for divine assistance and acceptance, do in the name of Jesus Christ, freely covenant and bind ourselves to serve the Lord, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, cleaving to him as our chief good; and unto our Lord Jesus as our only Saviour, prophet, priest and king of our souls, avouching the Lord to be our God, and the God of our children, whom we give unto him, counting it a high favour, that the Lord will accept of us, and our children with us to be his people.

"We do also give ourselves unto another in the Lord, covenanting to walk together, as a Church of Christ, in all the ways of his worship, according to his word; promising in brotherly Love, to watch over one another's souls, and to submit ourselves to the discipline of Christ in his church, and to attend the seals and censures, or whatever ordinances Christ has commanded to be observed by his people; beseeching the Lord to own us for his people, and to delight to dwell in the midst of us. That we may keep our covenant with God, we desire to deny ourselves, and to depend on the free mercy of God and merits of Christ; and, wherein we fail, to wait on him for pardon, through his name, beseeching the Lord to own us, as a Church of Christ, and to delight to abide in the midst of us."

This covenant was read in public, and the church gathered by the Rev. Ebenezer Thayer, pastor of the Second Church of Christ in Roxbury, Oct. 26, 1717, one hundred and sixty-seven years ago. At that time seventeen males and twenty-two females were united in church fellowship.

List of the original members of the First Church in Brookline, Oct. 26, 1717:

Males.

James Allen.	Joshua Stedman.
Thomas Gardner.	John Winchester.
John Winchester.	Caleb Gardner.
Joseph White.	Benjamin White.
Josiah Winchester.	Samuel White.
Samuel Sewall.	Amos Gates.
William Story.	Ebenezer Kenrick.
Joseph Goddard.	Addington Gardner.
Thomas Stedman.	

Females.

Mary Gardner.	Sarah Winchester.
Joanna Winchester.	Abiel Gardner.
Hannah White.	Ann White.
Mary Winchester.	Hannah Kenrick.
Mary Boylston.	Tryphena Woodwar
Sarah Stedman.	Eunice Clark.
Desire Ackers.	Mary Gardner.
Hannah Stedman.	Susanna Gardner.
Rebecca Sewall.	Elizabeth Boylston.
Abigail Story.	Elizabeth Taylor.
Mary Stedman.	Francis Winchester.

The deacons of the First Church in Brookline have been as follows:

Thomas Gardner, elected Dec. 7, 1718.

Benjamin White, elected Dec. 7, 1718; resigned Feb. 12, 1749.

Samuel Clark, resigned Feb. 12, 1749; died May 7, 1766, age 81.

Thomas Cotton, dismissed to Pomfret.

Ebenezer Davis, elected Feb. 19, 1749; resigned April 5, 1770; died Sept. 30, 1775, age 72.

Joseph White, elected Feb. 19, 1749; resigned April 5, 1770; died Aug. 19, 1777, age 75.

Elisha Gardner, elected April 15, 1770; resigned Dec. 2, 1792; died Jan. 29, 1797, age 70.

William Bowles, elected April 15, 1770; dismissed to Newton, Sept. 20, 1772.

Samuel Clark, elected Feb. 27, 1797; died March 29, 1814, age 61.

John Robinson, elected Feb. 27, 1797; died Jan. 13, 1855, age 92.

Joshua Child Clark, elected May 1, 1814; died July 4, 1861, age 80.

Abijah Warren Goddard, elected Oct. 17, 1856.

Benjamin B. Davis, elected Oct. 17, 1856; died Aug. 22, 1877.

First Church.—The church having been organized, and the meeting-house completed, the next in order was to choose a minister. On the 23d of July, 1718, a fast was observed in the new church "to seek divine direction in the ordination of a minister." Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather and Rev. Dr. Colman officiated on that occasion.

Dec. 10, 1716, the following vote was passed, viz.:

"Att a meeting of the Inhabitants of Brookline legally warned, chose mr James Allin to be our settled minister in sd Town.

"Voted to give mr Allin 100 pounds gratuity for settlement & 80 pounds Sallary."

On the 18th of February, 1717, the following persons were chosen to treat with Mr. James Allen, viz.: Lieut. Thomas Gardner, John Winchester, Joseph White, Ensign Benjamin White, Josiah Winchester, Capt. Samuel Aspinwall, and Erosaman Drew.

Mr. Allen having accepted the call extended him, he was ordained Nov. 5, 1718, as their first pastor. Rev. Benjamin Colman, D.D., and Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, D.D., made the prayers on that occasion; Rev. Cotton Mather, D.D., gave the charge, Rev. Jeremiah Shepard, of Lynn, gave the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Allen preached his own sermon, as was customary in the early days of the church settlements: text, Matthew xxiv. 45, 46, 47: "Who then is a faithful and wise servant?"

Rev. James Allen was the son of Peter and Mary Allen, born in Roxbury, Mass., June 5, 1692; graduated at Harvard College, 1710. He was a man of piety and talents. For the greater portion of his ministry he and his people were happily united. During the troublous times which deeply agitated the churches in this region just before the middle of the last century, he was active in the new measures which were then pursued. But from certain causes, to such excesses did it lead, that he, who had during its progress considered it as the work of God, in a public

and explicit manner ascribed it to a very different origin. This led many to join a new society, which had for its pastor Mr. Jonathan Hyde, a zealous but illiterate layman from Canterbury, Conn., who was ordained Jan. 17, 1751. Mr. Allen preached in this town for about twenty-eight years. He lived on the south side of Walnut Street, nearly opposite Cypress Street, where he died of a lingering consumption, and was buried in the Brookline Cemetery. The character of Mr. Allen, as given by his contemporaries and by others who were well acquainted with him, is that of a pious and judicious divine, and the seven publications of his do honor to his head and his heart. He died on the 18th of February, 1747, aged fifty-six.

The printed works of Mr. Allen were:

1. "A Thanksgiving Sermon." Psalms cxvi. 12. Nov. 8, 1722.

2. "The Wheels of the World Governed by a Wise Providence." Ezekiel i. 15-16. 1727.

3. "The Doctrine of Merit Exploded and Humility Recommended." Luke xvii. 10. 1727.

4. "Thunder and Earthquake, a Loud and Awful Call to Reformation." Isaiah xxix. 6. A fast-day sermon occasioned by the earthquake in 1727.

5. "Evangelical Obedience the Way to Eternal life." A sermon to a society of young men in Brookline. Matthew xix. 16-17. 1731.

6. "The Eternity of God, and the Short Life of Man Considered." A sermon on the death of Samuel Aspinwall, A.M. Psalms cii. 11-12. Aug. 13, 1732.

7. "Magistracy an Institution of Christ upon the Throne." An election sermon. Isaiah vi. 1. May 30, 1744.

After the decease of Mr. Allen, Rev. Mr. Walley, who had been supplying the pulpit during Mr. Allen's last illness, preached occasionally, and May 13, 1747, the following was the action of the town:

"Voted that the Town Desired to hear some other Ministers besides Mr. Walley

"Voted that the Select Men are to Provide three young Ministers to preach two Sabbath Days Each Namely Mr. Wally Mr. Cheekly and Mr. Hale."

May 18, 1747. "Voted that the Select men are to procure Mr. Stevens and Mr. Harrington to preach two Sabbath Days Each"

Several candidates supplied the pulpit till Feb. 12, 1748, when the town voted as their "choise" Rev. Cotton Brown, of Haverhill, Mass., who was ordained their pastor, Oct. 26, 1748. Rev. Mr. Cotton, of Newton, and Rev. Mr. Walter, of Roxbury, offered prayers; Dr. Appleton, of Cambridge, gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Townsend, of Needham, gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Samuel Cook preached

the sermon from 2 Timothy ii. 2, which was published. So short was his ministry that his people hardly had an opportunity to become acquainted with him before he was summoned to the world of spirits. He died of a violent fever, April 13, 1751. Rev. Cotton Brown was the son of Rev. John and Joanna (Cotton) Brown, and grandson of Rev. Rowland Cotton, of Sandwich, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, who formerly held a large amount of land in Brookline, among the earliest allotments. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., about 1726, graduated at Harvard College, 1743. He was engaged to Mary Allen, a daughter of his predecessor, Mr. Allen, and the house known as the "Walley" house was erected for him to live in. The young lady, however, died in 1750, and he died in 1751, at the early age of twenty-five, having been pastor two years, five months, and eighteen days.

The eminent Dr. Cooper, of Brattle Street Church, spake thus of his character at the time of his decease:

"He was a gentleman, who, by the happiness of his genius, his application to study, and taste for polite literature, his piety and prudence, his sweetness of temper and softness of manners, had raised in his friends the fairest hopes, and gave them just reason to expect in him one of the brightest ornaments of society and a peculiar blessing to the church."

Mr. Brown was buried in Brookline Cemetery.

Rev. Samuel Haven, afterwards of Portsmouth, N. H., from 1752 to 1806, was invited to settle as pastor, but did not accept their offer.

Subsequently Rev. Robert Rogerson, a foreigner, received a call from the church and parish, which he accepted. But certain difficulties arising among the people, he was dismissed by a council in 1753. He afterwards became pastor of a church in Rehoboth, Mass., where he passed a long life in the ministry, highly beloved, respected, and eminently useful.

The next clergyman who accepted a call to the Brookline church was Mr. Nathaniel Potter, of Elizabeth, N. J., who was ordained pastor of the church Nov. 19, 1755. He remained in this connection three years and a half. He had been hastily called from a distant city, without credentials, and was as hastily settled. Of him Dr. Pierce remarked in an anniversary sermon, that "though professedly orthodox in faith, he was destined, during a short ministry, to give woeful emphasis to the apostle's monition, 'Lay hands suddenly on no man.'"

A bill presented to the town by Deacon Elisha Gardner for the expenses of this man's ordination possesses a curious interest when viewed with modern eyes:

"to money Paid at The ordination.

old tenor.....	£6. 0 0 0
to Rum.....	£1. 1 4. 0
to Shugar.....	£1. 1 0. 6
to spice.....	
to turces (turkeys?).....	3 0. 0. 0
to fouts.....	1. 1. 0 0
to pork.....	3 0 4 6
to crambres.....	0 0 8 0
to puding pans.....	0 1 5 0

£18. 0 2 6"

Of this charge the selectmen ordered the paying of £2 8s. 4d., and probably the society paid the rest.

Ordinations in those days evidently involved the consideration of material as well as spiritual wants for the time being.

Agreeably to his request, he was dismissed June 17, 1759. He delivered a discourse, Jan. 1, 1758, from Jeremiah viii. 20, entitled "A New Year's Gift."

Immediately after the departure of Mr. Potter the church proceeded to select another pastor. They were not long without a regular supply for their pulpit, as on the 24th of December the church and parish were united in their choice of Rev. Joseph Jackson to be their pastor. A call was extended to him, who was then a tutor in Harvard College, where he had often preached. The following is the letter of acceptance of the call:

"Mr. Jacksons Answer

"CAMBRIDGE Feb'y 2 1760

"To the Church & Congregation in Brookline

"My Christian Friends and Bretheren.

"Having by a Committee appointed by you for that purpose received an account of your proceedings with regard to the settlement of a Minister, and that the great need of the Church, has disposed your hearts to make choice of me however unworthy, to take the pastoral charge over you, and to desire my answer to your kind Invitation

"This is therefore in answer to said invitation to inform you: that being deeply sensible of the difficulty and importance of a right discharge of the Ministerial office, and from such light as I have been able to obtain, I find myself disposed to accept of your invitation, with this Proviso, that it shall pleas'd to engage, in case, that Contribution which was Voted shall in any year fall short of thirteen Pounds, Six Shillings & Eight pence, that you will yearly during the time of my being your Pastor, Make up such deficiency, so as to make a sum equal to thirteen Pounds, Six Shillings & Eight pence p^a annum which Sum I have been informed by certain Persons they supposed the condition would amount to.

"I ask this not from any desire of making a large estate or living in extravagance at your expense but on the other hand, that I may be so supported as to give myself wholly to the work of the Ministry without any incumbrance on my worldly Affairs —And also that fixing the said Sum may serve to prevent any future uneasiness, which Tho. I have no reason to expect from you in particular, might Nevertheless possibly happen If I Should hereafter be necessitated to ask it. Your compliance with this alteration in your offers I may rather expect, by being informed in conversation that it was Very likely the Town would comply with it, and also from that kind & generous disposition

you have already discovered to wards me. Thus my friends, I should choose to Settle among you, to spend & be spent for you, together with my reasons therefor, which I apprehend are no ways inconsistent with that Christian spirit which I desire to exercise to wards you nor with the Character of a Minister of Jesus Christ.

"And now may God so overrule your proceedings as shall most effectually tend to advance his glory & the welfare of your immortal Souls.

"If he should so order it, that I should be your Pastor, may I have grace given me from above so to impart to you in spiritual things as that you may never have occasion to repent of bestowing on me these that are temporal That the divine blessing may always rest upon you, and that you may have direction from Above in all your proceedings, is the earnest Prayer of him who wishes your welfare in this and the coming world

"JOSEPH JACKSON"

On the 3d of March, 1760, Moses White, Isaac Winchester, Elisha Gardner, and Joshua Boylston were chosen a "Com'ty to provide for y^e Counsel;—and the sum of Ten pounds to be assessed on the inhabitants to defray the charges of Said Ordination." After the usual preparation, Mr. Jackson was regularly ordained on the 9th of April, 1760. The Rev. Seth Storer, of Watertown, and Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Pemberton, of Boston, offered the prayers; Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Appleton, of Cambridge, gave the charge; Rev. Samuel Checkley, of Boston, gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooper, of Boston, preached the sermon (from 2 Tim. i. 7),, which sermon was published.

Rev. Joseph Jackson was born in Boston about 1734, graduated at Harvard College in 1753 (commenced preaching soon after), and for several years was tutor in that institution.

"The great Parent of man, and the Supreme Disposer of all, was pleased, in his discriminating goodness, to favor Mr. Jackson with shining mental powers, which under the advantages of a collegiate education, were much enlarged. He was quick of apprehension, clear in perception, and in the comprehension of his understanding or soundness of judgment few excelled him. He was wonderfully endued with talents which qualified him for the important work of the Gospel ministry, and made him a burning and shining light in this part of the vineyard of the Lord,—whose praises is in all our churches."

He ever sustained a fair moral character, worthy of imitation: his regularity and uniform punctuality were remarkable traits in it. Those well acquainted with him must have seen his amiable deportment in the several relations of life,—as a faithful, tender husband, an affectionate father, a just and equal master; as a friend, true to his professions, safely to be confided in; as a minister, diligent, laborious, skillful,—aiming, in his discourses, to inform the

mind, affect the heart, and regulate the conduct. Few composed their sermons with so much ease, and yet so pertinently. He was a scriptural, intelligent, and edifying preacher, and judiciously noticed the dispensations of Providence for the instruction and benefit of his hearers. Above all, he was a man of piety and true devotion,—a sincere disciple and servant of Jesus Christ. He was an example in word, in conversation, in charity, in faith, in purity, and in all the virtues which adorn the Christian and ministerial character. So he lived, and when he died he received the glorious reward of those who are faithful to the end. He died July 22, 1796, in the sixty-second year of his age, and in the thirty-seventh year of his ministry.

Rev. Jacob Cushing, of Waltham, Mass., preached a sermon at his funeral, July 25, 1796, from the text Luke xii. 35–37, which sermon was published.

The proceedings at the ordination of Mr. Jackson were somewhat like his predecessor, and the bill of expenses was more than double the appropriation, as may be seen by the following bill:¹

"Brookline, 1760. Elisha Gardner's account to providing at the Ordination of mr. Joseph Jackson. old tenor	
to cash for Sundries at the ordination.....	£14. 00. 0
to cash for crambres and Ross water	2. 00. 0
to cash for butter and Eggs and Pickels.....	2. 15. 0
to cash for to pay the Cakes.....	6. 00. 0
	£24. 15. 0

Errors Excepted.
Allowed by the Selectmen."

It appears by the above bill that the rum and sugar were omitted in this bill, but probably "Ross water" served the purpose instead.

It seems that the church needed some repairs, and that, as they were to have a new minister, they must put the building in good order. The following bill was presented two days after the ordination:

"Aprel the 11 Day 1760.	
for work Brookline Meeting house on the Pulpit	
Laying a floore in the Same and Raising the	
Same and Paint and Painting, for weather	£ s. d.
Boards and Doore.....	2.- 2.-8
caseings for one End of the Meeting hous.....	0.- 5.-4
for a Lock for the Doore and a Paire of.....	9.-4
hinges	5.-9
for three Bolts and three Quarters of a hundred of	
Board nails	4.-8
for the Doors and Step. Except Arrows.....	1.-10.-0
	£4.-17.-9
"EBENEZER THWING."	

A year later was the following:

"BROOKLINE March 19, 1761.

"The Select men of Brookline in Behalf of ye town to Joshua Davis Dr. Decem 16th

¹ A common occurrence at the present day, to exceed appropriations.

To a Shutter for the Meting-house & a Draw for
ye Bible Putting up ye same..... £0.- 5.-4
To a bench for the School and mending seats..... 5.-4

10.-8

"Errors Excepted

"JOSHUA DAVIS."

Mr. Jackson married Hannah, daughter of John Avery, Esq., of Boston, and had two children, a son and daughter. Sarah married, first, Atherton Thayer, of Braintree; second, Stephen Thayer. His son, Joseph, graduated at Harvard College, 1787; student of medicine at Portsmouth, N. H., where he died, Aug. 19, 1790. The mother died Oct. 2, 1800.

After the death of Joseph Jackson, at a meeting of the town held Aug. 29, 1796, Dr. William Aspinwall, Isaac S. Gardner, Esq., and David Hyslop were chosen a committee to supply the pulpit. The first person called to preach on probation was Rev. John Pierce, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass. Previous to this time a Rev. Mr. Merrick, a resident of Brighton, and a native of England, and Rev. Thomas Craft, of North Bridgewater, who had been dismissed from Princeton, Mass., and others, supplied the pulpit. On the 2d day of October, 1796, Dr. Pierce preached his first sermon to Brookline people, preached four Sabbaths, and then went to Quincy to fulfill a prior engagement. Rev. James Hawley supplied the pulpit till the return of Mr. Pierce. On the 27th of November, 1796, he resumed preaching in Brookline, and at the end of a few weeks, after preaching ten sermons, the church held a meeting in the old brick school-house, and passed the following votes:

1. "Voted to proceed to the choice of a gospel minister to settle in the town by written Votes."

2. "Voted To choose a committee to wait upon the selectmen with a copy of the votes passed at this meeting and request them to call a Town Meeting, to know whether the Town approve of the choice the church have made of Rev John Pierce for a gospel minister to settle in this town, and will unite in making adequate appropriation for his Support."

3. "Voted, That Messrs Samuel Clark—Ebenezer Davis, and David Hyslop be a committee for the above purpose."

4. "Voted, To choose a committee to be joined with such, as the congregation may see fit to appoint, to wait upon Mr. John Pierce with a copy of the Votes of the church and congregation and invite him to settle in this town, and be our minister."

5. "Voted, That Messrs William Aspinwall, Isaac S. Gardner and David Hyslop be a committee for the above purpose."

"Attest, ISAAC S. GARDNER,

"Clerk to the church."

"Decem'r 20, 1796.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Brookline holden on the 20th Day of December 1796. for the purpose of knowing whether the Congregation would concur with the choice the Church made at their meeting holden on the 13th Inst. of Mr. John Pierce for a Gospel Minister to settle in this Town;

"Also to know whether the Town will make appropriation for his settlement and Salary &c.

"Wm. Aspinwall Esquire was chosen Moderator.

"The Inhabitants gave in their votes and upon counting the same it appeared that Mr. John Pierce was unanimously chosen.

"Voted unanimously to give Mr. John Pierce Five hundred Dollars as a Gratuity or settlement.

"Voted unanimously, to give Mr. John Pierce four hundred Dollars and sixteen Cords of wood Deliv'd at his Door, or one hundred & six Dollars sixty six tenths & seven mills, in lieu of the wood, also the use of the Parsonage House Barn &c. annually, for his salary so long as he shall continue to be our Minister—provided he shall accept Our invitation to settle with Us.

"Then Stephen Sharp and Mr. Ebenezer Heath were chosen a Committee to Join the Committee Chosen by the Church, to wait on Mr. Pierce, with a Copy of the proceedings of the Church and Congregation, and invite him to settle in this Town and be Our Minister.

"Then the Meeting was Dissolved.

"Attest STEPHEN SHARP Town Clerk."

"February 6, 1797.

"At the meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Brookline, at the brick School house, warnd & assembled according to Law—For the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. John Pierce & acquaint him of the proceedings of the church & congregation, and to transact & do any thing relative to the Settlement of a Minister.

"Stephen Sharp was chosen Moderator.

"Mr. Pierce's answer being read a copy of which is as follows. viz.

"To the Church and Town of Brookline

"Christian Friends

"Having taken your proposals into serious and attentive consideration, and sought such counsel and direction, as the importance of the subject demands, I take this opportunity to inform you that I accept your invitation to settle with you in the ministry.

"As to that part of the terms, which you have left optional with me, my choice is to receive the wood.

"From the kindness you as a town, have always discovered towards your ministers as well, as from the unanimity, which has marked all your proceeding respecting me, I trust you will ever make provision for my comfortable support 'so long as I shall continue to be your Minister.'

"That your brotherly love may continue & increase, that no root of bitterness springing up may disturb your harmony, that you may grow in grace, in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and improve in every Christian virtue, is the fervent wish and shall ever be the constant aim of

"your servant

"in the Lord

"JOHN PIERCE.

"CAMBRIDGE, January 31st, 1797."

Dr. Pierce was regularly ordained March 15, 1797. There were present representatives of twelve churches, as a council, convened for the purposes of ordination. After an introductory anthem, the male members of the church were asked if they wished to accept of the Rev. John Pierce as their pastor. An affirmative reply was made, when the candidate made the following response:

"In the same public manner you, my Christian

friends, again invite me to settle with you in the ministry. I renew my acceptance. My inexperience in the sacred profession I have undertaken fills me with painful emotions hitherto unknown. I cannot withhold my most earnest wishes, as it is the subject of my constant prayers, that the solemnities of this day may cement a union which may both promote the cause of religion and conduce to our mutual happiness."

Rev. John Bradford, of Roxbury, led the service in prayer. The sermon—text, 1 Corinthians iii. 10–15—was by the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, of Dorchester, of whom it is said he preached his first and his last sermons in this town. Ordaining prayer was by Rev. Peter Thacher, D.D., of Boston. The charge was by Rev. Jacob Cushing, of Waltham. Right hand of fellowship was tendered by Rev. Eliphalet Porter, of Roxbury, of the church where our fathers formerly worshiped. The concluding prayer was by the Rev. William Greenough, of the Second Church in Newton, the exercises closing with an anthem, "Arise, Shine, O Zion," etc., under the leadership of Isaac S. Gardner, Esq.

The history of the First Church or the town would not be complete without an account of the Rev. Dr. John Pierce. He perhaps did more than any other person to give character to the habits and life of early Brookline. On one occasion a neighboring clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Putnam, said, "As I understand it, Dr. Pierce is Brookline, and Brookline is Dr. Pierce," in 1797. Rev. John Pierce, D.D., the son of John and Sarah (Blake) Pierce, was born in Dorchester, Mass., July 14, 1773. His father was a shoemaker, an honest, intelligent, religious man; died Dec. 11, 1833, aged over ninety-one years. From his earliest childhood he had an earnest desire to become a minister. He commenced to study Latin with the same woman who taught his mother, and in 1789 entered Harvard College, graduating with high honors in 1793, with an excellent reputation as a scholar. After leaving college he was assistant preceptor of Leicester Academy for two years. In 1795 he commenced the study of theology with Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, of Dorchester; approved by the Boston Association, Feb. 22, 1796, and preached for the first time in his native town March 6th, the same year. At the close of the year 1796 he became a tutor in Harvard College, where he remained four months, and while there was called to settle in the town of Brookline, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died Aug. 24, 1849, aged seventy-six years. Dr. Pierce was a fine-looking, tall, large-framed man, with a countenance "beaming with

cheerfulness and benignity." His hair from his early manhood was almost white, and became beautiful in its snowy whiteness long before he was old. He remarked during his last sickness that for forty years he had not known what it was to have a physical infirmity worth naming. He had always had a habit of rising early, and either sawing or splitting wood or working in his garden for two hours or more before breakfast. He was so vigorous a walker that, when on an exchange anywhere within six or seven miles, he used to go out and back on foot, and without fatigue.

He was temperate both in eating and drinking, and economical without a shade of meanness or miserly tendency.

In March, 1849, Dr. Pierce was seized with a sharp, sudden illness. Relief was obtained, but not a cure. He continued to suffer great pain, and, as weeks passed on, seemed gradually failing. During his long ministry he had lost only thirteen Sabbaths by ill health, and several of those were in 1805, when he had a rheumatic fever.

He belonged to a long-lived family, and though at an age when most men grow infirm, he was as elastic and vigorous as a boy till the day of his first attack of illness.

All was done that love and skill could suggest to arrest the course of the disease, but in vain; and it soon became apparent that the beloved pastor and friend of the people was soon to be called away. Unused as he was to illness, there was no irritability or impatience, and with unfailing serenity and cheerfulness he waited for the end. In August of that year a new organ was placed in the church, and on Saturday, the 18th, there was a trial of the instrument.

This was, of course, an event of great interest to one so fond of music as the doctor; and though he was too feeble to walk or ride, he was carried in his chair by some of his young friends to the church. There he read some passages from the Scriptures and a hymn, joining heartily in the singing. At his own special request the tune sung was "Old Hundred," which Dr. Pierce used to say was "the best tune that ever was written or ever would be."

All rose and sung the hymn standing, except the doctor himself, who playfully asked that the old pastor be excused, as he no longer belonged to "the rising generation."

He was borne to his home by the same loving hands, never to be carried out again till he was carried for burial. Daily, however, he received the visits of a host of friends, who came laden with flowers, fruits, or other proofs of their affection, and, in the words of another, "wealth never purchased

and power never won attentions of all kinds so devoted and loving as were gladly rendered without stint, and in constant anticipation of his slightest wishes," not merely from his own society or townspeople, but from all sects and many towns and the neighboring cities.

Dr. Pierce failed very rapidly after his visit to the church at the trial of the organ, but retained possession of his faculties and consciousness until the evening of Thursday, August 23d.

His last words were spoken that evening to Mr. Shailer, who with the family and two or three near friends were present. Mr. Shailer made an inquiry respecting the petition which he should offer for him in the evening prayer, to which he replied, "Entire submission to the Divine will." He never spoke again, but still reclining in the chair which he had occupied for weeks without lying down, he quietly breathed his last at half-past eleven, in the forenoon, Aug. 24, 1849, aged seventy-six years.

No one has any moral right to do for him that which he always refused to do for himself—class him anywhere as a theologian. He must be simply known as an "eclectic Christian," to use his own terms; and if this phrase is indefinite, it must be remembered that it has all the precision which he desired. On one point we may, however, be very explicit. He set his face like a flint against every form of sectarian exclusiveness and bigotry, and was only intolerant towards those who ventured to judge any body of believers in Christ, and to deny them the Master's name.

Towards some views—more or less prevalent in New England of late years—he might have failed a little in preserving that "charity which is not easily provoked;" but on the whole, his Catholicism was a marked trait in his character, which, often severely tried, was seldom found wanting. He was an earnest, plain preacher; dealing generally with practical subjects, without seeking originality of thought or being remarkable for any graces of rhetoric.

But his style was that of former days; and few men have retained so much of their early acceptableness in the pulpit, owing to the impression he made upon his hearers of his own deep sincerity and unfeigned piety. You felt that he believed with his whole heart and soul everything he said, and was thoroughly in earnest. It was, however, by the daily beauty of his life as the faithful pastor that Dr. Pierce won the confidence and affection of his people. . . . With the same hearty simplicity he visited the rich and the poor, the refined and the unlearned, and though there were wide diversities in the social con-

dition of the members of his society, there were none to charge him with partiality, none to doubt his friendliness and ready sympathies.

His memory has been kept fresh, and is still dear to all who knew him, and the recollections of the hallowed months of beautiful serenity and peace and faith which made his sick-room like the threshold of the heavenly kingdom have been a ministry of holy influences to many souls.

In the words of his colleague, in his funeral discourse, "Simply thus to dwell upon the life of a good man is better than to have entered into a discussion of the mysteries of Godliness."

"He uniformly refused to be classed with any sect whatever, or to take any names except those of a 'Congregationalist' and a 'Christian.' He seldom preached doctrinal sermons. He had no taste for controversy, and hardly ever indulged in expressions of his belief clothed in any other phraseology than that of the Bible. For any party to claim him as a member on account of his opinions would be showing a sad want of respect to his memory, and an utter disregard of his feelings and wishes when alive."

The funeral solemnities took place at the church on the afternoon of the 27th.

The body was borne from the parsonage to the church by the same young men who had carried him thither a week before, attended by eight clergymen as pall-bearers. Rev. Mr. Shailer read the Scriptures, the venerable Dr. Lowell, of Boston, offered the prayer (in compliance with the special wish of Dr. Pierce), and Rev. Mr. Knapp, his colleague, delivered the discourse. The last message of the dying minister to his people was so beautiful that we give it as repeated by Mr. Knapp on this solemn occasion:

"When you gather with my friends around my remains," he said, "read to them those cheering words of Jesus, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth on me shall never die.' And say to my people," he continued, "*my* faith and hope are there; that I do not feel that I shall ever die, but only pass on to a higher life. And beseech them," he added, "beseech them, if they love me, and would express their love, to do it by remembering me while they seek Christ as their Saviour and strive to live as his disciples."

A simple white monument just within the cemetery wall marks his last resting-place.

Dr. Pierce married, Oct. 31, 1798, Abigail, daughter of Joseph and Jemima (Adams) Lovell, of Medway, Mass., who had been a pupil of his while preceptor at Leicester Academy. She died July 2, 1800, leav-

ing a son, who died at the age of two years. He married a second time, May 6, 1802, Lucy, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Homes) Tappan, of Northampton, Mass., by whom they had ten children, viz.: Sarah Tappan, Elizabeth, Abigail Lovell, Lucy, Fero-line Walley, John Tappan, Robert, William Blake, Benjamin Tappan, Mary Wilde. The widow died at Brookline, Feb. 12, 1858.

Sermons and addresses by Rev. John Pierce:

1. Discourse on the Mystery of Godliness, at Medfield, Oct. 8, 1797.
2. Eulogy on Washington, Feb. 22, 1800.
3. Discourse on a Christian Profession, at Brookline, 1800.
4. Sermon at installation of John S. Popkin, Newbury, Sept. 19, 1804.
5. Century sermon from incorporation of Brookline. Nov. 24, 1805.
6. Valedictory sermon, old meeting-house, June 8, 1806.
7. Dedication sermon, new meeting-house, June 11, 1806.
8. Sermon at gathering of Second Church, Dorchester, Jan. 1, 1808.
9. Valedictory sermon, Burlington, Vt., Jan. 9, 1817.
10. Sermon at ordination of Samuel Clark, Princeton, June 18, 1817.
11. Century sermon, church in Brookline, Nov. 9, 1817.
12. Dudlean Lecture on Errors of Church of Rome, at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1821.
13. Sermon at ordination of Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, Canton, Jan. 30, 1822.
14. Sermon, "Second Century," Dorchester, June 17, 1830.
15. Charge at ordination of Rev. T. B. Fox, Aug. 3, 1831.
16. Sermon in *Liberal Preacher*, February, 1835.
17. Reminiscences of Forty Years, Brookline, March 19, 1837.
18. Address at funeral of Thomas A. Davis, mayor, at Boston, Nov. 25, 1845.
19. Address at opening of town hall, Oct. 14, 1845.
20. Address at Brookline jubilee, fifty years, March 15, 1847.
21. Disciples called Christians, *Religious Magazine*, August, 1848.
22. Election sermon, Jan. 3, 1849.

Rev. Frederic Newman Knapp, son of Jacob Newman Knapp, of Walpole, N. H., graduated at (Harvard College) 1843, Divinity School Harvard

College, July, 1847. In April, 1847, Dr. Pierce asked that a colleague might be settled with him. On the 10th of August of that year, while Mr. Knapp was in the Divinity School, he received a call to become a colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Pierce, which call was accepted, and Mr. Knapp was publicly ordained as their colleague pastor, Oct. 6, 1847, and continued to preach for seven years. He was much esteemed as a pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Frederic H. Hedge in October, 1856. Dr. Hedge, son of Professor Levi Hedge, of Cambridge, was born Dec. 12, 1805; graduated at Harvard College, 1825; settled in West Cambridge, Mass., in 1828; pastor of a Unitarian Church in Bangor, Me., 1835 to 1850; pastor of Westminster Church, Providence, R. I., 1850 to 1856; from October, 1856, to 1872, pastor of the First Church, Brookline, where he labored for sixteen years. Dr. Hedge married Lucy, daughter of Rev. Dr. John Pierce before mentioned. He is now a professor in Harvard College, Cambridge.

Rev. Howard N. Brown is the present pastor, son of Mather C. and S. A. Brown, born in Columbia, N. Y., May 11, 1849; fitted for college at Whites-town, N. Y.; studied at Harvard College Divinity School, and was ordained at Iliion, N. Y., where he remained 1871-72. Settled in Brookline, Sept. 1, 1873.

Baptist Church.—The origin of this church may be said to date from 1805. In that year Mrs. Beulah Griggs, a member of Rev. Dr. Pierce's church, and the mother of Deacon Thomas Griggs, now living at the age of ninety-six years (in 1884), invited Rev. Joseph Grafton, well known as "Father Grafton," to preach in Brookline. The first service was held in Thomas Griggs' house Oct. 27, 1806, from the text, "Fear God and keep his commandments." And the result of this meeting may be said to have been the birth of the present church. Those who held Baptist views in this town previous to 1827 were in attendance on church worship in Newton, Cambridgeport, and Roxbury. During this year meetings began to be held in private houses, the preachers of neighboring towns supplying the want. In June of that year the first concert of prayer for foreign missions was held in the house of Edward Hall, at the corner of Washington and School Streets. The number of attendants on the services increased beyond the means of private houses, and in the month of February, 1828, a lease of a lot of land where "Joyce's" building now stands was secured, and a chapel twenty-six by thirty-six was erected, which was ready to occupy in March of the

same year. On the 5th of June, 1828, thirty-six individuals—eleven brethren and twenty-five sisters—were regularly recognized as the “Baptist Church of Brookline.”

Names of members constituting the church :

Brethren.

Deacon Elijah Corey.	Elijah Corey, Jr.
Deacon Timothy Corey.	David Hart.
Thomas Griggs.	Samuel C. Davis.
David Coolidge.	Thomas Seaverns.
Daniel Sanderson.	Arthur Sumner.
Thaddeus Graves.	

Sisters.

Beniah Griggs.	Mary Irving (2d).
Mary Corey (1st).	Mary Pool.
Nancy Pierce.	Harriet F. Griggs.
Mehitable Stone.	Maria Griggs.
Lucinda Reekard.	Helen Maria.
Sarah Richards.	Sarah Hall.
Margaret Simmons.	Eliza May.
Elizabeth Griggs.	Mary Ann Corey.
Eliza Hart.	Lydia Pierce.
Susan Coolidge.	Matilda Ellis.
Mary Corey (2d).	Sarah Griggs.
Elizabeth Corey.	Rebecca Stetson.
Susan Cheever.	Almira Sanderson.

“The above-named brethren and sisters were regularly dismissed and recommended by their respective churches, and constituted agreeable to their request into a church by the name of the Baptist Church in Brookline, on June 5th, 1828.”—*Church Records.*

At the expiration of one month after the organization of the church, it became evident that increased accommodations must be had. Accordingly, five gentlemen deeply interested pledged themselves to pay for a new church, viz.: Deacon Elijah Corey, forty per cent.; Deacon Timothy Corey and Deacon Thomas Griggs, twenty per cent. each; and David Coolidge and Elijah Corey, Jr., ten per cent. each. The cornerstone was laid Aug. 15, 1828, and the new church was built and dedicated Nov. 20, 1828. The chapel was converted into a parsonage, which now stands the first building south of the new church on Harvard Street, and is occupied by Thomas S. Brown.

On the 25th of March, 1830, Rev. Joseph M. Driver, a student at Andover Theological Seminary, was recognized as pastor, continuing till November following. The next pastor was Rev. Joseph Andrews Warne, D.D., of London, England, a graduate of Stepney College, recognized April 14, 1831, and preached his farewell sermon Jan. 29, 1837, and soon after was recognized pastor of the Third Baptist Church in Providence, R. I. During the past few years he resided on his farm at Frankford, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, where he died March 10, 1881. He is said to have been “mighty in the Scriptures,”

and was highly esteemed and his memory affectionately cherished. He was a man of great force of will and of marked logical power. In his purchase of land he was remarkably fortunate, so much so that by shrewd management he became the possessor of a comfortable property. Having no children, he gave his property, amounting to forty thousand dollars, to the Baptist Missionary Union, reserving a small income only during his life.

Following Mr. Warne was the long and faithful pastorate of Rev. William Hosmer Shailer, D.D., of Haddam, Conn., where he was born Nov. 20, 1807. He was the son of Smith and Lucinda (Shailer) Shailer. His early life was spent in teaching, and pursued a course of study preparatory to entering Wilbraham Seminary; afterwards entered the institution at Hamilton, N. Y., now known as Madison University, where he graduated in 1835; studied theology in the Newton Theological Institution nearly one year. In December of that year he assumed control of the Literary Institute at Suffield, Conn. He was ordained at Deep River, Conn., Feb. 26, 1836, and thus was teacher as well as preacher for about one and one-half years, when he accepted a call from the First Baptist Church in Brookline, commencing his labors there Sept. 1, 1837. For ten years he was secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Association; for thirteen years was secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and seven years member of its executive committee. He was always deeply interested in the work of education, rendering valuable service in the public schools. He became a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution in 1853, an office which he held till his decease. In December, 1853, he accepted an urgent call to settle with the First Baptist Church in Portland, Me., commencing his duties there March 19, 1854, preaching his farewell sermon to the Brookline Church Feb. 26, 1854. He was pastor of the church in Portland for nearly twenty-four years, and resigned in August, 1877. He died in Portland, Feb. 23, 1881. For nearly all the time he lived in Portland, and one of the board of managers the larger portion of the time. For twenty-five years was a trustee of Colby University. In 1858 he became editor and proprietor of *Zion's Advocate*, which position he retained until 1873. A school building in the city of Portland was named Shailer School, as an appreciation of his services in the cause of education.

He was indeed a “born teacher and leader of men, as well as an accomplished Christian preacher and pastor.” “Always gentle in spirit, as he was wise, discreet, and true.”

The year following the settlement of Mr. Shailer the old house of worship was enlarged and remodeled throughout.

After the resignation of Dr. Shailer, Rev. Nehemiah M. Perkins, of Waterbury, Conn., was recognized as pastor May 20, 1855. This relation continued till August, 1858, when, his health failing him, he was compelled to resign. "He was an able and scriptural preacher." It was during the pastorate of Mr. Perkins that the present house of worship was commenced, though he did not remain to see it completed.

The next pastor was Rev. William Lamson, D.D., who came here from Portsmouth, N. H., in answer to a call dated November, 1859. He preached his first sermon in Brookline Oct. 16, 1859, from the text, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." His first service as pastor commenced Dec. 4, 1859; sermon from the text, "The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear Him, in them that hope in His mercy." The services of recognition were held Jan. 29, 1860. The sermon on that occasion was by Rev. Baron Stow, D.D., of Boston, who had been a predecessor of Dr. Lamson, of Portsmouth, N. H. The fifteen years he passed in Brookline were of uninterrupted harmony, and his memory is tenderly remembered for his friendships and pastoral watchfulness of his people. Not only was he highly respected and loved by his own people, but he was a man of the community. He had no enemies. Often was he called into public positions to look after the schools in the town, and as a trustee of the public library, looking after its interests with a zealous care. The church placed the following on record of his character and services: "An eloquent and faithful preacher, he shunned not to declare the whole counsel of God; an affectionate pastor, he was beloved by his flock; a wise and safe counsellor, his praise was in all the churches." Dr. Lamson was the son of William and Sally (Richardson) Lamson, who was of New Boston, N. H., who removed to Danvers previous to the birth of Dr. William Lamson. He was born in that part of Danvers, Mass., known as the Port, Feb. 12, 1812; fitted for college at the South Reading Academy (Wakefield); entered Waterville College with the class of 1835, and became a tutor in that institution. Ordained at Gloucester, Mass., June 7, 1837. Resigned his pastoral charge July, 1839, and took a two years' course of study in the Newton Theological Institution. From October, 1841, to July, 1848, pastor of the same church in Gloucester. He was settled in Thomaston, Me., two years; at

Portsmouth, N. H., eleven years; in Brookline sixteen years. Resigned his pastoral charge in February, 1875, on account of ill health, and retired to spend his last days at Salem and Gloucester. He died at the last-mentioned place Nov. 29, 1882. On the 7th day of November, 1837, he married Eliza Wonsan, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Lydia (Greenleaf) Giles, of Gloucester, Mass., and had one son, Samuel Giles Lamson, who was a paymaster in the army during the Rebellion, and lost on the steamer "Ruth," which was burned on the Mississippi in August, 1863, at the age of twenty-three years.

In December, 1875, the church and society united in a call to Rev. Henry C. Mabie to become their pastor. He entered upon his work Jan. 1, 1876, and was publicly recognized January 13. The sermon on that occasion was by Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., of Boston.

The present pastor, Rev. John Billings Brackett, D.D., was recognized in May, 1880. He was born in Woburn, Mass., Dec. 31, 1835; fitted for college at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass.; graduated in 1853; graduated at Brown University, 1857; took a theological course in Newton Theological Institution two years; first settled as pastor in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from July, 1859, to November, 1865; pastor of First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, E. D., from November, 1865, to April, 1873; in Lynn, Mass., from April, 1873, to February, 1878; in Charlestown, Mass., from February, 1878, to May, 1880. He was honored with the degree of D.D. by the University of Rochester, N. Y., in 1871.

List of deacons of the First Baptist Church, Brookline: Elijah Corey, 1828; Timothy Corey, 1828; Thomas Griggs, 1828; Daniel Sanderson, 1846; William H. Jameson, 1855; George Brooks, 1855; Thomas Seaverns, 1863; Samuel C. Davis, 1869; Austin W. Benton, 1874; George F. Joyce, 1874.

Church clerks: Thomas Griggs, 1828; Andrew H. Newell, 1850; James Edmond, 1853; George F. Joyce, 1872; Benjamin F. Baker.

Superintendents of Sabbath-schools: Daniel Sanderson, Thomas Griggs, David R. Griggs, Julius S. Shailer, Benjamin H. Rhoades, David R. Griggs, George Brooks, H. Lincoln Chase, David Bentley, George Brooks, H. Lincoln Chase, Thomas S. Brown, the present superintendent.

"Englewood" is the name of a small chapel built by Francis F. Morton, Esq., on Englewood Avenue, near the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. Mr. Morton, assisted by Thomas S. Brown and others, is active in providing for the wants of that immediate locality.

The Sunday-school is now in a flourishing condition. Services are held on the Sabbath at three p.m., and a prayer-meeting Wednesday evenings.

Harvard Church.—Early in 1844 many people who had been worshipping with the First Church and in various places out of town, united for the purpose of erecting a house of worship of their own as an Evangelical Congregational Church. They immediately erected a house on the corner of Washington and School Streets, which was dedicated August 26th of that year. The sermon on that occasion was by Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D.D., of Boston. On the same day a church was organized of twenty-seven persons.

The church records also show that a communion service was presented to the church by Mr. T. C. Leeds, a baptismal vase by Mrs. Anna French, and a Bible by Mr. J. B. Kimball, and a vote of thanks was passed to them respectively for their very acceptable presents.

May 21, 1845, the church extended a unanimous invitation to Mr. Richard Salter Storrs, Jr., of the Andover Theological Seminary, to become the pastor. He accepted the call, and was ordained October 22d ensuing, Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Braintree, father of the pastor-elect, preaching the ordination sermon.

On the 27th of October, 1846, the pastoral relation existing between Mr. Storrs and this church was dissolved by a mutual council, in order to an acceptance by the pastor of a call from the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nov. 13, 1846, the church unanimously invited Rev. Joseph Haven, Jr., of Ashland, to the pastorate. He accepted the invitation, and was installed Dec. 31, 1846. The sermon on this occasion was by Rev. Professor Ralph Emerson, D.D., of Andover.

On the 12th of December, 1850, Mr. Haven having received the appointment to the professorship of Moral Philosophy in Amherst College, the relation between him and the church was dissolved by a council convened for the purpose.

Deacons.

	Elected.	Term expired.
Otis Withington,	Nov. 18, 1845;	Sept. 20, 1858.
John Dane,	Jan. 1, 1846; died	June 30, 1854.
John H. Dane,	July 24, 1854; resigned	March 18, 1870.
Lewis T. Stoddard,	Nov. 24, 1854;	Sept. 21, 1857.
John N. Turner,	Sept. 20, 1858; resigned	April 29, 1864.
William Lincoln,	Sept. 20, 1858;	Sept. 16, 1861.
	Re-elected July 17, 1864;	Jan. 20, 1873.
	Re-elected Jan. 20, 1873;	Jan. 20, 1877.
	Re-elected Jan. 20, 1877, for 4 yrs.	
James R. Burditt,	Sept. 20, 1861; resigned	Sept. 21, 1863.
Charles B. Dana,	Sept. 20, 1861; resigned	Sept. 15, 1862.
Geo. L. Richardson,	July 17, 1864; resigned	Feb. 2, 1872.

	Elected.	Term expired.
Horatio S. Burdett,	June 11, 1869;	Jan. 20, 1873.
	Re-elected Jan. 20, 1873;	Jan. 17, 1876.
	Re-elected Jan. 17, 1876, for 4 yrs.	
Edward I. Thomas,	June 25, 1869;	Jan. 20, 1873.
	Re-elected Jan. 20, 1873;	Jan. 18, 1875.
	Re-elected Jan. 18, 1875;	Jan. 20, 1879.
	Re-elected Jan. 20, 1879, for 5 yrs.	
William H. Cooley,	Jan. 20, 1873;	Jan. 19, 1874.
	Re-elected Jan. 19, 1874;	Jan. 21, 1878.
	Re-elected Jan. 21, 1878, for 5 yrs.	
Oliver H. Hay,	Jan. 20, 1877, for 5 yrs.	
William Lincoln,	re-elected 6 years from Jan. 17, 1881.	
Horatio S. Burdett,	" 5 "	Jan. 19, 1880.
Edward I. Thomas,	" 6 "	Jan. 20, 1884.
Denison D. Dana,	" 6 "	Jan. 23, 1880.
John K. Marshall,	" 6 "	Jan. 21, 1883.
Jacob P. Palmer,	elected 5 "	Jan. 15, 1883.

Clerks.

	Elected.	Resigned.
John N. Turner,	Aug. 23, 1844;	Aug. 16, 1854.
George F. Stoddard,	Aug. 16, 1844;	Sept. 15, 1856.
C. F. Huntington,	Sept. 15, 1856;	Oct. 22, 1863.
Edward I. Thomas,	Oct. 22, 1863;	Sept. 19, 1864.
C. F. Huntington,	Sept. 19, 1864;	Feb. 12, 1869.
Henry B. Eager,	Feb. 12, 1869;	Jan. 15, 1877.
C. W. Wrightington,	Jan. 15, 1877;	Jan. 20, 1879.
H. Edward Abbott,	Jan. 20, 1879.	

Treasurer.

Henry B. Eager,	elected Feb. 2, 1872.
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Auditors.

	Elected.	Resigned.
Edward I. Thomas,	Feb. 2, 1872;	Jan. 15, 1877.
John A. Howard,	Jan. 15, 1877.	

Superintendents of the Sabbath-School.

John Dane,	from its formation to his death, June 30, 1854.
S. I. Lovett,	from July 21, 1854, to Aug. 15, 1855.
George F. Homer,	" Aug. 15, 1855, to Sept. 21, 1857.
J. Emory Hoar,	" Sept. 21, 1857, to May 7, 1858.
Charles B. Dana,	" May 7, 1858, to Sept. 28, 1859.
George F. Homer,	" Sept. 28, 1859, to " 17, 1860.
Charles B. Dana,	" " 28, 1860, to " 16, 1861.
John H. Dane,	" " 16, 1861, to " 21, 1863.
William Lincoln,	" " 21, 1863, to " 19, 1864.
George F. Homer,	" " 19, 1864, to " 24, 1868.
George W. Merritt,	" " 21, 1868, to Feb. 1, 1873.
Charles G. Chase,	" Jan. 20, 1873.

March 21, 1851, the Rev. Matson Meier Smith, of New York, was unanimously called to the pastoral charge, and, having accepted the invitation, was installed by an ecclesiastical council, June 5, 1851. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. R. Salter Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In November, 1858, Mr. Smith resigned the pastorate, having accepted a call from the First Congregational Church in Bridgeport, Conn., and on the 23d of that month was dismissed by a mutual council convened for that purpose.

Oct. 20, 1859, the church gave a unanimous call

to Rev. J. Lewis Diman, of Fall River, which was accepted, and he was installed March 15, 1860, Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D.D., of Newport, R. I., preaching the installation sermon.

Invited to the professorship of History and Political Economy in Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1864, Mr. Diman accepted the call, and a mutual council, convened June 29th of that year, dissolved his pastoral relation to the church.

April 10, 1865, Rev. C. C. Carpenter, of Birmingham, Conn., was invited to the pastorate. He accepted, and was installed June 29, 1865. Rev. William M. Barbour, then of South Danvers, preached the installation sermon.

In 1867, Mr. Carpenter resigned on account of ill health, and was dismissed by a mutual council September 18th of that year.

Sept. 24, 1868, the church invited Rev. C. Maurice Wines, of Rochester, N. Y., to become its pastor, and he was installed Nov. 12, 1868. The sermon was preached by Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., of New York, father of the pastor-elect.

Feb. 20, 1870, Mr. Wines resigned his office, and a mutual council, on April 27, 1870, dissolved the pastoral relation.

The time having now come when the growing demands of the community called for a new church edifice in a more central location for a greater number of worshipers, and with more conveniences for service, the society voted to build. An eligible lot was secured at the corner of Harvard and Marion Streets, and the corner-stone of the new church was laid with appropriate ceremonies July 6, 1871, interesting addresses being made by Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D.D., of Boston, and Rev. Albert E. Dunning, of Boston Highlands.

In May, 1873, the present beautiful edifice having been completed, was dedicated with appropriate services to the worship of Almighty God, Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., preaching the sermon. Thus was completed an enterprise which in its progress had tested the liberality and devotedness of the society to a remarkable degree. The work, however, under the care of large-hearted men, inspired by the genius and taste of that eminent artist, Edward Tuckerman Potter, Esq., had so far surpassed the original design as to have become encumbered with a debt of sixty thousand dollars. To free it from this threatening embarrassment many liberal-hearted men came forward with generous donations, which, being crowned with the princely gift of forty thousand dollars by Martin L. Hall, Esq. (who had before been among its largest contributors), swept away the entire

debt, and in June, 1874, by the adoption of the present constitution, Harvard Church was established a free church forever, in accordance with the desire of its chief benefactor, Mr. Hall.

That good Providence which had brought the church to this happy condition continued to bless it by providing for it a pastor in the person of Rev. Reuben Thomas, Ph.D., of Wickliffe Chapel, London, who was installed its minister May 4, 1875. Thus has the "little one become a thousand," and may it not hope that the Lord has reserved for it a history of blessing which shall exceed the past as far as the glory of the latter temple surpasseth that of the former.

There is connected with this church a large and flourishing mission department, called the "Bethany Sunday-School." Meetings are held on Sunday afternoon and Thursday and Saturday evenings, under the direction of Deacon John K. Marshall, superintendent, and Deacon Dennison D. Dana, assistant superintendent. These meetings are held in Goddard Hall, and are intended to reach the masses, or a class of people who have no regular place of worship, who are always welcome. These meetings are well attended, and are doing a great work in providing for a large population.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—At the junction of St. Paul Street and Aspinwall Avenue may be seen an elegant architectural structure which has often been the object of admiration. Approaching it from any point, but particularly from Harvard Street, is one of the finest views to be found in this vicinity. Not as expensive as some buildings used for churches is this, but taking the peculiar location, the gray-stone walls and tower, with the dark clustering vines which almost conceal the walls in midsummer, together with the beautiful scarlet and crimson foliage of the autumn months, covering porch and gable, renders the whole pleasing to the eye, and displays good taste in the originators of the same. The building and surroundings form the most pleasing and picturesque bits of scenery to be found in this region, reminding the beholder of the many fine landscape views of the English seats and rural scenery of England.

The first meeting for church worship by this society was held in the town hall on the second Sunday of July, 1849. Prominent among the earliest members were Eliakim Littell, James S. Amory, Harrison Fay, Augustus Aspinwall, William Aspinwall, Theodore Lyman, Frederic P. Ladd, Moses B. Williams, John Shepherd, James S. Patten. Rev. Thomas M. Clark officiated as pastor for a few Sabbaths during his vacation. Rev. William Horton, of Newburyport, was the first settled pastor, who remained for three years, the society steadily increasing in numbers all

the while. In the latter part of 1850 active measures were taken towards building a church. A subscription was started, the following persons contributing, viz.: Harrison Fay, Augustus Aspinwall, James S. Amory, Moses B. Williams, John S. Wright, Benjamin Howard, Theodore Lyman, William Appleton, and others. Mr. Fay gave five thousand dollars; Mr. Aspinwall gave the land on which the church stands and two thousand dollars. The land at that time was worth about fifteen hundred dollars. The amount of twelve thousand dollars being subscribed, was sufficient for the body of the church, Mr. Aspinwall and Mr. Fay building the tower in equal amounts, costing thirteen thousand dollars more, making twenty-five thousand dollars the total cost. The bell, costing nearly one thousand dollars, was presented by Timothy C. Leeds, a native of this town, then a resident of Boston.

The building committee were Harrison Fay, Augustus Aspinwall, and Moses B. Williams. Richard Upjohn, of New York, was the architect. The building is of stone, built in the most substantial manner.

In May, 1852, Rev. Mr. Horton resigned his position, and Dr. John Seeley Stone, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of St. Paul's Church, Boston, accepted a call as his successor. The new church was formerly consecrated in December, 1852, and Dr. Stone entered upon his duties as rector. He continued here about two years, and resigned in the fall of 1862 to accept a professorship in the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, Pa. After a few months, Rev. Francis Wharton, D.D., of Kenyon College, Ohio, was installed as rector. He continued till the summer of 1869, when he resigned, and the following spring (1870) Rev. William W. Newton, a quite young and talented man, was installed.

During the pastorate of Dr. Stone, in 1857, a chapel was erected near to the church, to complete which the ladies of the parish contributed four thousand dollars. Mrs. Sarah P. Rogers, of Boston, contributed one thousand dollars towards the same on condition that it should contain a mural tablet in memory of her daughter, who died in Cairo, Egypt. In compliance with the above condition a beautiful marble tablet in bas-relief, with a tasteful design representing Mary sitting at the feet of the Saviour, under which are the words, "Mary sat at Jesus' feet and heard his word;" also an inscription commemorating the death of Mrs. Rogers and her daughter, as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Sarah P. Rogers.
Aged 56 years, who died
in Boston, Feb 2^d, 1858.

And of her daughter Sarah,
Louise Rogers,
Aged 19 years, who died
in Cairo, Egypt, March 16, 1856."

In the easterly end of the church is a memorial window, in the chancel, placed there by the children of Dr. William Aspinwall as a memorial, which bears the following inscription:

"In Memoria h'on Gulielmus Aspinwall.
Pat III. Inn. M.D.CCCXLIII. Ob XVI. Aprilis
M. D. CCCXXIII."

To the right hand of Dr. Stone's memorial tablet is a window containing a figure of St. John in stained glass, with the following words accompanying:

"To the glory of God
and in memory of
William Chadbourne"

On the north side of the church, near the organ, is a black marble tablet with gilt letters, on which is the following inscription:

"TO THE MEMORY
of
1805.+HARRISON FAY.+1882.
One of the Founders of this Parish
A Warden for twenty one years,
its constant friend
And liberal benefactor.
and
A faithful worshipper with its people
Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation."

At the easterly end of the church, on a polished metallic plate, may be found, to the memory of their pastor,

"Rev. John Seeley Stone, D.D., Rector of this Parish,+1852
to 1862.

Powerful as a Preacher beloved as pastor. He was remarkable for the length and character of his services to the American Episcopal Church in which he was born and nurtured This tablet affectionately dedicated to his memory And to the Glory of God may best serve its purpose by recording his own impressive words.	The members of the church on earth ought to regulate the whole course of life, Association habit, and feeling with reference to future membership in the church in Heaven The true church here. They are both parts of one and the same communion. and fellowship. The earthly passes, into The heavenly is more than a type of the Glorified Church there. . .
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Born, Oct 7. 1795. Died, Jan 13. 1882."

New Jerusalem Church.—Previous to 1852 a few members of the Boston society of the New Jerusalem, in Bowdoin Street, Boston, who were residents of Brookline were obliged to go to Boston or to have meetings of their own nearer home. Religious services commenced in private houses, and the Sunday-school was held in the parlors of the mem-

bers, and sometimes a public conveyance was procured to carry them to their church in the city. At length the members increased, and in 1852 these members commenced church worship in the town hall. In April, 1857, a society was organized. Their first pastor was Rev. Tiley Brown Hayward, a graduate of Harvard College, 1820. He remained here till 1861. He was succeeded by Rev. John C. Ager. In 1862 a new temple was erected at the corner of High and Irving Streets. Mr. Ager continued here till 1864, at which time he was called to the pastorate of the New Jerusalem Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Warren. Mr. Warren being called to Europe, Rev. Abiel Silver supplied their pulpit during his absence. Rev. Warren Goddard, Jr., of Brockton (born Oct. 10, 1849), was the next pastor, who is now in Providence, R. I. Rev. Willard H. Hinkley, of Baltimore, Md., came to town in 1881, and was installed as their pastor. The church is a neatly constructed building of stone, in the English-Gothic style, capable of holding about two hundred and fifty people. Its interior finish is of oak, open to the roof, has an organ in the rear of the chancel, pastor's room on one side, and library-room. The building sits east and west, with a pulpit at the east end and a depository for the Word in the centre, at the back of the chancel.

In 1882 this society erected a commodious two-story parsonage on the same lot on which stands the church. This society is now in a prosperous condition.

St. Mary's Church of the Assumption.—This church belongs to the diocese of the Most Reverend Archbishop J. J. Williams, of Boston. The first Catholic services in this town were held in Lyceum Hall. The first record being July 30, 1852. In 1854 the church on Andem Place was erected, and the first services held there on Christmas-day of that year. Rev. Michael O'Bierne was the first priest of the parish, who was succeeded by Rev. Joseph M. Finotti, in 1856. The church increased in numbers so rapidly that an assistant was necessary, and Rev. J. C. Murphy was associated with him as colleague. Father Finotti closed his labors here at Easter, 1873, leaving the parish in the care of Rev. Patrick F. Lamb. He was extremely popular, and devoted much time in the interests of young people. His health soon gave out, and he removed to the South in the hope of restoration. Rev. A. J. Molinari took charge of the parish for five months, during the absence of Mr. Lamb. But he died on his way home, in New York, July 2, 1873, and his body was buried from St. Mary's Church, an immense congregation

being in attendance at the services. Following Mr. Lamb was the present pastor, Rev. L. J. Morris, who began his pastoral labors July 19, 1873. Father Morris was born in Lowell, Mass.; educated in the common schools of that city; afterwards went to Montreal College, and later to St. Charles', in Baltimore, Md., where he remained four years. He was then sent to St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., where he completed his philosophical and theological studies, and after a four years' course he was ordained May 22, 1869, and was sent to Waltham, Mass., as curate, where he remained for four years, and from thence was placed in charge of the church in Brookline.

In consequence of a pressure for larger accommodations, land was purchased of George F. Homer, on Harvard Street, for a new church in October, 1873, containing 57,000 feet, for \$27,000, to which was added, Aug. 10, 1878, 25,000 feet more at the corner of Linden Place and Harvard Street, of A. L. Wood, for the further sum of \$13,400, making in all 82,000 feet, at a cost of \$40,400. On this very desirable lot of land a new and elegant brick church with freestone trimmings has been erected, capable of holding 1200 people, the principal entrance being from Linden Place. The corner-stone was laid July 19 with proper ceremony. The dedication of the new church was Oct. 1, 1882. The architects were Messrs. Peabody & Stearns; the house cost about \$80,000. This church has a much larger attendance of church worshippers than any other church in the town.

Christ's Church.—Those of our readers who are accustomed to travel in the steam-cars to Boston, cannot fail to have noticed a large stone building with paneled walls, and having a large square tower, making a fine appearance, near to Chapel Station. This building was erected by Hon. David Sears, at a time when that section of the town had no facilities for church worship. It was erected about 1860, at the private expense of Mr. Sears, with the hope and expectation that people of all denominations would congregate here for church worship. Mr. Sears prepared a liturgy, or book of worship, in which he gives his own ideas on religious subjects. The plan, which was purely original in the mind of the projector, has not succeeded as he might have thought it would, and it now stands as a memorial of the kind wishes and good intentions of, and serves as a monument to the memory of, the originator, whose remains lie in peace and quiet underneath the building. Worship was sustained for a time here, but was at last given up. We cannot give a better idea of the intentions of the

proprietor than to quote his own words in the "Christian Liturgy and Book of Prayer," viz.:

"The Christian Liturgy."

"The purpose of Christ's Church in Brookline, Longwood, a Gospel Church, the first of the Union of Churches in the Spirit of Charity—is to provide a Liturgy which shall comprehend those doctrines, and those only, which are essential to guide the mind in a right worship of God. It is obvious that men who differ as to the origin of sin, or as to the precise nature of the atonement, may nevertheless equally love God, and may be alike grateful to him for his mercy, and desire his approval, and seek his will, and adore his infinite perfections. They may differ on many theological questions, and yet may have the same sentiments of devout trust and reverential gratitude, and may equally feel the need of Divine help. If they may thus agree in what is essential to devotion, why may they not unite in religious worship? If they will abstain from obtruding into the act of worship those theological speculations which have no necessary connection with it, why may they not bow together before that God which they all adore?"

"The Liturgy of the Church of America professes only to give expression to those feelings which should be in man's heart when he looks up to God. It would leave the theological questions on which sects divide to be settled by each individual in his own way, while it would draw all Christian people together in the sentiment and offices of devotion."

This house was modeled after a church in Colchester, England, and is situated on Colchester Street, Longwood.

Church of our Saviour.—This church is famous for its neat and attractive appearance, situated as it is in one of the finest sections of the town, at the corner of Monmouth and Carleton Streets, but a short distance from Chapel Station; not only is it tasteful in its external appearance and surroundings, but it is also exquisite in its internal appointments. It is built of broken stone, with hammered granite trimmings, having a tower at the easterly end of the same. This parish was organized Feb. 19, 1868. Amos Adams Lawrence and Dr. William R. Lawrence erected the building as a tribute to the memory of their father, Amos Lawrence,—an exceedingly appropriate and beautiful expression of their regard for one whose memory they delight to cherish.

The marble tablet on the west wall of the church is as follows:

"This Church is built in memory of AMOS LAWRENCE, by his two Sons. Divine service first held March 22, 1868."

The organ, built by Messrs. E. & G. Hook, was presented by Mrs. Amos A. Lawrence in memory of her mother. The baptismal font was the gift of Mrs. F. W. Lawrence. Prominent among the members of this society are the various branches of the Lawrence family, the prime movers in its organization, S. H. Gregory, Samuel L. Bush, the late Commodore George S. Blake, William C. Hichborn, and Dr.

Robert Amory. The first service in the church was March 22, 1868. Rev. Elliott D. Thompson was the first rector. The consecration of the church was by the late Bishop Eastburn, on the 29th of September, 1868. The second pastor was Rev. Frank L. Norton, the present dean of the cathedral at Albany, N. Y.

Present officers of the church: The rector is Rev. Reginald H. Howe; Wardens, S. L. Bush, S. H. Gregory; Vestrymen, Amos A. Lawrence, W. L. Chase, A. P. Howard, William H. Lincoln, Francis W. Lawrence, John Wales, Thomas P. Ritchie, Charles Thorndike, Hammond Vinton, G. F. Clarke, J. L. Carter; Clerk, Hammond Vinton; Treasurer, J. L. Carter; Sexton, A. B. Marston.

This society have an elegant stone chapel, used for evening meetings, and rooms for the various benevolent and charitable objects of the church. Connected with this church is a guild established in 1880, a parish aid society, and a church temperance society, beside a Sunday-school numbering about one hundred. The number of communicants of the church is about one hundred and sixty.

Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first attempt to establish a Methodist church in Brookline was in the early part of 1873. Three persons from other places saw an opening for, and the need of, a Methodist Church where people could worship in their own way in this town. They united with two others and purchased the building formerly belonging to the Harvard Congregational society, at the corner of Washington and School Streets, for the sum of twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars. The church was refitted in an attractive manner, and dedicated to public worship soon after, and the Rev. E. D. Winslow, of Newton, was appointed by the New England Conference as their pastor. Bishop Simpson preached the dedication sermon from 1 John iv. 19. A Sunday-school was connected with this church of about one hundred members. In 1876 the society sold the house, and worshipped in the town hall till May, 1879, when land was purchased for a church nearly opposite their first building, on the corner of Washington and Cypress Streets, and a new church was built by William Wood, which was dedicated in September, 1879, costing two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents, Mr. Wood presenting the stained-glass windows and pulpit. The following are the preachers who have supplied since the commencement: Rev. E. D. Winslow, Rev. Mark Trafton, Rev. W. S. Robinson, Rev. Henry Witham, Rev. M. V. B. Knox, Rev. E. R. Watson, Rev. William McDonald, Rev. Joshua Gill, Rev. William G. Leonard. Enoch Doran is

superintendent of the Sabbath-school, William Wood secretary and treasurer of the society.

Schools.—It will be seen by the vote allowing Muddy River to manage their own affairs as early as Dec. 8, 1686, provision was made for educating the young, viz.: Ordered, "That henceforth the said Hamlet be free from Town rates to Boston, they raising a School-House and maintaining an able reading and writing master." The above act was accepted at a full meeting of the inhabitants on the 19th of January, 1686-87, also the sum of twelve pounds raised for the maintenance of said school. What kind of a building was used for a "Scholl hous" we are not told, but we find that on the 28th of May, 1697, it needed repairs. Also, on the same day, it was "voated that Mr. John Searl should tech school in sd Muddyriver from the first Munday in may 1697 until the last day of February 1697" (?).

The first school-house erected by the "hamlet" of Muddy River was situated on the ground now occupied by the block of houses of Arthur Williams on School Street, then known as "School-house Lané." The lane was narrow, not much more than a cart road, and bordered on either side by a low stone wall overhung by trees, and on the east side by a thick, natural hedge of barberry-bushes, which nearly concealed the wall.

A school was kept in this lane from a very early period, probably the only school in the town while it was a part of Boston. The original school-house was a very small and low, square, hipped-roof building, on the spot above mentioned. Some of the oldest inhabitants can just remember it as a mere hovel going to ruin in their early childhood.

The second school-house was the same style of building, a little larger, and stood on the spot now forming the corner of School and Prospect Streets. We have been informed that this bit of ground was given to the town for a school-house lot forever by one of the early Davis families.

The arrangements in and about this ancient edifice of learning for the accommodation of teacher and pupils would hardly satisfy modern tastes and requirements.

On each side of an alley through the middle of the room the seats were arranged facing the alley, like seats in a street-car, only they were long, narrow benches, with a plank supported upon legs, running the whole length of the room (except a space for admission at the ends), and this plank served the purpose of a desk. A sort of drawer underneath served to hold the books, which were not numerous. The Bible, the Psalter, the Spelling-Book and the Arith-

metic being all that were used, and not all those at once. Perhaps they feared softening of the brain. The teacher's desk was in the left hand corner farthest from the door, and the right-hand corner was occupied by an immense fireplace with a chimney to match. The clothing was hung on the wall, in the absence of a clothes-closet.

The wood, of cord length and often unseasoned, was deposited outside the school-house, and autumnal rains and winter snows fell unchecked upon it. The winter school, taught by a man, used to begin with the Monday after Thanksgiving, and the boys took turns, week by week, in sawing and splitting the wood and making the fire. Friction-matches were one of the blessings reserved for modern times, so the luckless wights who made the fires had to bring live coals in an iron skillet, kept for the purpose, from "Squire Sharp's," the nearest neighbor, and for some time the schoolmaster.

"Squire Sharp" was teacher of the winter school several years, as was also Dr. Aspinwall. Three teachers by the name of Allen (not brothers) also served for several winters. One of them was afterwards president of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and another became subsequently a Unitarian clergyman.

Among the female teachers of those days were two sisters, Nabby and Joanna Jordan, who lived with their parents in the little house. Many good people, now far advanced in life, learned their A, B, C in that little old building of Miss Nabby or Miss Joanna. Another of the female teachers for many successive years was Miss Lucy Aspinwall.

The school-house was built two stories high, with a place for clothing in the entry and a little room for fuel in the rear of each room. A platform ran across the end, on which was the teacher's desk, opposite to the door. The seats were arranged to face the teacher, six in a row, the desks being all under the same board for one row, but separated inside from one another. A square box-stove for wood heated each room. On each end of the platform were three more seats, and in front of the desks a narrow board was placed a few inches from the floor for a seat for the *little children*. Who that ever sat upon those seats will forget their hardness? We have heard mention made of "the soft side of a plank." That there was no soft side to those planks none who sat there will deny their testimony. Poor little urchins of four years and upwards sat there from nine to twelve in the forenoon and from one till four in the afternoon, summer and winter, to read the alphabet once through from A to Z each half-day, with five minutes' recess

only in each session, and a smart application of the rattan or ruler if they turned round or whispered.

For many years the town appropriated money for two terms of school in the year, three or four months each, in summer and in winter. The people of the district then contributed somewhat more than a few weeks might be added to the terms. Thus the schools were kept nearly as many weeks in the year as at present, only the vacations occurred in the comfortable weather of fall and spring when the children were in good condition to study, and through the whole of the sweltering dog-days teachers and pupils were kept at their tasks.

The first school-house built by the people of the town, unaided by Boston, stood on the hill, on the triangular piece of ground where Warren and Walnut Streets diverge, near the church. It was probably a small wooden school-house, but it must have served for a hundred years or more. An ancient bill presented to the selectmen for repairs on this building is a curiosity. It reads as follows:

December ye 6. 1758.	
to work don at the Skul hous	
to shingeling the ruf and finding 15 shingels, and nales and	
Lime to pint it,	1.1.0
to Laying the harth and finding 60 ty bricks and wheling 12	
whelberrers of Durt to Ras it.	2.00
Lathing and plastern Sevel plases	0.1.0
Moses Scott	4.00

We do not find Mr. Scott's arithmetic or spelling to indicate that he ever spent much time in the "Skul hous," except in the exercise of his calling as carpenter. The indorsement of the selectmen on the back of the bill orders the town treasurer, Jona Winchester, to pay him ten shillings and eight pence for his work. Another old bill, presented by a female teacher, who probably taught in School Street, affords a similar anomaly:

"The Town of Brookline Depttor to Mary Bowen for Keeping School fore months from the seventh of June 1760, at twenty six shillings and Eaight pence per month. 5. 6 8."

on which the indorsement reads:

"allowed twenty four shillings pr. month In Consideration of her haveing a great number of Schollers & there being but one school Kept."

We have known of instances where an increase of the number of scholars did not secure a corresponding increase of salary, but hope the above is the only instance on record of an abatement being made for a similar reason. Perhaps, however, the deficiency was made up by a tax on the pupils.

The next school-house of which we hear on this spot was of brick, and was built in 1793. This build-

ing was the *Alma Mater* of many, if not most, of our present middle-aged and elderly townspeople. It was a square, hip-roofed building, fronting eastward, with out-blinds, porch or shed, and here school was kept, always by a male teacher, from April to November. Then it was closed, and the winter school for many years was kept by "the master" in the School Street school-house. Another school was also kept during the same time in a small wooden school-house on Heath Street, nearly opposite the present one.

The brick school-house was not an important building in town merely for its service in school uses, but it was also used for town-meetings from the time it was built as long as it remained standing. It was at the brick school-house that the people of the town met to form a procession on the occasion of the funeral services in honor of George Washington. From thence they marched to the church, then standing in what is now the garden of the parsonage, and listened to the eulogy delivered by Dr. Pierce.

After the close of the second war with England the town began to grow more rapidly. Several gentlemen came here and built fine houses, and there was a general increase of prosperity. The subject of building a town-house began to be discussed, but met with considerable opposition from old citizens, who thought the school-house had been good enough for them and their fathers, and ought to suffice for the coming generation. However, the more enterprising carried their point at last so far as to get a vote to build a town-house. The next thing to be considered was the place and the material. The brothers John and Lewis Tappan and Mr. Joseph Sewall had built stone houses, and it was proposed to build a stone town-house. This was opposed, of course, as unnecessary extravagance by the men who thought the old school-house was good enough. But once more enterprise triumphed, and the building was decided upon, as well as the location. This was the origin of the building known as the old stone school-house, still standing next the Unitarian Church.

The contract for building it was let out to mechanics from Roxbury; but the work is said to have been badly done. The building was completed in 1824, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 1st day of January, 1825.

The lower room was fitted for a school-room, and the old brick school-house was taken down the same year. On the spot where the building stood, at the site of the door, an elm-tree was planted by Mr. Ebenezer Heath, and it still marks the spot. The old plan of keeping the school a part of the year in that neighborhood and changing to School Street in

winter continued for a while longer, but the increase of population soon made it necessary to have a school the year round in that part of the town.

For several years the town hall, on the second floor of the building, was a popular place for singing-schools, political meetings, and lyceum lectures. About the year 1832, Mr. Isaac Thayer, who had rushed like a comet into the quiet atmosphere of Brookline and left his trail along the horizon for some time after his departure, started the idea of a series of lyceum lectures. A company was organized as the Brookline Lyceum Society, and for several winters the hall was filled with the *élite* of the town on these occasions.

On alternate weeks a debate was held instead of a lecture. A course of lectures on phrenology the first season created much discussion and awakened great interest. An impulse was given to intellectual growth by the lyceum lectures which was felt throughout the town. Quiet farmers who scarcely read anything before but the Bible and the almanac were roused into new mental life. A premium of ten dollars was offered by the Lyceum Society to the person who should remember and be able to repeat the most of any lecture heard. A daughter of Deacon Joshua C. Clark was the successful competitor.

The first public high school in Brookline was opened in this building in May, 1843, under Mr. Benjamin H. Rhoades, a graduate of Brown University, now librarian of Redwood Library, Newport, R. I. The second town hall was built in 1845.

His assistant teacher, James Pierce, a young man of great promise and much beloved, though a native of Dorchester, was related to Brookline families and well identified with its interests.

He was preparing to enter the Unitarian ministry when his health failed, and a trip to Europe was advised. On the return voyage he died, and was buried in the sea. Many hearts sincerely mourned his loss and still tenderly cherish his memory.

Mr. Rhoades was succeeded by Hezekiah Shailer, a brother of Rev. W. H. Shailer, who was then minister of the Baptist Church in this town. He was called a good disciplinarian, as those who experienced the shakings which he gave in a quiet way after school were usually reduced to submission as effectually as if they had been experimented upon with the "clapper" of his ancient predecessor.

Mr. Shailer was succeeded by Mr. John Emory Hoar, the present teacher of the high school. After the school was removed to its present location the old stone building continued in use for primary schools until sold by the town a few years since,

when it became private property. A select private school is now kept in this building, which has been completely fitted and enlarged, and is in a flourishing condition under the care of Miss Carrie L. Rideout, formerly a teacher in the public schools of Brookline.

The present High School building is at the corner of School and Prospect Streets, and near to the site of the first school in the town.

Classical School.—In 1823, Rev. John Pierce, Richard Sullivan, Elisha Penniman, Henry Colman, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Henry Oxnard, Charles Tappan, Lewis Tappan, John Tappan, William Raymond Lee, John Robinson, Oliver Whyte, Elijah Corey, Timothy Corey, Thomas Griggs, Samuel Craft, David S. Greenough, Jr., Joseph Sewall, Ebenezer Craft, James Leeds, Ebenezer Francis, Ebenezer Heath, Augustus Aspinwall, and Dr. Charles Wild were incorporated as the Brookline Classical School.

A building was erected on Boylston Street, now Dr. Shurtleff's house, where a school was kept for boys. The first teacher was David Hatch Barlow, followed by Gideon F. Thayer, the founder of the Chauncy Hall School, Boston. This school usually had from thirty to forty pupils, and was continued till about 1837. After that time it was continued for a year or two with varied success. George B. Emerson, the well-known educator, became the next owner, residing here for two years, and during that time spent a winter in Boston, having leased his house to William Ware, author of "Zenobia," "Last Days of Aurelian," and other works. The first named above was written in the parlor of that house.

Lucius V. Hubbard, Nathaniel Ingersoll, David Fosdick, Jr., Thaddeus Clapp, Luther Farrar, and Samuel Rogers, who afterwards became a physician in Roxbury, taught in this school at different times.

Devotion Fund.—Two persons have made donations for schools in the town at different times. Edward Devotion, who by his will, dated 1743, left the following to the town of Brookline:

"Item: in case my Estate prove to be sufficient to pay my Just Debts, Funeral Charges and the aforementioned Legacies and there should be any overplus left then my will is and I hereby give the sd overplus to the Town of Brooklyn towards Building or Maintaining a School as near the Centre of the said Town as shall be agreed upon by the Town. But if the said Town cannot agree upon a Place to set the said School upon then my Will is that the said overplus be laid out in purchasing a Wood Lott for the use of the School and the ministry of said Town forever."

The sum of money, which at the time of its being received in 1762, amounted to "£739 4s. lawful money" for the use of schools, was borrowed by the State during the Revolutionary war, and when it was

paid back to the town it was in depreciated Continental currency. It was put at interest, however, and in 1845 had accumulated to the amount of \$4531.01, which was appropriated to the building of the town hall, which was to have two school-rooms in it.

Hyslop Donation.—Jan. 4, 1793, "Voted to accept the Donation of William Hyslop Esquire for the purpose of Building a School House on, or near the spot where the Old School House in the middle of the Town stands."

"Voted, that the Town Sensibly imprest with the (the) great obligations they are under to William Hyslop Esquire, for his generous Donation for the purpose of Building a School House in said Town for the Incouragement and promotion of Learning among the Youth of the Rising Generation, Sincerely Return him their thanks."

College Graduates.—*John White*, A.M., son of Joseph and Hannah White; graduate Harvard College, 1698; ordained pastor of church at Gloucester, Mass., April 21, 1703; died Jan. 16, 1760.

Ebenezer Devotion, A.M., son of John Devotion; graduate Harvard College, 1707; taught school 1709; ordained pastor of a church at Suffield, Conn., June 28, 1710; died April 11, 1741, aged fifty-seven.

Edward White, A.M., son of Benjamin and Hannah (Wiswall) White, graduate Harvard College, 1712; was a farmer, justice of the peace, major in the militia, and representative to the General Court, town clerk, selectman, moderator of the town-meetings, town treasurer, and other public offices; died May 29, 1769, aged seventy-six.

Andrew Gardner, A.M.; graduate Harvard College, 1712; ordained at Worcester, Mass., 1719, and dismissed Oct. 31, 1722; installed at Lunenburg, Mass., May 15, 1728, and dismissed Feb. 22, 1732. Soon after his dismissal he retired to one of the towns on the Connecticut River, in the State of New Hampshire, where he died at a very advanced age.

Samuel Aspinwall, A.M., son of Lieut. Samuel and Sarah (Stevens) Aspinwall, born Feb. 13, 1696; died Aug. 13, 1732, aged thirty-seven. We find the following in the *New England Weekly Journal*, No. 283:

"BROOKLINE, Aug. 21.

"On the 13th inst died here, Mr. Samuel Aspinwall, of this Town, in the 37th year of his age, after between six and seven years illness. He commenced Master of Arts, in Cambridge, 1717, and was designed for the ministry; but discouraged by inward weakness; which after he had been for some little time, settled here, so advanced, as to take him off from business, and, at length, proved fatal. He was a gentleman of bright parts, natural and acquired, a strong memory, quick wit, and solid

judgment, pleasant in his conversation, a steady friend, and a good christian."

A funeral sermon was also published on the occasion of his death by Rev. James Allen, in which he gives him an excellent character.

Rev. Ebenezer White, A.M., son of Deacon Benjamin and Margaret (Weld) White, was born March 29, 1713; graduate Harvard College, 1733; ordained minister at Norton, Mass. (now Mansfield), Feb. 23, 1737; died Feb. 18, 1761.

Jonathan Winchester, A.M., son of Henry and Frances Winchester, born April 21, 1717; ordained at Ashburnham, Mass., April 23, 1760; died Nov. 27, 1767, aged fifty years.

Henry Sewall, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Dudley) Sewall, born March 8, 1720; Harvard College, 1738; a farmer and justice of the peace; died May 29, 1771, aged fifty-one.

John Druce, A.M., son of John and Elizabeth (Bishop) Druce, born July 13, 1709; Harvard College, 1738; became a physician and settled in Wrentham, Mass., and had a family.

Charles Gleason, A.M., son of William and Thankful (Trowbridge) Gleason, born Dec. 29, 1718; graduate Harvard College, 1738; ordained at Dudley, Mass., Oct. 31, 1744; died May 7, 1790, aged seventy-two.

James Allen, son of Rev. James and Mehetable (Shepard) Allen, the first minister of Brookline, born Sept. 20, 1723; Harvard College, 1741; died in December, 1749, aged twenty-six.

Benjamin White, A.M., son of Maj. Edward and Hannah (Wiswall) White, born Oct. 5, 1724; Harvard College, 1744; a farmer in Brookline, justice of the peace, and for many years represented the town in the General Court; afterwards a member of the Governor's Council; he died May 8, 1790.

Isaac Gardner, A.M., son of Isaac and Susanna (Heath) Gardner, born May 9, 1726; Harvard College, 1747; a farmer in Brookline, justice of the peace; killed by the British troops while on his return from Lexington on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

Hull Sewall, A.M., son of Henry and Ann (White) Sewall, born April 9, 1744; Harvard College, 1761; died Nov. 27, 1767.

Samuel Sewall, A.M., son of Henry and Ann (White) Sewall, and grandson of Chief Justice Sewall, born Dec. 31, 1745; lived single, a counselor-at-law, in Boston; became a refugee from his country, proscribed in the banishment act of 1778, and passed the remainder of his life in Bristol, England, where he died, May 6, 1811, aged sixty-six years.

His estate in Brookline, inherited in right of his mother, was forfeited by law, and afterwards purchased by the late Mr. John Heath.

William Aspinwall, A.M., M.D., son of Lieut. Thomas and Joanna (Gardner) Aspinwall, born May 23, 1743; Harvard College, 1764; was a physician in his native town, besides a successful public man, often filling positions of confidence, as representative, senator, and councilor; he died April 16, 1823, aged thirty.

Isaac Winchester, son of Isaac and Mary Winchester, born Aug. 5, 1743; Harvard College, 1764; died in the Continental army.

Henry Sewall, A.M., son of Henry and Ann (White) Sewall, born Jan. 19, 1749; Harvard College, 1768; died Oct. 1772, aged twenty-four.

John Goddard, A.M., son of John and Sarah (Brewer) Goddard, born Nov. 12, 1756; Harvard College, 1777; a merchant in Portsmouth, N. H., and also a senator and representative in the New Hampshire Legislature; he died Dec. 18, 1829.

Elisha Gardner, son of Elisha and Eunice (Searle) Gardner, born Dec. 27, 1766; Harvard College, 1786; engaged in mercantile pursuits; died in Savannah, Ga.

Caleb Child, son of — Child, born March 13, 1760; Harvard College, 1787; he was a physician.

Joseph Jackson, son of Rev. Joseph and Hannah (Avery) Jackson, the fourth minister of Brookline, born Oct. 27, 1767; graduate Harvard College, 1787; died Aug. 19, 1790, while pursuing his medical studies at Portsmouth, N. H.

William Aspinwall, M.D., son of Dr. William and Susanna (Gardner) Aspinwall, born in 1784; Harvard College, 1804; a physician; died, while practicing his profession in his native town, April 7, 1818, aged thirty-four.

Col. Thomas Aspinwall, A.M., son of Dr. William and Susanna (Gardner) Aspinwall, born May 23, 1786; Harvard College, 1804; lawyer in Boston; colonel in the army in war of 1812; lost an arm in an engagement on Lake Erie; was consul at London for years; died Aug. 20, 1876.

Rev. Samuel Clark, A.M., son of Deacon Samuel and Mary (Sharpe) Clark, born July 8, 1782; Harvard College, 1805; ordained at Burlington, Vt., April 19, 1810; resigned on account of ill health; died May 2, 1827, aged forty-five.

Isaac Sparhawk Gardner, A.M., son of Gen. Isaac Sparhawk Gardner and Mary (Sparhawk) Gardner, born April 9, 1785; Harvard College, 1805; teacher; went to Georgetown, D. C., and thence to Frankfort, Ky.

Samuel Jackson Gardner, A.M., son of Caleb and Mary (Jackson) Gardner, born July 9, 1788; Harvard College, 1807; a lawyer, residing in New York City; died July, 1864, aged seventy-six.

John Tappan Pierce, A.M., son of Rev. John and Lucy (Tappan) Pierce, born Dec. 14, 1811; Harvard College, 1831; ordained as an evangelist Sept. 15, 1836.

William Penniman, son of Elisha and Sybil (Allen) Penniman, born —; Harvard College; died while contemplating the study of divinity, aged twenty-two, Feb. 13, 1832.

Nathaniel Bowditch Ingersoll, A.B., son of Nathaniel and — Ingersoll, born —; Harvard College, 1834; died a youth of promise, May 31, 1836, aged twenty-two.

William Parsons Atkinson, A.M., son of Amos and Anna Greenleaf (Sawyer) Atkinson, born Aug. 12, 1820; was a teacher; Harvard College, 1838; professor in Institute of Technology, Boston.

Edward Augustus Wild, A.B., M.D., son of Dr. Charles and Mary Joanna (Rhodes) Wild, born Nov. 25, 1825; Harvard College, 1844; a physician in successful practice in his native town till the war of the Rebellion, 1861; he entered the army as captain, and retired as brigadier-general in the United States service. (See Military Record elsewhere.)

GRADUATES OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.—*Luther Metcalf Harris*, M.D., son of John and Mary (Niles) Harris, born May 7, 1789; 1811 studied medicine in Roxbury with Dr. Lemuel Le Baron; commenced practice at Fort Independence in 1814; removed to Orford, N. H., in March, 1815; removed from thence to Jamaica Plain in 1820, where he was successfully engaged in his profession till his death. He was also the author of the "Harris Family Genealogy."

Rev. William Leverett, A.M., son of William and Lydia (Fuller) Leverett, born Jan. 25, 1800; graduate Brown University, 1824; settled pastor of Dudley Street Baptist Church, Roxbury, June, 1825; resigned July, 1839; installed pastor of Second Baptist Church, East Cambridge, Oct. 4, 1840. and resigned in 1849; after a short pastorate at New England Village, Grafton, failing health compelled him to retire from the ministry.

Washington Leverett, A.M., son of William and Lydia (Fuller) Leverett, born Dec. 19, 1805; Brown University, 1832; became a professor in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.

Warren Leverett, A.M., son of William and Lydia (Fuller) Leverett; graduate Brown University, 1832;

twin-brother of Washington above named; professor in the same college.

George Griggs, A.M., LL.B., Harvard, son of Joshua and Lydia Fuller (Leverett) Griggs, born —; graduated at Brown University, 1837; an attorney and counselor in Boston and Brookline.

James Andem, A.B., son of Moses Andem; graduated at Brown University, 1845; ordained pastor of Baptist Church, Dighton, Mass., Nov. 13, 1845; pastor at North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Jan. 10, 1850.

Augustine Shurtleff, A.M., son of Dr. Samuel Atwood and Eliza (Carleton) Shurtleff, of Brookline, born Aug. 24, 1846; fitted for college under the instruction of Rev. Dr. William H. Shailer; entered Brown University, 1842; graduated, 1846; studied medicine with his father, and in the Tremont Medical School, Boston, and Harvard Medical College, two years, New York Medical University, one year; received the degree of M.D. from Harvard, 1849; in 1850 attended medical lectures in Paris and visited the French hospitals; opened a medical office in Boston for a few months, and then removed to Brookline, his present residence.

Hezekiah Shailer, son of Smith and Lucinda (Shailer) Shailer, was born in Haddam, Conn.; fitted for college with Rev. Dr. Shailer; graduated at Brown University, 1846; immediately chosen teacher of the high school in Brookline; taught six years; afterwards engaged in the book business as a partner of Sheldon & Co., in New York; killed by lightning at Haddam, Conn., July 9, 1878.

GRADUATE OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, PRINCETON, N. J.—*Caleb White*, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Aspinwall) White, born March 10, 1741; graduate Princeton, N. J., 1762; died Dec. 16, 1770, aged thirty years.

A List of Students prepared wholly or in part for College at the Brookline High School.—*Bacon*, Horace, graduate Harvard College, 1868; merchant in New York.

Baker, Edward Wild, graduate Harvard College, 1882.

Beard, Amherst W., entered Harvard College, 1871.

Benton, Edward A. R., graduate Harvard College, 1875; entered Brown University, 1870; afterwards Ph.D.; geologist; resides in Newton.

Bixby, Charles Lee, graduate Harvard College, 1861; merchant in Boston; resides in Newton.

Bixby, William Herbert, West Point, 1870; instructor at West Point.

Bowditch, James H., graduate Harvard College, 1869; landscape gardener.

Bradbury, Charles Brooks, graduate Harvard College, 1858; teacher in New York.

Brett, Henry, graduate Harvard College, 1869; civil engineer; resides in Calumet, Mich.

Briggs, Frederic M., graduate Harvard College, 1879; physician in Boston.

Bush, Franklin Leonard, graduate Harvard College, 1864; Episcopal clergyman.

Cabot, Franklin, entered Harvard College, 1877.

Chandler, Alfred Dupont, graduate Harvard College, 1868; lawyer in Boston; chairman of Board of Selectmen, Brookline, 1884.

Chandler, Sumner C., entered Harvard College, 1871; lawyer in Boston.

Chapin, Horace Dwight, graduate Harvard College, 1871; lawyer in Boston.

Chase, Henry Lincoln, graduate Harvard College, 1882.

Chase, William Leverett, graduate Harvard College, 1876; merchant in Boston.

Clark, George Clinton, Amherst College, 1858; merchant in Chicago; became professor in a college in Chicago and president of education in that city.

Cobb, Albert Wheelwright, graduate Harvard College, 1872; lawyer in Chicago.

Creesy, Franklin L., graduate Harvard College, 1882; student in law school.

Cutler, Arthur Trufant, graduate Harvard College, 1871; merchant.

Cutler, Herbert Dunning, graduate Harvard College, 1869.

Deane, Henry Ware, graduate Harvard College, 1869; was a teacher in Boston; died 1875.

Dow, Edward Scott, graduate Harvard College, 1883; student in Harvard Medical School.

Edgerly, John H. W., graduate Harvard College, 1883.

Fay, Clement Kelsey, graduate Harvard College, 1867; lawyer in Boston.

Ferris, Edward Mortimer, graduate Harvard College, 1874.

Ferris, Lynde R., graduate Harvard College, 1883.

Geddes, James, Jr., graduate Harvard College, 1880.

Gooding, Alfred S., graduate Harvard College, 1877; minister in Brunswick, Me.

Goodnough, Benjamin F., graduate Harvard College, 1883; A.B.

Goodnough, Zanthus Henry, graduate Harvard College, 1882.

Henry, Bertram Curtis, entered Harvard College, 1882.

Hoar, David Blakely, graduate Harvard College, 1876; lawyer in Boston.

Hobbs, Marland Cogswell, entered Harvard College, 1881.

Homer, William Bradford, entered Amherst College, 1863; graduated at Military Academy, West Point.

Howe, Archibald Murray, graduate Harvard College, 1869; lawyer in Boston, residence in Cambridge.

Joyce, George Frederick, Jr., graduate Harvard College, 1881; teacher.

Kirby, Frederic W., entered Harvard College, 1868; architect in Boston.

Lincoln, Albert L., Harvard College, 1872; lawyer in Boston; special justice of police court in Brookline.

Lincoln, James Otis, graduate Harvard College, 1873.

Lincoln, Roland Crocker, graduate Harvard College, 1865; lawyer in Boston.

Long, Joseph Mansfield, entered Harvard College, 1881.

Loring, Robert P., graduate Amherst College, 1874; physician; now student of theology at Newton.

Mahan, James Francis, entered Harvard College, 1879.

Marston, Edward Chandler, entered Harvard College, 1881.

Mason, Allan Gregory, entered Harvard College, 1882.

Mason, John Whiting, graduate Harvard College with highest honors, 1882, and is now student at law.

Morse, James Herbert, graduate Harvard College, 1863; teacher in New York.

Parsons, Theophilus, graduate Harvard College, 1870; manufacturer.

Poor, Henry William, graduate Harvard College, 1865; merchant in New York.

Reed, Chester Allyn, graduate Harvard College, 1881.

Ritchie, John, graduate Harvard College, 1861; manufacturer of philosophical apparatus.

Robinson, James Arthur, entered Harvard College, 1877; physician in Taunton.

Shurtleff, Carlton Atwood, graduate Harvard College, 1861; medical cadet in army at Vicksburg; died, 1864.

Smith, Walter Bugbee, graduate Harvard College, 1870; mechanical engineer.

Soule, Charles Carroll, graduate Harvard College, 1862; major in army, afterwards in business in St. Louis, now publisher and bookseller in Boston.

Soule, Richard Herman, graduate Harvard College, 1870; mechanical engineer.

Stearns, John Joseph, Boston University, 1881; teacher.

Stoddard, John Lawson, graduate Williams College, 1872; studied divinity at Yale College, now public lecturer, and resides in Brookline.

Stone, Milton J., entered Harvard College, 1881.

Slyck, Van, Henry Switz, entered Harvard College, 1877.

Taylor, William H., Yale College, 1878; resides in New Mexico.

Turner, Nathaniel Dana, entered Harvard College, 1857.

Waldo, Charles Sidney, graduate Brown University, 1874.

Waldo, Clarence H., entered Brown University, 1875.

Wallace, William, Jr., entered Harvard College, 1879.

Ward, Langdon Lauriston, graduate Amherst College, 1879.

Warren, William Ross, graduate Harvard College, 1883; in business in New York.

Wellman, Franklin Lewis, graduate Harvard College, 1876; lawyer in New York.

Wellman, Henry Cleveland, graduate Harvard College, 1865; died, 1866.

Wells, Benjamin, graduate Harvard College, 1876; teacher in Providence, R. I.

Wetmore, Sidney, graduate Harvard College, 1877; lawyer in Boston.

White, William Howard, graduate Harvard College, 1880; lawyer.

Williams, Charles A., graduate Harvard College, 1872; lawyer in Boston.

Williams, Edward Tufts, graduate Harvard College, 1865; physician in Boston.

Williams, Harold, graduate Harvard College, 1875; physician in Boston.

Williams, Moses, Jr., graduate Harvard College, 1868; lawyer in Boston.

Wilson, William Griggs, graduate Harvard College, 1862; lawyer in New York.

Withington, Charles Francis, graduate Harvard College, 1874; teacher; now physician in Boston.

Wrightington, Stewart, entered Harvard College, 1884.

Students who were in the School of Technology from the Brookline High School.—Lincoln, Edwin H., civil engineer in Boston.

Aspinwall, Thomas, civil engineer in Boston.

Fisher, William B.

Haseltine, William, with Boston and Bangor Steam-boat Company, Boston.

Gooding, Charles S., mechanical engineer in Boston.

Cobb, Henry Ives, architect in Chicago.

Getchell, Alice M.

Pierce, Dean.

Bowditch, Fred C., conveyancer in Boston.

Harris, Charles A.

Wellman, Willard A.

Wilder, Burt G., professor in Cornell University.

LIST OF PERSONS ENGAGED AS SOLDIERS FROM THE TOWN OF BROOKLINE IN THE LATE REBELLION.

Gen. Edward A. Wild.

Lieut. Wm. L. Candler.

Lieut. Chas. L. Chandler.

Joseph W. Funk.

Charles D. Cates.

Lyman C. Stephens.

Wentworth Wilson.

Julius A. Phelps.

Charles McIntosh.

Benjamin F. Baxter.

Lewis G. Getchell.

Wm. Henry Trowbridge.

John C. Withington.

George H. Stone.

Alonzo B. Langley.

Joseph Turner.

Luther H. Gilman.

Mark B. Mulvey.

George W. Funk.

J. Frank Getchell.

George A. Bailey.

John E. Kelley.

Fergus B. Turner.

Charles B. McCausland.

Charles Townsend.

Timothy Goulding.

William J. Bell.

Clarence H. Thayer.

John R. Caswell.

Charles A. Dwyre.

Michael P. Mulrey.

Daniel W. Simpson.

Herbert S. Barlow.

William Gregory.

William Hughes.

James Gaffney.

John T. Robinson.

Francis Doyle.

Francis H. McIntosh.

John Lynch.

John J. O'Connell.

Michael Gaffney.

William Bowes.

James C. Withington.

Augustus Waterman.

Frank Howe.

Patrick Readon.

John Wilson.

Edward Stevens.

John Young.

John Malone.

John Cosgrove.

Wilder Dwight.

Freeman Fernald.

Malcolm G. Kittredge.

Charles O. Hallett.

John A. Pratt.

William H. Ela.

John Murphy.

Charles A. Moor.

Daniel H. Purrington.

Richard Leahy.

Henry Learnard.

James O'Brien.

Theodore Hanley.

Thomas Dillon.

Michael Lynch.

James Kent Stone.

H. V. D. Stone.

John Lawton.

Bernard Kaiser.

Charles E. Maynard.

Maurice L. Cooley.

Orrin W. Bosworth.

Julius Pauzlafl.

Fritz Goetz.

Charles Roser.

Frank J. Cleves.

Andrew J. Moore.

Daniel Hill.

Joseph Sayward.

James Welch.

Francis Shattuck.

Augustus Mitchell.

Martin Heinlein.

Andrew Heinlein.

Paschal Barrill, Jr.

B. F. Whitehouse.

John McGettrick.

Charles F. Fernald.

John E. Farrington.

Martin Dailey.

William Fogerty.

John McGowan.

George Johnson.

Miles Murphy.

Robert Murray.

Benjamin F. Cartret.

Edward F. Allen.

James Daley (2d).

Augustus N. Sampson.

George E. Bates.

Albert B. Whiting.

John Cusick.

Edgar James Hobson.

Henry Bell.

Robert Bowes.

Charles F. Neal.

Horace E. Smith.

Warren Handy.

John E. Kelly.

Francis McNamara.

Benjamin F. Hanaford.

Charles E. Griswold.

Charles H. Perry.

James P. Stearns.

Horace P. Williams.

Thomas G. Warren.

Edward Perry.

Arthur Kemp.

Michael McGrath.

Alonzo Bowman.

Michael Cauty.

Michael Campbell.

Timothy Kennedy.

John Sweeney.

William Sullivan.

James A. Fisher.

Bartholomew Cusick.

Frederick Hutchings.

Eliphalet F. Winter.

A. W. Morse.

George E. Archer.

James A. Dale.

William E. Richardson.

Benjamin B. Edmands.

Henry H. Fuller.

John E. H. Chase.

Joseph H. Dwyer.

George W. Babb.

George H. Bacon.

Albert A. Pope.

Stephen W. Adams.

James H. Pike.

Edward L. Sargent.

Robert Murphy.

James S. Arthur.

Charles J. Worthen.

Henry H. Shedd.

David J. Mixer.

Otis A. Foster.

John W. Seward.

Edmund Russell.

William H. White.

Maurice Haley.

Robert W. Bruce.

Horace H. Goodwin.

William H. Douglas.

James O. Joslyn.

Casper Crowningshield.

Louis Cabot.

William H. Bartlett.

James W. Sinclair.

Amasa D. Bacon.

Luther L. Esterbrook.

John C. Frost.

Augustus S. Alden.

Lewis R. Allard.

Oscar F. Glidden.

William G. Rollins.

Simeon G. Richardson.

Edward H. Church.

Edwin T. Atwood.

Lyman W. Temple.

Otis N. Harrington.

Frederic F. Brown.

William H. Starkweather.

Stephen H. Johnson.

Asa L. Gowell.

Samuel Abell.

Daniel D. Adams.

Benjamin E. Corlew.

William H. Fitzpatrick.

Charles E. Pierce.

John T. Goodwin.

Daniel Webster Atkinson.

Henry L. Wheelock.

Willard Y. Gross.

Henry Orentt.

Mears Orentt.

Hiram P. Ring.

Llewellyn Ham.

Charles G. Colbath.

John C. Wilkins.

William Dwight, Jr.

Charles T. Dwight.

Howard Dwight.

Nicholas Eagan.

Charles Manny.

William Nichols, surgeon.

George M. Rollins.

George G. Stoddard.

Charles E. Rollins.

J. Nelson Bogman.

Frank L. Boyden.

William C. Richardson.

Gershom C. Winsor.

Sidney Heath.

James H. Robinson.

Henry B. Scudder.

Eustis C. Hubbard.

Frank H. Scudder.

George A. Higgins.

Frank Fitz.

E. Clifford Walker.

John Burnham.

William T. Eustis.

Frederic Dexter.

Alfred Winsor, Jr.

George A. Slack.

Edward B. Richardson.

Joseph H. Wellman.

S. W. Richardson.

George H. Adams.

Otis T. Morrill.

Edward C. Cabot.

John Leonard.

Albert R. Howe.

Charles C. Soule.

William F. Hall.

Jeremiah McCarty.

Thomas Britt.

William Johnson.
 George B. Chamberlain.
 George F. Dearborn.
 William L. Wellman.
 William H. Batson.
 A. Cowan.
 H. G. Porter.
 Osavius Verney.
 John Ayres.
 Joshua W. Carter.
 J. H. Chamberlain.
 John W. Clark.
 W. Gould.
 Edward W. Griggs.
 Nathaniel P. Harris.
 William McCarthy.
 Mark W. Sheafe, Jr.
 Warren Simons.
 Daniel P. Sawyer.
 William H. Warren.
 Charles T. Chandler.
 Charles L. Perry.
 John H. Whitney.
 Charles H. Whitney.
 John C. Woodward.
 Horace E. Whitfield.
 George Pope.
 G. O. Fessenden.
 Charles A. Wilkinson.
 Thomas L. Smith.
 Julius Kuhlrig.
 Jacob Miller.
 Benjamin F. Higgins.
 John S. O'Brien.
 Thomas Maloney.
 R. B. T. Dowdaney.
 William H. Steele.
 Harry Hazellhurst.
 Isaac N. Bridge.
 Robert G. Bridge.
 C. M. Schafer.
 Emil Dupont.
 Luther J. Nason.
 Charles B. Spencer.
 Joseph H. Wellman.
 William Johnson.
 Daniel Sweeney.
 William F. Robinson.
 Frank Bryant.
 William H. Bradford.
 Pierce E. Penniman.
 Isaac F. Lobdell.
 George Cook.
 Henry A. Ferrie.
 H. A. Morrill.
 Diomes Rosaline.
 Trustworthy L. Moulton.
 William Ragin.
 E. H. Johnson.
 John P. Treat.
 James Kingsmill.
 James Hamilton.
 S. F. Douglas.
 James Sherman.
 George Brown.
 John Saunders.

Edward Harris.
 Charles Raynold.
 Albert McDonald.
 Joseph Dykes.
 Charles Boston.
 Patrick Carey.
 Lewis Osley.
 Frank Seaverns.
 George Perry.
 John C. Baker.
 E. V. Noyes.
 Learned Purcell.
 John Keenan.
 James M. Richardson.
 T. W. Warren.
 John Allen.
 Henry Bacon.
 Lewis Henry Ballard.
 Sidney Barstow.
 Edmund D. Barton.
 Thomas Bell.
 Oliver C. Bixby.
 Benjamin M. Bond.
 John Brown.
 John H. Brotherson.
 William B. Butterfield.
 Thomas Carroll.
 Mathew Casey.
 Augustus Chapman.
 Moses M. Chase.
 Thomas Cleary.
 Alexander H. Clapp, Jr.
 Elbridge G. Collins.
 William Collins.
 William B. Cowan.
 James H. Crowell.
 Thomas Cusiek.
 William Dalton.
 James Davenport.
 George Dimond.
 Walter Calvin Dinmock.
 William Driscoll.
 Michael Flannery.
 John Fizzell.
 Patrick Gallagher.
 William Gallagher.
 James H. Gartside.
 Charles H. Granville.
 Charles H. Godkin.
 Robert Gray.
 Alex. Francis Green.
 Cornelius R. Guptill.
 John Hagenah.
 William Haley.
 John C. Hardy.
 David Harris.
 George W. Harris.
 James W. Harvey.
 George A. Higgins.
 Charles H. Hollis.
 Joseph Hopkins.
 David Howe, Jr.
 Henry Jenkins.
 Jeremiah Kellogg.
 Albert Lanyninder.
 Thomas Logan.

Sewall C. Maynard.
 Edward Maloney.
 Daniel McAllister.
 Thomas McCabe.
 John McClellan.
 Edward McClinchy.
 Onslow McLaughlin.
 Nelson McNonagle.
 Patrick Moriarty.
 James Merrill.
 Alfred Mitchell.
 Owen O. Flynn.
 Charley Olsen.
 Lewis C. Oulman.
 James Penderghast.
 Edward S. Perry.
 Henry R. Peterson.
 Joseph P. Pond, Jr.
 Thomas Powers.
 John Quinlan.
 Samuel S. Reed.
 James Henry Rice.
 James Rice.
 Henry F. Ross.

William Samuels.
 William B. Seymoure.
 Alfred E. Smart.
 Asa W. Smith.
 John Snow.
 John Sylva.
 James Tarby, Jr.
 Matthew Towle.
 Jeremiah Toomey.
 Eugene C. Walker.
 James T. Walsh.
 Patrick Ward.
 Charles F. Webster.
 Thomas Whalen.
 Samuel White.
 Burnham C. Clark.
 Horace W. Chandler.
 Isaiah S. Coombs.
 Joseph Cole.
 Thomas Devine.
 Richard Harrington.
 T. E. Richardson.
 John Saunders.
 Edward N. Selfridge.

Col. Theodore Lyman was on Gen. Meade's staff.

Carlton A. Shurtleff, medical cadet.

Edward S. Philbrick was employed by the government at Port Royal, S. C.

Memorial to the Memory of our Patriotic Dead.

—The list of names as they appear on the tablets is printed below :

HENRY ALBERS.

32d Mass. Inf. Died March 30, 1865, Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Petersburg, Va.

DANIEL W. ATKINSON.

10th Mass. Battery. Killed Oct. 27, 1864, Hatcher's Run, Va.

JOSEPH BAINS.

U. S. Navy: Steamer Moccasin. Died Feb. 2, 1865.

GEORGE BAKER.

32d Mass. Inf. Died on the march in Virginia, Sept. 11, 1862.

HERBERT S. BARLOW.

1st Mass. Inf. Killed accidentally Jan. 31, 1862, Budd's Ferry, Md.

PASCHAL BARRELL, Jr.

2d Mass. Inf. Died of wounds, May 12, 1863, received at Chancellorsville, Va.

OLIVER C. BIXBY.

58th Mass. Inf. Killed July 30, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

J. NELSON BOGMAN.

3d R. I. Artillery. Died.

ROBERT BOWES.

17th Mass. Inf. Drowned May 10, 1862, Newberne, N. C.

JOSEPH BURKE.

59th Mass. Inf. Killed May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.

GEORGE C. BURRILL.

1st Lieut. 59th Mass. Inf. Killed May 8, 1864, The Wilderness, Va.

CHARLES L. CHANDLER.

Lieut.-Col. 57th Mass. Killed May 24, 1864, North Anna River, Va.

MOSES M. CHASE.

Corp. Co. G, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery. Died in Andersonville Prison Sept. 13, 1864.

JOHN W. CLARK.

1st Mass. Battery. Died Oct. 4, 1862, Bakersville, Md.

THOMAS CLEARY.

56th Mass. Inf. Died April 13, 1864, Annapolis, Md.

ELBRIDGE G. COLLINS.

2d Mass. Heavy Art. Died Sept. 14, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

GEORGE COLLINS.

Co. B, 2d Mass. Infantry. Died March 26, 1865, at Goldsboro', N. C.

JOHN B. CUSICK.

28th Mass. Inf. Killed June 16, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

JAMES A. DALE.

Corp. 33d Mass. Inf. Died July 1, 1864, of wounds received May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.

THOMAS DILLON.

2d Mass. Inf. Killed Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

HOWARD DWIGHT.

Capt. 4th Missouri Cav. Killed May 4th, 1863, near Bayou Boeuf, La.

WILDER DWIGHT.

Lieut.-Col. 2d Mass. Inf. Died Sept. 19, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md.

HENRY P. EDGAR.

U. S. Navy. Died in hospital, Jan. 28, 1864.

CHARLES FREEMAN FERNALD.

Co. H, 2d Mass. Inf. Died May 3, 1863.

JAMES M. FOSS.

Sergt. 59th Mass. Inf. Died Nov. 5, 1864, New York City.

ELISHA T. FRENCH.

Corp. Co. G, 2d Mass. Heavy Art. Died a prisoner in Florence, October, 1864.

JOSEPH W. FUNK.

11th Mass. Inf. Died Oct. 16, 1864, Washington, D. C.

J. FRANK GETCHELL.

Corp. 1st Mass. Inf. Died Feb. 3, 1863, Falmouth, Va.

LOUIS G. GETCHELL.

1st Mass. Inf. Killed June 25, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.

CHARLES H. GODKIN.

2d Mass. Heavy Art. Died Oct. 3, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

HORACE H. GOODWIN.

1st Mass. Cav. Died Feb. 3, 1864, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES E. GRISWOLD.

Col. 56th Mass. Inf. Killed May 6, 1864, The Wilderness, Va.

OTIS N. HARRINGTON.

1st Sergt. 10th Mass. Battery. Died July 30, 1863, Washington, D. C.

NATHANIEL P. HARRIS.

Sergt. 45th Mass. Inf. Died June 19, 1863, Newberne, N. C.

JOHN HAYMON.

56th Mass. Inf. Killed July 30, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

FRANCIS G. HOLMES.

U. S. Navy, Steamer Tuscombina. Died of wounds May 18, 1863.

TIMOTHY KENNEDY.

28th Mass. Inf. Killed Dec. 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.

JOHN KILROY.

Corp. 28th Mass. Inf. Died June 14, 1862, Hilton Head, S. C.

WILLIAM H. KINNEY.

U. S. Navy, Steamer Benton. Killed in action, April 29, 1863.

MALCOLM G. KITTRIDGE.

2d Mass. Inf. Killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.

FREDERICK KNIBBS.

58th Mass. Inf. Died May 24, 1864, Fredericksburg, Va., of wounds received —.

SAMUEL G. LAMSON.

Paymaster's Clerk, U. S. A. Died Aug. 4, 1863, on Steamer Ruth.

JOHN LEE.

5th Mass. Cav. Died June 21, 1865, on Steamer Ashland.

WILLIAM LYNCH.

Corp. 28th Mass. Inf. Died of wounds Jan. 3, 1863.

JAMES McCALEY.

59th Mass. Inf. Died May 29, 1864, Arlington Heights, Va.

EDWARD MALONEY.

56th Mass. Inf. Died June 13, 1864, City Point, Va.

JOHN MEAD.

16th Mass. Battery. Died Jan. 28, 1865, New Brunswick, Va.

OTIS S. MERRILL.

44th Mass. Inf. Died March 2, 1863, Newberne, N. C.

JAMES MILES.

2d Mass. Cav. Killed Feb. 22, 1864, Drainsville, Va.

PATRICK MORIARTY.

56th Mass. Inf. Died Oct. 14, 1864, Danville, Va.

MICHAEL MORRISSY.

U. S. Navy: Steamer W. G. Anderson. Died Dec. 14, 1861.

ABEL W. MORSE.

32d Mass. Inf. Killed June 3, 1864, Bethesda Church, Va.

ROBERT S. MURRAY.

Corp. 12th Mass. Inf. Killed Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.

24th Mass. Inf. Killed May 16, 1864, Drury's Bluff, Va.

MICHAEL O'NEIL.

30th Mass. Inf. Killed July 13, 1863, Donaldsonville, La.

JULIUS A. PHELPS.

1st Mass. Inf. Killed June 30, 1862, Glendale, Va.

SAMUEL S. REED.

2d Mass. Heavy Art. Died Sept. 8, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

CHARLES E. ROLLINS.

44th Mass. Inf. Died Nov. 2, 1862, Little Creek, N. C.

HENRY L. ROSS.

56th Mass. Inf. Killed May 6, 1864, The Wilderness, Va.

CARLETON A. SHURTLEFF.

Medical Cadet. Invalided at the Siege of Vicksburg, Miss. Died June 26, 1864, Brookline.

GEORGE T. STEARNS.

22d Mass. Inf. Died July 5, 1864, Washington, D. C., of wounds received in The Wilderness, Va.

HENRY V. D. STONE.

2d Lieut. 2d Mass. Inf. Killed July 3, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

JOHN GORHAM THAYER.

Capt. 1st Mass. Cav. Died Dec. 28, 1864, Sacramento, Cal.

WILLIAM H. TROWBRIDGE.

1st Mass. Inf. Died July 6, 1862, Malvern Hill, Va.

JOSEPH W. TURNER.

1st Mass. Inf. Died June 21, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.

THOMAS G. WARREN.

22d Mass. Inf. Killed June 18, 1864, Petersburg, Va.

AUGUSTUS WATERMAN.

1st Mass. Inf. Died Feb. 12, 1865, Searsport, Me.

CHARLES F. WEBSTER.

Co. G, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery. Missing in action, April 20, 1864.

HENRY W. WELLS.

Ensign U. S. Navy. Lost at sea, Dec. 31, 1864.

THOMAS WHALEN.

22d Mass. Inf. Killed May 10, 1864, Laurel Hill, Va.

CHARLES H. WHEELWRIGHT.

Surgeon U. S. Navy. Died July 30, 1862, Pilot Town, La.

RICHARD H. WYETH.

3d Mass. Cav. Died while a prisoner, 1864.

The following-named persons, residents of the town of Brookline, were engaged in the United States naval service :

John S. G. Aspinwall, assistant engineer.

Charles L. Bixby, coast survey.

—— Danforth.

Joseph F. Green, captain.

William H. Gilson.

Winslow L. Hallett.

Frederic Hutchers.

Stephen Longfellow, coast survey.

Patrick Mitchell.

John O'Dea.

Charles B. Pine.

Thomas O. Selfridge, captain.

Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., lieutenant.

George G. Stoddard, lieutenant of marines.

George Treadwell.

Henry W. Wells, master's mate.

Richard Soule.

Terrance Gallagher.

Patrick Linney.

Sailors in the United States Navy credited to Brookline—1861 to 1865.

Ashton, George E.

Antonio, George.

Armitage, Thomas B.

Ayer, Edward H.

Anderson, John.

Adams, William W.

Altham, George.

Borden, Nathaniel A.

Blake, Samuel.

Byron, William E.

Brown, John E.

Bliss, Frederick.

Barrett, Richard.

Berry, James T.

Boyden, John.

Burk, John.

Byrnes, James.

Bains, Joseph.

Burns, Patrick.

Baring, James.

Butler, Winthrop.

Bruce, W. G.

Brigham, Frank W.

Brickett, George F.

Belmano, F. C.

Bigelow, B. F.

Blackmer, John.

Burleigh, Daniel C.

Castono, Admirian.

Cage, Henry.

Cloth, William P.

Cross, Richard.

Coffin, Benjamin A.

Chase, James W.

Curran, Daniel.

Came, Lewis.

Clancy, Paul.

Conner, John C.

Cutter, Sebastian.

Carr, George W.

Cloutman, Henry.

Coburn, George M.

Cunningham, Michael.

Callahan, Thomas.

Callahan, John.

Curtis, Frank.

Cunningham, Thomas A.

Campbell, William H.

Corrie, Robert.

Colby, Edward P.

Callahan, E. J.

Downey, Jeremiah.

Devoe, Cornelius.

Doyle, Cornelius.

Dunn, James.

Dunn, James T.

Daley, Timothy.

Dailey, John.

Donald, David.

Eldridge, Joshua H.

Ewer, George W.

Edgar, Henry P.

Evans, George.

Ellis, Francis E.

Edwards, Henry D.

Edwards, Shubale P.

Fallon, Michael.

Franklin, Benjamin.

Faber, Henry D.

Fisher, Erastus E.

Faber, John W.

Fitzgerald, Florence.

Frisbee, John B.

Fay, John.

Fisher, William.

Franklin, David B.

Fenner, Erastus L.

Flynn, Patrick.

Flug, Rufus A.

Fernands, Mans.

Fisney, Thomas.

Fay, Thomas L.

Gillispee, William.

Gruce, William.

Gross, Amasa J.

Griswold, John N.

Gordon, Henry.

Gould, Charles H.

Garvin, William.

Hartford, Hiram E.

Heher, Patrick.

Holmes, Francis G.

Holbrook, William.

Hartigan, David B.

Hogan, Michael.

Harris, William.

Hart, Daniel.

Harlow, Michael.

Hazen, Edward L.

Holland, Jeremiah.

Harrington, John.

Ignases, Raphael.

Jordan, William.

Johnson, John.

Joyce, Thomas.

Kinney, William H.

Kavill, Henry.

Keene, Patrick.

Kruger, Henry J.

Lehey, Thomas.

Landrigan, William.

Mahoney, Timothy.

Millett, William.

Manwarring, Wilson.

Mahon, John.

Myron, Henry.

Morrissey, Mike.

Merrill, Marcellus R.

Martin, John.

McDermot, Patrick.

McCann, Thomas.

McGrath, Daniel.

Mullen, Thomas.

McDonald, James.

McElhone, Hugh.

Moore, Samuel.

Nolan, John.

Newell, Michael.

Neil, John.

Nash, Peter.

Nolan, John.

Nolan, John.

O'Sullivan, Thomas.

Pike, Walter.

Pinkham, Thomas H.

Quinlan, Michael.

Quirk, William.

Rogers, John.

Russell, Brightman.

Sullivan, Michael.

Stephens, Peter E.

Sterling, Hiram.

Stickney, John S. R.

Stephens, Joel L.

Swarez, Manual.

Sampson, Edward.

Sullivan, Daniel.

Sullivan, Jeremiah.

Sullivan, John.

Spencer, Charles E.

Smith, James W.

Sullivan, Jeremiah.

Sheean, Dennis.

Smith, John.

Sheldon, George.

Trask, Moses H.

Tucker, Hiram.

Thorner, William.

Todd, Joseph.

Treadwell, Frank.

Traynor, Alfred.

Todd, Samuel.

Venton, Henry.

Wood, Samuel.

Wornell, Jeremiah.

Wright, James.

Waltz, Jacob.

Williams, Charles.

Williamson, Anthony W.

Whitney, Patrick.

Welsh, Michael.

Watson, Joseph.

West, William C.

Wilson, John.

Watson, James.

Williams, George.

Walton, John.

LIST OF SELECTMEN.

From the Incorporation of the Town of Brookline, Mass., to the Present Time.

Lieut. Thomas Gardner, 1703, '07, '11, '12.

Samuel Aspinwall, 1706, '07, '11, '12, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18.

John Winchester, 1706, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '16, '25, '26, '33, '37,

Benjamin White, 1706, '17, '18, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32.

Thomas Stedman, 1707, '08, '09, '10, '13, '16, '18.

Samuel Sewell, 1706, '08, '09, '10, '12, '14, '15.

Erosamond Drew, 1713.

Josiah Winchester, 1713, '14, '17.

John Seaver, 1715, '18, '37.

Joseph Gardner, 1719, '20.

- Lieut. Henry Winchester, 1719, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '36, '40.
- Capt. Caleb Gardner, 1719, '20, '21, '22, '25, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31.
- James Griggs, 1721, '26.
- Peter Boylston, 1722, '23, '24.
- Samuel White, 1723, '24, '25, '34, '35, '36, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '56, '57.
- Isaac Gardner, 1725, '33, '37, '45, '46, '47.
- Capt. Robert Sharp, 1726, '27, '28, '29, '32, '34, '35, '38, '39, '47, '48, '49.
- Deacon Thomas Cotton, 1730.
- Abraham Woodward, 1731, '34, '35, '43, '50, '51, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59.
- Elhanan Winchester, 1731, '32.
- Capt. Edward White, 1733, '36, '40, '42, '43, '47, '52, '53.
- Samuel Clark, 1733, '36.
- Joshua Child, 1733.
- William Gleason, 1738, '39.
- Capt. Benjamin Gardner, 1738, '55, '56.
- Col. Thomas Aspinwall, 1738, '41, '42, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '58, '76, '79, '85.
- Nathaniel Seaver, 1738.
- William Davis, 1741.
- Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, 1744.
- Deacon Ebenezer Davis, 1750, '51, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '85, '86, '91, '92.
- Henry Sewall, 1752, '53, '60, '61.
- Jonathan Winchester, 1754, '55, '56, '57.
- Nehemiah Davis, 1754, '59.
- Deacon Joseph White, 1756, '58.
- Jeremy Gridley, 1760, '61, '67.
- John Harris, Jr., 1760, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '94, '95.
- Isaac Gardner, Jr., 1760, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '71, '72, '73, '85, '86.
- Capt. Benjamin White, 1762, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '78, '79, '81, '82.
- Capt. Robert Sharp, Jr., 1762, '63, '64, '65, '66.
- Maj. Moses White, 1765, '78, '79, '83, '84, '87, '88, '89, '90.
- Capt. John Goddard, 1767, '68, '69, '74, '76, '78, '80, '81, '82, '85, '86, '93.
- Thomas Griggs, 1768, '69, '75, '76.
- Elisha Gardner, 1769, '77.
- Isaac Winchester, 1770.
- Isaac Child, 1770, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76.
- Maj. William Thompson, 1777, '80.
- Capt. Timothy Corey, 1777, '93, '94, '95.
- Elhanan Winchester, 1778.
- Capt. Samuel Craft, 1778, '79, '87, '88, '89, '90, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09.
- Stephen Sharp, 1779, '83, '84, '93, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13.
- Capt. William Campbell, 1780, '81, '82.
- Caleb Craft, 1783, '84, '91, '92.
- Daniel Dana, 1785.
- Deacon Samuel Clark, 1787, '88, '89, '90, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09.
- Isaac S. Gardner, 1791, '92, '96, '97, '98, 1814, '15, '16, '17.
- Nathaniel Winchester, 1794, '95.
- Capt. Joseph Goddard, 1796, '97, '98, 1805, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17.
- Deacon John Robinson, 1805, '06, '07, '08, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
- Eliphalet Spurr, 1807, '08, '10.
- Nathaniel Murdock, 1818, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24.
- Oliver Whyte, 1818, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30.
- Ebenezer Heath, 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29.
- James Leeds, 1830, '31.
- John Hayden, 1831, '32, '34.
- Charles Stearns, Jr., 1832, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41.
- John Thayer, 1833.
- Daniel Sanderson, 1835, '36, '37.
- Abijah W. Goddard, 1835, '36, '37.
- Reubin Hunting, 1838.
- John W. Bass, 1838, '39.
- James Robinson, 1839, '40, '41.
- Benjamin B. Davis, 1840, '41.
- Daniel Sanderson, 1842, '43, '44, '45, '47.
- David Coolidge, 1842, '43, '44.
- Thomas Griggs, 1842, '43, '44.
- Marshal Stearns, 1845, '46, '49, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66.
- James Bartlett, 1845, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69.
- Hugh M. Sanborn, 1846, '47, '48.
- Bela Stoddard, 1848.
- Samuel Craft, 1849.
- Jerathmeel Davenport, 1850, '51, '52, '53.
- William Dearborn, 1850, '51, '52.
- David S. Coolidge, 1852, '53, '54.
- John C. Abbott, 1854.
- Howard S. Williams, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59.¹
- Willard A. Humphrey, 1858, '59.
- Thomas Parsons, 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '74, '75.
- Edward R. Seccomb, 1860, '61, '62.
- Nathaniel G. Chapin, 1860, '61, '62, '63.
- William J. Griggs, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70.
- Edward S. Philbrick, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69.
- Horace James, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82.
- Charles D. Head, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.
- Augustus Whittemore, 1870.
- William Aspinwall, 1871, '72.
- Charles K. Kirby, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75.
- James W. Edgerly, 1871, '72, '73, '78.
- Daniel D. Brodhead, 1873.
- Austin W. Benton, 1874, '75.
- William I. Bowditch, 1876, '77, '78.²
- James M. Codman, 1876, '77.
- Francis W. Lawrence, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '82, '83, '84.
- Marshall Russell, 1876, '77.
- Oliver Whyte, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '83, '84.
- Moses Williams, Jr., 1879.
- Rufus G. F. Candage, 1879, '80, '81.
- Charles H. Drew, 1880, '81, '82, '83.
- Roland C. Lincoln, 1880, '81.
- William D. Coolidge, 1882.
- Nathaniel Lyford, 1882.
- Charles F. Spaulding, 1883.
- John K. Rogers, 1883, '84.
- Alfred D. Chandler, 1884.
- James B. Hand, 1884.

¹ Voted to have five selectmen in 1858, which has been the custom of the town to the present time.

² In 1876 the selectmen were overseers of the poor, surveyors of highways, a special board of health having been elected.

In 1877 the selectmen, surveyors of highways, and board of health were one board.

ASSESSORS.

From the Incorporation of the Town of Brookline, Mass., to the Present Time.

Samuel Aspinwall, 1706.
Joseph Gardner, 1706.
John Winchester, Sr., 1706, '07.
Lieut. Thomas Gardner, 1707.
Ensign Benjamin White, 1707.

We find no record of any election of assessors for the town between 1707 and 1712. In that year the "Selectmen were authorized and appointed to Assess on the property," and from 1712 to 1737 the selectmen performed the duties of that office.

Capt. Robert Sharp, 1738.
Benjamin Gardner, 1738, '43.
Thomas Aspinwall, 1738.
Selectmen elected assessors, 1739, '40, '41, '42.
Ebenezer Davis, 1743, '44, '47, '48, '53, '92.
Nathaniel Seaver, 1743, '44, '47, '48, '53.
Samuel Craft, 1747, '48.
William Davis, 1753.

Selectmen elected assessors, 1749, '50, '51, '52, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84. (See *List of Selectmen for names.*)

No election of assessors in the following years, viz.: 1785, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95.

Selectmen elected assessors, 1796, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41.

Since 1796 up to 1856, the selectmen were elected to serve as assessors. From the last date they were annually elected, separately.

Charles Stearns, Jr., 1842, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '53.

Samuel Philbrick, 1842.

Seth T. Thayer, 1842.

Abijah W. Goddard, 1843, '49.

Timothy Corey, 1843, '44.

Isaac Cook, 1844, '45, '46.

Jesse Bird, 1845, '46.

Thomas Griggs, 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51.

Royal McIntosh, 1847, '48.

John N. Turner, 1850, '51, '60, '61, '62.

William I. Bowditch, 1852, '70.

A. H. Newell, 1852.

William A. Humphrey, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59.

Augustus W. Seamans, 1853, '54.

James Robinson, 1854.

Jerathmeel Davenport, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63.

Frederic J. Williams, 1855, '56, '57.

William H. Jameson,¹ 1855, '56, '57.

Thomas B. Hall,¹ 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.

George Craft, 1855, '56, '57.

William B. Towne, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67.

Albert W. Smith, 1864, '65, '66.

Austin W. Benton, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72.

Marshal Stearns, 1868, '69.

William Aspinwall, 1871.

William Lincoln, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.

¹ During the years 1855, '56, '57, these men were assistant assessors only.

Frederic W. Prescott, 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77.

Rufus G. F. Candage, 1873, '84.

J. Anson Guild, 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.

William D. Coolidge, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83. Nominated, but died before election (1884).

TOWN CLERKS.

From the Date of Incorporation.

Josiah Winchester, Sr., 1706, '07, '10, '13.

Samuel Sewall, 1708, '09, '12, '14, '26.

Thomas Stedman, 1711.

John Seaver, 1715, '16, '17, '18.

Edward White, 1719, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25.

Samuel White, 1727, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45.

Henry Sewall, 1746.

Ebenezer Davis, 1747, '48, '49, '51.

Henry Davis, 1750.

Jonathan Winchester, 1752, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57.

Isaac Gardner, Jr., 1758, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.

Stephen Sharp, 1776, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13.

Oliver Whyte, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41.

Otis Withington, 1842, '43, '44, '45.

Artemas Newell, 1846, '47, '48, '49.

William Aspinwall, 1850, '51.

Benjamin F. Baker, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.

Much of the time previous to 1849 the town clerk held the office of treasurer, as may be seen by comparing list of names.

TREASURERS OF THE TOWN OF BROOKLINE.

From the Date of Incorporation.

Samuel Sewall, Jr., 1707, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '14, '15, '18, '26.

Josiah Winchester, 1713, '16.

Joseph Goddard, 1717.

Edward White, 1719, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25.

Samuel White, 1727, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45.

Henry Sewall, 1746.

Ebenezer Davis, 1747, '48, '49, '51, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72.

Henry Davis, 1750.

Jonathan Winchester, 1752, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57.

Isaac Gardner, Jr., 1758, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '70.

Benjamin White, 1773, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79.

Maj. William Thompson, 1780.

Dr. William Aspinwall, 1781, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90.

Stephen Sharp, 1791, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13.

Ebenezer Heath, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28.

Oliver Whyte, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37.

Artemas Newell, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47.

Stephen S. C. Jones, 1848.

Moses Withington, 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.

NAMES OF MODERATORS OF THE ANNUAL TOWN-MEETINGS.

From the Incorporation of the Town to the Present Time, with the Date of the Meeting.

March	4, 1706.	In these years the name of the presiding officer is not recorded.
"	3, 1707.	
"	7, 1708-9.	
"	6, 1709-10.	
"	5, 1710-11.	
"	3, 1712.	
"	2, 1713.	
"	1, 1714.	
"	21, 1715.	
"	12, 1716.	
"	18, 1717.	
March	3, 1718. Josiah Winchester, Sr.	
"	2, 1719. Edward White.	
"	9, 1720. " "	
"	6, 1721. " "	
"	5, 1722. " "	
"	4, 1723. " "	
"	1, 1724. " "	
"	1, 1725. " "	
"	7, 1726. Samuel Sewell, Jr.	
"	6, 1727. " "	
"	4, 1728. Samuel White.	
"	3, 1729. " "	
"	2, 1730. " "	
"	1, 1731. Capt. Caleb Gardner.	
"	6, 1732. Capt. Edward White.	
"	5, 1733. Samuel White.	
"	4, 1734. " "	
"	3, 1735. " "	
"	1, 1736. " "	
"	7, 1737. " "	
"	6, 1738. " "	
"	5, 1739. " "	
"	3, 1740. " "	
"	2, 1741. " "	
"	1, 1742. " "	
"	7, 1743. Maj. White.	
"	5, 1744. Samuel White.	
"	4, 1745. " "	
"	3, 1746. " "	
"	2, 1747. " "	
"	7, 1748. " "	
"	6, 1749. " "	
"	5, 1750. " "	
"	11, 1751. " "	
"	2, 1752. " "	
"	5, 1753. " "	
"	4, 1754. Jonathan Winchester.	
"	3, 1755. " "	
"	1, 1756. Samuel White.	
"	7, 1757. " "	
"	6, 1758. Edward White.	
"	1759. Jeremiah Gridley.	
"	3, 1760. " "	
"	2, 1761. " "	
"	22, 1762. Ebenezer Davis.	
"	7, 1763. Jeremiah Gridley.	
"	5, 1764. Ebenezer Davis.	
"	4, 1765. " "	
"	3, 1766. Jeremiah Gridley.	
"	2, 1767. " "	

March	7, 1768. Ebenezer Davis.
"	6, 1769. William Hyslop.
"	5, 1770. Capt. Benjamin White.
"	4, 1771. " " "
"	2, 1772. " " "
"	1, 1773. " " "
"	7, 1774. " " "
"	6, 1775. " " "
"	11, 1776. Stephen Sharp.
"	17, 1777. William Thompson.
"	2, 1778. Hon. Benjamin White.
"	29, 1779. John Goddard.
"	6, 1780. Col. Thomas Aspinwall.
"	5, 1781. Benjamin White.
"	21, 1782. " "
"	3, 1783. John Goddard.
"	8, 1784. Capt. William Campbell.
"	7, 1785. Deacon Elisha Gardner.
"	6, 1786. John Goddard.
"	19, 1787. " "
"	17, 1788. Col. Thomas Aspinwall.
"	16, 1789. John Goddard.
"	15, 1790. Col. Thomas Aspinwall.
"	14, 1791. John Goddard.
"	5, 1792. " "
"	4, 1793. " "
"	3, 1794. " "
"	9, 1795. Isaac S. Gardner.
"	14, 1796. Hon. William Aspinwall.
"	6, 1797. " "
"	12, 1798. Stephen Sharp.
"	4, 1799. " "
"	10, 1800. " "
"	9, 1801. " "
"	1, 1802. " "
"	14, 1803. " "
"	12, 1804. " "
"	11, 1805. " "
"	10, 1806. " "
"	9, 1807. " "
"	14, 1808. " "
"	6, 1809. " "
"	12, 1810. " "
"	11, 1811. " "
"	9, 1812. " "
"	8, 1813. " "
"	14, 1814. Isaac S. Gardner.
"	6, 1815. " "
"	4, 1816. " "
"	3, 1817. " "
"	2, 1818. " "
"	1, 1819. Deacon John Robinson.
"	6, 1820. " " "
"	5, 1821. " " "
"	4, 1822. " " "
"	3, 1823. " " "
"	1, 1824. " " "
"	7, 1825. " " "
"	6, 1826. " " "
"	5, 1827. " " "
"	3, 1828. " " "
"	2, 1829. " " "
"	1, 1830. " " "
"	7, 1831. " " "
"	5, 1832. " " "
"	3, 1833. " " "

March	3, 1834.	Deacon John Robinson.
"	2, 1835.	" " "
"	7, 1836.	" " "
"	6, 1837.	" " "
"	5, 1838.	" " "
"	4, 1839.	" Thomas Griggs.
"	2, 1840.	" " "
"	1, 1841.	" " "
"	7, 1842.	" Abijah W. Goddard.
"	4, 1843.	" " "
"	4, 1844.	" Daniel Sanderson.
"	3, 1845.	" " "
"	2, 1846.	" " "
"	1, 1847.	Marshal Stearns.
"	6, 1848.	James Bartlett.
"	5, 1849.	George F. Homer.
"	4, 1850.	William I. Bowditch.
"	10, 1851.	" " "
"	8, 1852.	" " "
"	14, 1853.	John Howe.
"	20, 1854.	William I. Bowditch.
"	19, 1855.	" " "
"	17, 1856.	" " "
"	16, 1857.	" " "
"	22, 1858.	Theophilus P. Chandler.
"	29, 1859.	William I. Bowditch.
"	26, 1860.	" " "
"	25, 1861.	James Murray Howe.
"	24, 1862.	" " "
"	23, 1863.	William I. Bowditch.
"	21, 1864.	George F. Homer.
"	20, 1865.	" " "
"	19, 1866.	" " "
"	18, 1867.	William I. Bowditch.
"	23, 1868.	" " "
"	22, 1869.	" " "
"	28, 1870.	" " "
"	27, 1871.	George F. Homer.
"	25, 1872.	Charles H. Drew.
"	31, 1873.	" " "
"	24, 1874.	" " "
"	22, 1875.	" " "
"	20, 1876.	William I. Bowditch.
"	27, 1877.	" " "
"	26, 1878.	William Aspinwall.
"	25, 1879.	Charles H. Drew.
"	30, 1880.	William I. Bowditch.
"	14, 1881.	George M. Towle.
"	6, 1882.	Rufus G. F. Candage.
"	5, 1883.	" " "
Feb.	15, 1884.	Moses Williams.

Brookline Representatives.—Forty-one men have been chosen representatives from Brookline. The first was in 1709, the last in 1883,—a period of one hundred and seventy-five years inclusive. There appears to be thirty-six years in that period when no representative was chosen, either because the law did not require it, or because there was no choice during those years when a majority vote was required, or because the town could not afford it, when by law representatives were paid by the town, or because of other reasons not of record or not now apparent.

Stephen Sharp was elected representative fourteen

times, thirteen in succession, between 1800 and 1813. Deacon John Robinson, the tanner, was elected thirteen times between 1819 and 1834. He was also a selectman for thirty years. The four Whites—Edward, Samuel, and Benjamin Sr. and Jr.—served altogether twenty-nine years.

Of Dr. William Aspinwall, who was nine times elected our representative, between 1790 and 1800, Mr. Winthrop, in his town hall address, said, "No name of his period—in Brookline history, certainly—has been more honored, or more worthy of being honored, not always the same thing, than that of the late Dr. William Aspinwall, so long an eminent physician of the town, and who, while devoted to the duties of his profession and to the interests of his native place, found time to serve the State with distinction as a member successively of both branches of the Legislature and of the Executive Council." Dr. Aspinwall died April 16, 1823, at the age of eighty.

Elections were in April, May, or June until the year 1832, when the time was changed to November.

In 1714 the town put it on record that it was actually too poor to send a representative. Now (1883) the single item of the annual interest on the town debt is nearly sufficient to pay for two-thirds of the whole body of representatives,—two hundred and forty in number. In 1714 Brookline staggered "upon Acc't of their building a Meeting House and the great charges thereof." At present the average annual expenditure of money in Brookline since 1870 has been \$472,144. Brookline, with only eight thousand people, now requires more money annually than the city of Boston did in 1822 with over forty thousand inhabitants, the sum spent that year in Boston being only \$249,170.

Brookline has a taxed capital of \$25,000,000. It pays a larger State tax than all Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket Counties combined, more than all Hampshire County with its twenty-three towns, more than all Franklin County with its twenty-six towns, and more than either one of the cities of Salem, Lynn, Somerville, or Taunton. Where the interests of so much property are involved Brookline now owes it to itself and the commonwealth to select its representatives with care.

In very early times the compensation was what the town chose to vote, each town being obliged to pay its own representative. In 1710 Brookline voted three shillings a day to John Winchester for sixty-four days' service.

It appears by Senate document No. 11, 1879, that for a considerable period prior to 1858 the compensa-

tion of each legislator was determined by itself, and from 1830 to 1857 inclusive it had uniformly been at the rate of two dollars for each day's attendance, with mileage at the rate of one dollar for every five miles' travel, one way, once in each session. In 1858 an act was passed fixing compensation at three hundred dollars for the regular session, with mileage at the same rate as above; and this law remained in force until 1865, when it was repealed without the substitution of any other provision, and from that time to 1871 each Legislature fixed its own compensation. In 1866 it was four dollars per day, and from 1867 to 1870 inclusive five dollars per day, with mileage as above stated. In 1871 the compensation was fixed at seven hundred and fifty dollars, with mileage as above, and so remained until 1876. In 1875 it was provided that mileage should consist in the actual expenses paid for travel, once in each session, each way. In 1876 the compensation was reduced to six hundred and fifty dollars, and at present by the public statutes it is five hundred dollars for each member of the Senate and House, and one dollar for every five miles' travel from his place of abode, once in each session.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.

John Winchester, 1709, '10.

Josiah Winchester, 1711, '13, '17.

Samuel Sewall, Jr., 1712.

Lieut. Thomas Gardner, 1718.

1714, May 17. "Voted. In that upon Deliberation the Inhabitants Declined sending a Representative upon the Acc't of their Building a Meeting House and the Great charges thereof for such a Poor Little Town. We the Inhabitants do desire and pray this Hon'd House would Excuse us this year."

1714, Nov. 29. "Att a Town Meeting, Legally Warned, To choose a Representative. The Inhabitants Declined sending one. Desiring still further to be Excused by the Great and General Court."

1715, May 16. "Att a Town Meeting Legally Warned, Voted that the inhabitants decline sending a representative this year by reason of the charge that will arise upon building ye meeting house."

1716, May 8. "Att a meeting of the inhabitants of Brooklyn Legaly Warned, the inhabitants Decline choosing a Representative."

No record for 1719.

No record for 1720.

Edward White, 1721, '22, '23, '24, '26, '41, '42, '47.

No record for 1725.

Samuel White, 1727, '29, '30, '35, '36, '37, '39, '43, '44, '49.

No record, 1728.

Benjamin White, 1731.

No record, 1732, '33.

Voted not to send, 1731.

No record, 1738.

Voted not to send, 1740.

No record, 1745.

Voted not to send, 1746, '48, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66.

Jeremiah Gridley, 1755, '56, '57, '67.

Capt. Benjamin White, 1768, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '81, '83.

Deacon Ebenezer Davis, 1769.

John Goddard, 1776, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '92.

Elhanan Winchester, 1777.

Col. Thomas Aspinwall, 1778, '79, '80.

Voted not to send, 1782, '93.

Dr. William Aspinwall, 1790, '91, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99.

Stephen Sharp, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12.

Isaac S. Gardner, 1813, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18.

Deacon John Robinson, 1819, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '30, '31, '32, '33.

Deacon Joshua C. Clark, 1828, '29.

Voted not to send, 1834.

David R. Griggs, 1835.

Deacon Thomas Griggs, 1836, '37, '38.

No choice, 1839.

Henry J. Oliver, 1840.

Voted not to send, 1841.

Deacon Thomas Kendall, 1842, '43, '44.

No choice, 1845, '46.

John Howe, 1847, '48.

Marshal Stearns, 1849.

William Aspinwall, 1850, '51.

Willard A. Humphrey, 1852, '53.

David Wilder, Jr., 1854.

John N. Turner, 1855.

Abijah W. Goddard, 1856, '68.

Thomas Parsons, 1857, '58, '59, '61, '62, '67.

Edward R. Seccomb, 1860.

James Bartlett, 1863, '64.

John W. Candler, 1865.

George F. Homer, 1866.

Alanson W. Beard, 1869, '70.

Austin W. Benton, 1871, '72.

Moses Williams, Jr., 1873, '74, '75.

Edward I. Thomas, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80.

Rufus G. F. Candage, 1881, '82, '83.

Benjamin F. Baker, 1884.

TRUSTEES OF BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FROM 1857 TO 1883.

Thomas Parsons, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.

Rev. F. H. Hedge, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63.

Amos A. Lawrence, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62.

William I. Bowditch, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72.

Benjamin F. Baker, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '80, '81, '82, '83.

James Bartlett, 1857.

Marshall Stearns, 1857.

Edward A. Dana, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63.

T. P. Chandler, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66.

John N. Turner, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63.

James M. Howe, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62.

Edward Atkinson, 1857.

George F. Homer, 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.

William Aspinwall, 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.

James A. Dupee, 1858, '62.

E. C. Emerson, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69.

William A. Wellman, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63.

Charles U. Cotting, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70.
 Rev. J. L. Diman, 1863, '64.
 William D. Philbrick, 1863, '64, '65, '66.
 John W. Candler, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73.
 Rev. William Lamson, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76.
 J. H. Shedd, 1864, '65.
 Charles D. Head, 1866, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 John C. Abbott, 1867, '68, '69, '70.
 Dr. Augustine Shurtleff, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 Edward C. Cabot, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74.
 Dr. Robert Amory, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.
 R. G. F. Candage, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 Robert S. Davis, 1873, '74, '75.
 George M. Towle, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 James M. Codman, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 Alfred D. Chandler, 1875, '76, '77.
 Charles H. Drew, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 John Wells, 1876.
 Clement K. Fay, 1876, '77, '78.
 Rev. Howard N. Brown, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 Henry V. Poor, 1877, '78, '79.
 Henry M. Whitney, 1878, '79.
 James P. Farley, Jr., 1878, '79, '80.
 Thomas H. Talbot, 1880.
 Dr. T. E. Francis, 1881, '82, '83.
 William B. Haseltine, 1881, '82, '83.

TABLE OF VALUATION, EXPENDITURES, RATE OF TAXATION, AND DEBT OF THE TOWN OF BROOKLINE, FROM FEB. 1, 1847, TO FEB. 1, 1883, INCLUSIVE.

DATE.	Expenditures for the Year Ending Feb. 1.	Debt, Feb. 1.	Total Valuation, May 1.	Rate of Tax on \$1000.
1847.....	\$9,335.14	\$2,156.43	\$3,909,200	\$2.30
1848.....	10,189.22	6,333.68	4,708,800	1.85
1849.....	10,570.06	6,163.76	5,385,600	2.00
1850.....	10,977.41	5,163.76	5,382,000	2.10
1851.....	12,956.13	3,163.76	5,945,600	2.30
1852.....	28,653.14	13,163.76	6,419,320	2.50
1853.....	21,626.55	12,500.00	7,185,600	2.50
1854.....	22,417.54	15,160.40	8,414,170	3.80
1855.....	59,284.29	43,500.00	8,776,500	4.50
1856.....	47,432.06	41,500.00	9,302,000	3.90
1857.....	52,869.03	50,500.00	9,569,310	5.30
1858.....	71,261.71	61,700.00	9,217,300	5.00
1859.....	48,827.25	57,700.00	10,320,900	5.80
1860.....	66,709.96	60,200.00	10,799,800	5.50
1861.....	61,665.54	53,200.00	10,910,100	6.50
1862.....	62,807.54	48,200.00	10,702,600	6.20
1863.....	122,362.22	88,200.00	11,005,200	10.00
1864.....	182,143.03	101,905.96	9,667,800	10.00
1865.....	163,548.75	124,655.96	10,185,800	10.00
1866.....	164,645.57	104,405.96	10,175,800	10.00
1867.....	129,007.02	77,655.96	13,801,200	8.00
1868.....	151,894.97	79,205.96	14,870,700	6.20
1869.....	175,856.11	98,505.96	16,313,700	9.00
1870.....	242,084.91	155,405.96	18,948,300	7.50
1871.....	317,087.83	245,800.00	20,870,700	9.70
1872.....	473,843.18	473,800.00	29,413,914	8.70
1873.....	453,660.31	581,800.00	28,476,000	11.50
1874.....	591,360.49	816,704.16	27,940,200	11.50
1875.....	985,605.65 ¹	1,346,958.00	27,809,100	11.60
1876.....	569,192.86 ¹	1,395,350.00	27,497,000	12.20
1877.....	389,455.91 ¹	1,368,350.00	24,968,690	12.50
1878.....	502,451.51 ^{1 2}	1,468,350.00	24,944,000	12.50
1879.....	436,463.37 ^{1 2}	1,444,350.00	22,586,300	12.10
1880.....	474,882.79 ¹	1,451,350.00	22,493,900	12.60
1881.....	403,412.99 ¹	1,442,554.66	22,869,700	12.00
1882.....	396,189.53	1,439,550.00	23,723,300	10.80
1883.....	414,328.86	1,360,850.00	24,842,800	12.30
1884.....	482,793.95	1,318,950.00	25,822,900	11.50

¹ Of which, for water in 1875, \$391,547.48; debt, \$400,000. 1876, \$82,777.52; debt, \$475,000. 1877, \$16,576.22; debt, \$500,000. 1878, \$19,270.51; debt, \$500,000. 1879, \$9,314.99. 1880, debt, \$543,000. 1881, debt, \$41,000.

² For sewers in 1878, \$140,282.35; debt, \$125,000. 1879, \$19,963.79.

Longevity in Brookline.—Without considering the mortality returns of Brookline as compared with those of other municipalities in the State, to be found in town reports and daily papers from time to time, some statistics are here given on *longevity*, as shown in the advanced years attained by more than three hundred and fifty persons who have died in Brookline at the age of seventy-five years and over. The table given below, which is the most complete known, has just been compiled from the First Parish records, from the town records, from tablets and tombstones, and from private sources of information.

Sir Henry Holland, appointed physician in ordinary to the queen of England in 1852, writing on the "practical question how vitality may best be maintained and prolonged into old age," observes, that "we must look mainly to *four general conditions*, which may be said to include all that is most essential to the fulfillment of this problem. These are: (1) Air—as belonging to respiration; (2) Aliment; (3) Exercise of the body; (4) Exercise of the mental functions."

We have hardly space to examine how far one or more of Sir Henry's conditions served to prolong the lives of the several persons whose names are here given, nor do we know. The venerable Mrs. Mace, who heads the list as a centenarian, lived on School Street, in the house where Mr. P. W. Pierce now resides; she was the mother-in-law of Alexander H. Clapp, the village postmaster in President Franklin Pierce's administration. She died of influenza. It is odd that the borders of the brook from Harvard Street, by School Street to Park Street and so on, which at the lower end are now of a doubtful sanitary condition, should be the places where several of the oldest people have lived and died, such as Mrs. Mace, at the age of one hundred years; Deacon John Robinson, at the age of ninety-one years, who was a selectman for thirty years, from 1805 to 1835, and nine times our representative; Mr. William Rice, at the age of ninety-one years; Mrs. Esther P. Chandler, at the age of ninety years; and among the living, Deacon Thomas Griggs, who was three times our representative, in 1836–38, now in his ninety-sixth year, and the oldest person in town. Miss Anna Dana, who has outranked all our spinsters in point of longevity, passed most of her life in a building which once stood between the present public library and Mr. John Gibbs' house. Her great age may illustrate Dr. Holland's first condition, that of "air—as belonging to respiration;" for she is said to have kept her attic window, above the stairway, open at all seasons for forty years. When ninety the window was nailed

down against her will. When ninety-two she died.

The number of instances of extreme longevity in the lower lands of Brookline seems remarkable. But the condition of these lowlands is changing with the growth of population. Many citizens can now remember the baptismal immersements in Muddy River not far from the present Downer Street settlement, where the thought of such a rite nowadays causes a shudder.

Vigorous out-of-door exercise aided longevity with many. Capt. Robert Sharp's activity cost him his life when he fell from a load of hay in July, 1765, at the age of seventy-eight. He was a prominent citizen and a large land-owner.

Negro servants, of whom there were many, died at a good age, such as Caesar, at eighty, in 1792, and Dinah, at seventy-five, in 1803.

Women in Brookline, as in many other places, have outlived the men. The list given below includes three hundred and fifty-four persons, two hundred and ten women and one hundred and forty-four men, or sixty-six more women than men, who died in this town at the age of seventy-five or over. Between the ages of ninety and one hundred there are twenty-five women and only eight men, or over three times as many women as men. Married women have outlived single women nine to one.

Some persons on the list have lived but a short time in Brookline, having come to the town late in life. On the other hand, many who have lived in Brookline to an advanced age, and whose names may be expected, have, for various reasons, moved away in their declining years, and their deaths are recorded elsewhere.

It is common to say of a person who dies, for instance, between seventy-nine and eighty years of age, that such a one is eighty; and many whose ages are here given in years only, were undoubtedly some days or months younger than stated.

Our local records are not, and never have been, complete; the printed forms vary with different generations, and are still deficient in omitting the husband's name of a deceased wife or widow. The town records make no pretensions to fullness prior to 1845. The First Parish records have no entry of deaths before 1761. The tombstones in the old cemetery appear to begin about 1721. It is said that in very early times citizens of Brookline were buried in the Roxbury cemetery on Washington Street, at the corner of Eustis Street. Under these circumstances the names of many persons who survived the age of seventy-five years cannot be obtained.

The list is arranged according to ages, and where two or more are of the same age, then chronologically. Errors undoubtedly exist; any one who has ever attempted such a compilation will understand this.

We are not aware that any person seriously doubts the salubrity of the air or the general healthfulness of Brookline, but here is a record, now for the first time revealed, which is as significant as it is interesting in support of the fact.

The population of the town is, for comparison, important.

By the Colonial Census, in 1776, it was.....	502
" United States Census, in 1790, it was.	484
" " " " 1800, "	605
" " " " 1810, "	784
" " " " 1820, "	900
" " " " 1830, "	1043
" " " " 1840, "	1365
" " " " 1850, "	2516
" " " " 1860, "	5164
" " " " 1870, "	6650
" " " " 1880, "	8053

LIST OF PERSONS DECEASED IN BROOKLINE AT SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDED TIMES TO SEPT. 15, 1883.

Age.	Name.	Date of Death.
y. m. d.		
100- 1-18	Reuel, w. of Abram Mace.....	Dec. 31, 1850
97- 4- 3	Mrs. Elizabeth [Duncan] Carter....	Oct. 3, 1864
97	Mr. ——— Vaughn.....	Feb. 27, 1775
96	Elizabeth [Nyhen] w. of Daniel Driscoll.....	Feb. 8, 1874
96	Mrs. Ellen [Nyhen] Culinan.....	May 25, 1876
95-11-28	Samuel Townsend.....	March 2, 1877
95- 7- 6	Benjamin Goddard.....	Oct. 26, 1861
94	Sarah, w. of Benjamin White	Sept. 11, 1801
94	Mrs. Mary [Cavanagh] Flannigan.....	Sept. 7, 1833
93- 5	Charles Stearns.....	Feb. 16, 1864
93- 8-28	Mrs. Hannah B. [Friend] Plimpton.....	Oct. 9, 1873
93- 0-19	Mrs. Ann [Shaban] Wilson.....	Nov. 23, 1870
92- 1- 6	Elizabeth, w. of Timothy Corey....	Nov. 18, 1837
92- 1-	Miss Anna Dana.....	Feb. 9, 1847
92	Thankful, w. of Benjamin White....	Nov. 17, 1836
92	Mary, w. of Caleb G. Gardner.....	Oct. 10, 1851
92	Catherine [Brown] w. of Benjamin Goddard.....	April 1, 1881
91-11- 6	Mrs. Catherine [Drawny] Lavery....	July 26, 1871
91-10-14	Moses Hadley.....	Feb. 5, 1872
91- 6	John Robinson.....	Jan. 13, 1855
91- 3-18	William Rice.....	Feb. 27, 1879
91- 3-16	Eliza, w. of Oliver Whyte.....	March 17, 1871
91- 3	Mrs. Joanna Downes Jordan.....	Jan. 7, 1882
90- 9-10	Lucy, w. of David R. Griggs.....	April 20, 1883
90- 7- 2	Sarah, w. of Deacon Thomas Kendall.....	June 13, 1870
90- 3-12	Dr. Walter Channing.....	July 27, 1876
90- 3-10	Bulah, w. of Samuel Griggs.....	Aug. 21, 1847
90- 2-25	Eliza [Babeock] w. of Capt. Ingersoll.....	May 9, 1870
90- 1-13	Lois, w. of John Warren.....	Feb. 4, 1878
90- 0-23	Esther [Parsons] w. of Peleg Chandler.....	Feb. 10, 1865
90	Ann, w. of Samuel White.....	Feb. 12, 1774
90	Mrs. Catherine [Moran] McLauthlin.....	July 5, 1878
90	Mrs. Ann L. [Prince] Jewett.....	July 11, 1881
89-10	Jane, w. of Capt. Isaac Cook.....	Dec. 24, 1873
89- 8-17	Sybil, w. of Elisha Penniman.....	Aug. 7, 1875
89- 7- 5	William P. Page.....	Oct. 23, 1878
89	Mrs. Ruth Adams.....	Nov. 19, 1762
89	Joshua Stedman.....	Dec. 11, 1762
89	Mrs. Craft ["Mother of Deacon Davis"].....	Jan. 13, 1763

Age.	Name.	Date of Death.	Age.	Name.	Date of Death.
y. m. d.			y. m. d.		
89	Mrs. Rebecca Child.....	Nov. 26, 1802	83- 8-10	Samuel Goddard.....	March 13, 1871
89	Mrs. Caleb Craft.....	Aug. 2, 1838	83- 6-18	Benjamin B. Davis.....	Aug. 22, 1877
88- 7- 5	James M. Blaney.....	March 31, 1880	83- 4-20	Mrs. Sarah Cheney.....	Dec. 21, 1880
88- 6- 6	Mrs. Sally B. [Clark] Nickerson.....	March 16, 1868	83- 4	Frederick Cabot.....	June 16, 1869
88- 2	John Dillon.....	May 14, 1881	83- 0- 2	Miss Elizabeth Bowditch Martin.....	May 10, 1875
88- 1- 5	Thompson Thayer.....	March 7, 1861	83	Erosman Drue.....	June —, 1735
88	Miss Mary Boylston.....	Oct. 1, 1815	83	Daniel Harris.....	Dec. 15, 1723
88	Thomas Lee.....	Dec. 14, 1867	83	Isaac Gardner.....	March 11, 1767
88	Miss Mary Stanton.....	July 16, 1878	83	Mary Russell, w. of Geo. Searle.....	April 3, 1836
87-11-25	Mrs. Mary [Rohan] Donlan.....	Dec. 21, 1882	83	Elizabeth, w. of Luther Thayer.....	Jan. 16, 1853
87- 9-13	Lucy [Stearns] w. of Elijah Corey.....	May 4, 1874	83	George Thompson.....	March 9, 1855
87- 9	Mrs. Sarah [Coburn] Whitney.....	April 28, 1870	83	Abigail, w. of Samuel Woodward.....	May 20, 1855
87- 8- 7	David Coolidge.....	Nov. 30, 1876	83	Thomas Shed.....	Oct. 2, 1881
87- 7	Mrs. Henrietta D'Aubert.....	Sept. 14, 1874	83	John Reardon.....	May 10, 1883
87- 5	Joseph Hunnewell.....	March 29, 1875	82-11	Mrs. Hannah [Brough] Wallace.....	May 10, 1881
87- 3	Cornelius Donovan.....	March 9, 1871	82-10- 2	Mrs. Rhoda [Hunting] Seaverns.....	Feb. 18, 1863
87- 2-14	Mrs. Doreas [Gardner] Arnold.....	May 7, 1871	82- 9- 1	Mrs. Elizabeth [Ashby] Putnam.....	Dec. 2, 1870
87	Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, F.R.S.....	March 1, 1766	82- 7-14	Mrs. Fannie [Linnell] Taylor.....	Aug. 27, 1875
87	Abigail, w. of Timothy Harris.....	Sept. 9, 1767	82- 7	Mrs. Sarah Goodnough.....	Feb. 3, 1845
87	Mrs. Abraham Woodward.....	June 27, 1771	82- 6	Miss Susan Heath.....	March 24, 1878
87	Mrs. Thomas Woodward.....	April —, 1779	82- 5	Mrs. Sarah H. [Power] Johnson.....	May 22, 1860
87	John Harris.....	Feb. 3, 1796	82- 4	Mrs. Mary B. Blaney.....	Sept. 15, 1874
87	Mrs. Ireland.....	April 17, 1796	82- 3	Mrs. Mary M. [Lovell] Loring.....	Feb. 23, 1878
87	Mrs. Sarah Brown.....	Feb. 17, 1825	82	Ebenezer Sargent.....	Sept. 21, 1771
87	Patrick McLaughlin.....	Nov. 13, 1881	82	Abigail [Woodward] w. of Ephraim Wilson.....	Feb. 17, 1792
86- 2-16	Theophilus R. Marvin.....	May 9, 1882	82	Widow Wood.....	Jan. 4, 1798
86- 2	Mrs. Mary [Lewis] Caswell.....	June 4, 1874	82	Ann, w. of Benjamin French.....	Oct. 10, 1849
86- 0-26	Mehitable M. [Dawes] w. of Samuel Goddard.....	Sept. 27, 1882	82	Daniel Perry.....	Oct. 27, 1853
86	Frances, w. of Henry Winchester.....	Nov. 21, 1765	82	Nancy F., wife of Charles Stearns.....	Aug. 4, 1855
86	Mrs. John Harris.....	Sept. 10, 1774	82	Mrs. Abigail Tolman.....	Dec. 7, 1858
86	Elizabeth, w. of Capt. Samuel Partridge.....	Jan. 6, 1814	82	Mrs. Mary [McKinnon] McMillen.....	June 6, 1881
86	Rachel, w. of Roswell Clapp.....	June 16, 1854	82	Mrs. Abby A. [Beale] Quinney.....	Oct. 1, 1882
86	Mrs. Tabitha [Kidder] Laughton.....	April 23, 1859	81-11	Peter Hazeltine Green.....	Oct. 19, 1862
86	Daniel McCarthy.....	Dec. 8, 1870	81-11	Mrs. Caroline [Adams] Cook.....	June 30, 1883
86	John S. Wright.....	June 29, 1874	81-10- 8	Miss Sarah S. Gardner.....	April 20, 1879
86	Mrs. Hannah Horan.....	Jan. 17, 1876	81- 9- 1	Mrs. Rebecca [Mann] Newell.....	Feb. 4, 1867
86	John Murphy.....	Nov. 5, 1880	81- 8	Miss Harriet Etheridge.....	June 4, 1873
86	Mrs. Margaret Boyle.....	July 25, 1883	81- 6-15	Deborah, w. of Benjamin Seaver.....	April 26, 1851
85-11- 8	Mrs. Nancy [Jackson] Webster.....	March 12, 1861	81- 6	Miss Eunice James.....	May 12, 1862
85-10-23	Mrs. Susannah [Bradford] Parker.....	Feb. 11, 1881	81- 4-10	Mrs. Hannah [Dotan] Burrill.....	Aug. 10, 1870
85-10-15	John Goddard.....	April 13, 1816	81- 4	Mrs. Elizabeth C. [Jones] Reynolds.....	Feb. 15, 1879
85-10-15	Hannah [Seaver] w. of John Goddard.....	May 31, 1821	81- 3	Susannah [Stone] wife of Jabez Fisher.....	Jan. 8, 1875
85-10	Parley Bogman.....	June 12, 1867	81- 2	Miss Ann E. Heath.....	May 15, 1878
85-10	Mrs. Elizabeth [McGuigon] McGrath.....	Sept. 1, 1879	81	Deacon Samuel Clark.....	May 7, 1766
85- 7-25	Capt. Joseph Goddard.....	Dec. 10, 1846	81	Solomon Hill.....	July 19, 1792
85- 6- 6	Elijah Corey.....	May 13, 1859	81	John Harris.....	Dec. 15, 1831
85- 6	Peter Banner.....	July 5, 1835	81	Patty, w. of Benjamin Hill.....	April 10, 1847
85- 4-14	Charles Goddard.....	Jan. 29, 1883	81	Miss Molly Jackson.....	March 22, 1847
85- 3	Capt. Isaac Cook.....	March 20, 1865	81	Robert Johnson.....	Nov. 30, 1849
85- 2-24	Mrs. Mehitable [Bigelow] Adams.....	Nov. 11, 1877	81	Lydia, w. of Nathaniel Murdock.....	Sept. 24, 1850
85	John Seaver.....	Dec. 12, 1756	81	Thomas Kendall.....	Oct. 16, 1850
85	Jerusha, wife of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston.....	April 15, 1764	81	Lucy, w. of Joseph White.....	March 15, 1856
85	Mrs. Major Edward White.....	Dec. 31, 1780	81	Thomas Dooley.....	Dec. 17, 1868
85	William Hyslop.....	Aug. 11, 1796	81	Mrs. Mary Ann [Dudley] Brackett.....	April 9, 1877
85	Abraham Jackson.....	Jan. 15, 1807	81	Calvin Knowlton.....	Jan. 30, 1878
85	Mrs. Hannah Lopes.....	July 9, 1847	81	Mrs. Ann Mitchell.....	Dec. 28, 1880
85	Simon McMabon.....	Jan. 22, 1882	81	Mrs. Sarah P. A. [Rust] Jones.....	July 6, 1883
84-10-20	Charles Stearns.....	Oct. 24, 1879	81-11-25	Patience, w. of Enos Withington.....	April 13, 1853
84-10	Miss Eliza Murdock.....	Oct. 8, 1880	80-10-25	Mrs. Elizabeth [Richards] Kendrick.....	Nov. 5, 1861
84- 7-15	Mrs. Betsy [Bennett] Fuller.....	July 15, 1859	80- 9-24	Joshua Childs Clark.....	July 4, 1861
84- 4-22	Eliza [Eliot] w. of Benjamin Guild.....	Jan. 24, 1874	80- 9-21	Mrs. Eunice Stedman.....	March 13, 1835
84- 3-21	Gustavus Black.....	Jan. 22, 1881	80- 9-21	Jacob Home.....	March 23, 1869
84- 3-16	Miss Mary Ann Rice.....	April 19, 1870	80- 7-17	Mrs. Sarah [Warren] Spalding.....	Jan. 25, 1877
84	Mrs. ——— Griggs.....	Nov. 8, 1767	80- 7- 4	Dr. Samuel A. Shurtleff.....	Feb. 11, 1873
84	Mrs. Esther Harris.....	Nov. 6, 1801	80- 4-19	Mrs. Sally [Root] Van Slyk.....	May 7, 1878
84	Caleb Craft.....	Jan. 8, 1826	80- 2-21	William Hieborn.....	Sept. 26, 1880
84	William N. Roads.....	Feb. 16, 1853	80- 1-21	Mrs. Mary [Bartlett] Clark.....	May 17, 1873
84	Samuel J. Prescott.....	Feb. 7, 1857	80- 1- 2	Peter Richardson.....	March 15, 1878
84	James Mitchell.....	April 14, 1879	80- 1	Mrs. Mercy [Rose] Newell.....	March 2, 1875
84	Luke Mooney.....	Jan. 10, 1883	80- 0-23	Joseph V. Bacon.....	May 5, 1867
83-11-17	Hannah [Heath] w. of John Howe.....	April 3, 1883	80	John Ackers.....	Jan. 16, 1712
83-11	Henry Lincoln.....	May 11, 1882	80	Susannah, w. of Robert Sharp.....	Jan. 4, 1770
83- 9-27	Susan [Wheelwright] w. of John Candler.....	Aug. 23, 1882	80	John Ellis.....	Dec. 26, 1770
83- 9-12	Mrs. Susan G. H. [Griggs] Jackson.....	Nov. 10, 1873	80	Jenny, servant of Isaac Winchester.....	Jan. 5, 1771
83- 9	David R. Griggs.....	March 5, 1870	80	Miss Betsy Chamberlain.....	Dec. 26, 1778
			80	Cesar.....	March 26, 1792
			80	Frank O'Neil.....	Nov. 5, 1792
			80	Widow Mary Jackson.....	Oct. 21, 1810
			80	Sarah Williams—at Mr. Heath's.....	Oct. 1, 1811

Age.	Name.	Date of Death.	Age.	Name.	Date of Death.
y. m. d.			y. m. d.		
80	William Aspinwall, M.D.	April 16, 1823	77	Susannah, w. of Isaac Gardner	Aug. 18, 1768
80	Thaddeus Jackson	Oct. 12, 1832	77	Mrs. Elizabeth Boylston	Aug. 19, 1776
80	Mrs. Adam Babcock	May 15, 1838	77	Margaret [Williams], w. of Thomas Griggs	Sept. 11, 1800
80	Miss Prudence Heath	March 9, 1839	77	Lucy, widow of Col. Thomas Aspinwall	June 15, 1815
80	Ebenezer Heath	Feb. 26, 1845	77	Capt. Adam Babcock	Sept. 24, 1817
80	Samuel G. Perkins, Esq. [on his birthday]	May 24, 1847	77	Mrs. Mary Dennie	Sept. 7, 1819
80	Thomas Waldron Sumner	May 29, 1849	77	Martha, w. of Josiah Woodward	Dec. 25, 1840
80	Thomas Holden	Nov. 28, 1849	77	Rebecca, wife of Daniel Perry	Nov. 15, 1851
80	Lucy, w. of James Holden	Feb. 2, 1851	77	John Moreland	March 21, 1856
80	Lydia, w. of Nathaniel Wright	Sept. 18, 1854	77	Mrs. Mary Tolman	June 6, 1865
80	Mrs. Hannah Murray	Nov. 19, 1856	77	Mrs. Rhoda B. [Lardbee] Powers	Dec. 8, 1871
80	Lucy, widow of Dr. John Pierce	Feb. 12, 1858	77	Mrs. Ellen [Abern] Dwyer	Jan. 1, 1880
80	Job Plympton	April 13, 1863	76-10-17	Francis Fisher	Aug. 1, 1871
80	Mrs. Mary A. Briggs	March 12, 1864	76-10-9	Harrison Fay	July 1, 1882
80	Mrs. Margaret Elliott	July 15, 1865	76-10-5	Mrs. Mercy [Philbrick] Pettingill	April 1, 1863
80	Mrs. Ruth [Greene] Bailey	March 7, 1867	76-8-14	Hannah, wife of Studley Sampson	Nov. 29, 1848
80	Mrs. Mary [Power] Clancy	Oct. 12, 1868	76-8-10	Miss Sarah Kitteredge	Jan. 6, 1871
80	Miss Catherine Campbell	May 13, 1876	76-7-1	Caleb Craft	July 11, 1860
80	Mrs. Margaret Doyle	Dec. 14, 1877	76-4	Miss Eliza Gardner	Nov. 26, 1870
80	Mrs. Rosanna [Killain] Malone	Jan. 4, 1878	76-3-28	Hon. Seth Ames	Aug. 15, 1881
80	Mrs. Mary Flynn	May 2, 1881	76-3-24	Mrs. Maria H. [Salt] Loughton	Jan. 16, 1883
79-7	William T. Eustis	May 5, 1874	76-3-21	Augustus A. Hayes	June 21, 1882
79-6-24	William Clark Tyler	March 22, 1882	76-2	Mrs. Susannah [Johnstone] Matheson	Sept. 4, 1876
79-6	Mrs. Mary [Gardner] Corey	March 3, 1862	76-1-10	John Pierce, D.D.	Aug. 24, 1849
79-6	Mrs. Lucy G. Dawes	March 3, 1877	76-0-5	Samuel J. Gardner	July 14, 1864
79-4-21	Mrs. Jane [Walker] Sumner	Aug. 24, 1880	76	Edward Devotion	Nov. 7, 1744
79-3	Mrs. Phebe [Caswell] Long	Nov. 18, 1869	76	Capt. John Winchester	Sept. 27, 1751
79-1-13	Mrs. Mary [Holmes] Churchill	June 26, 1883	76	Samuel White	April 9, 1760
79-1-3	Elisha Stone	Dec. 22, 1867	76	Susannah, wife of Isaac Gardner	Aug. 18, 1768
79	Sarah, w. of John Seaver	March 20, 1747	76	Major Edward White	May 29, 1769
79	Mrs. Samuel Sewall	April 14, 1761	76	Thomas Aspinwall	June 1, 1774
79	Mrs. Capt. Robert Sharp	Jan. 4, 1770	76	Mrs. Samuel Clark	June 9, 1775
79	Mary, w. of Nehemiah Davis	June 19, 1786	76	William Ackers	Oct. 9, 1794
79	Joshua Boylston	Nov. 1, 1804	76	Daniel Dana	Sept. 23, 1803
79	Susanna, w. of Joseph Davenport	May 27, 1841	76	Mrs. Jonas Raymond	Oct. 16, 1809
79	Elizabeth H., w. of Ebenezer Thayer	Dec. 14, 1852	76	Jonathan Dana	Dec. 21, 1812
79	Mrs. Mary [Moore] Francis	April 16, 1864	76	Mrs. Samuel Clark	April 14, 1829
79	Robert Murray	Sept. 21, 1868	76	William Ackers	July 14, 1841
78-10	Lewis Slack	Jan. 11, 1883	76	Mehitable, w. of William Ackers	Dec. 23, 1843
78-9-16	Miss Eliza Ann Guild	Jan. 24, 1868	76	John Hayden	July 15, 1844
78-9	Samuel Cabot	Sept. 3, 1863	76	Sarah, w. of Thomas Kenrick	Sept. 23, 1845
78-8-19	Mrs. Catherine [Davis] Lee	July 2, 1870	76	Mary, w. of John Irving	March 31, 1848
78-8-12	Benjamin Willis	July 28, 1870	76	Joseph White	March 2, 1850
78-7-3	Mrs. Polly [Chamberlain] Johnson	Aug. 23, 1877	76	Mary w. of Josiah Warren	March 21, 1853
78-6-28	Mrs. Sarah [Richardson] Crafts	Nov. 22, 1861	76	Mrs. Pauline Whitney	June 13, 1857
78-6-20	Mrs. Lucy [Smith] Babcock	Feb. 14, 1877	76	Mary [Jackson] w. of Henry Lee	June 1, 1860
78-6	Edward A. Williams	Sept. 11, 1871	76	Eliza Buckminster, w. of Thomas Lee	June 22, 1864
78-5-23	Nathan Hale	Feb. 8, 1863	76	William Appleton	May 31, 1864
78-3-30	Mrs. Margaret [Spurr] Williams	Sept. 1, 1876	76	George Babcock	Jan. 5, 1868
78-3-17	Ezekiel Sawin	Dec. 13, 1870	76	Mrs. Ellen Mahan	Dec. 2, 1868
78-3-14	Mrs. Sarah [Boyle] Nesbit	Nov. 2, 1867	76	Mrs. Caleb Clark	May 22, 1871
78-2-23	Mrs. Lucy Bird	Oct. 28, 1879	76	Anna Greenleaf, w. of Amos Atkinson	Sept. 29, 1871
78-2-13	Thomas Celfe	April 28, 1863	75-11-11	Thomas Curry	May 25, 1880
78-0-27	George W. Perrin	Nov. 21, 1867	75-9	Reuben Smith	Jan. 20, 1861
78-0-27	Mrs. Persis [Hutchins] Hurd	Aug. 12, 1879	75-8-5	Nehemiah Merritt	Dec. 31, 1871
78-0-16	Benjamin Bruce	May 19, 1881	75-8-2	Jonathan Stodder	March 2, 1866
78	Capt. Robt. Sharp—Fall from a load of hay	July 18, 1765	75-6-8	Stephen P. Webb	Dec. 28, 1879
78	Gulliver Winchester's mother	May 4, 1768	75-6	Moses Jones	Feb. 9, 1862
78	Nehemiah Davis	Jan. 5, 1785	75-5-24	John G. Tappan	Aug. 29, 1883
78	Rev. Jonathan Hyde	June 4, 1787	75-5-5	William Dwight	Sept. 20, 1880
78	Kate, w. of Cuffy Hill [servants of Madam Samuel White]	Nov. 8, 1792	75-4-17	Mrs. Mary W. Bramhall	Dec. 30, 1878
78	Elijah Child	July 14, 1825	75-4-10	Warren White	April 30, 1866
78	Mrs. Jacob Hervey	April 11, 1826	75-4	Henry Upham	April 25, 1875
78	Mary Jackson	Jan. 2, 1841	75-3	James Beatty	Sept. 7, 1882
78	Elizabeth Saunders, w. of Jacob Eustis	Jan. 4, 1847	75-2-8	Mrs. Isabella [Porter] Homes	July 3, 1863
78	Mrs. Thomas Perkins	Sept. 11, 1848	75-2	Mrs. Experience [Jackson] Woodward	April 30, 1864
78	Mrs. Honora [Curley] Moran	Nov. 27, 1863	75-00-15	John Howe	April 1, 1867
78	Mrs. Catherine [Hassett] Hickey	Feb. 3, 1870	75	Josiah Winchester	Feb. 22, 1728
77-8-16	Mrs. Mary Jane [Fourquet] Jenkins	Jan. 7, 1861	75	Mrs. Elhanan Winchester	March 27, 1768
77-8-5	Daniel Worthley	Aug. 12, 1875	75	Thomas Woodward	Dec. 30, 1768
77-7-13	Augustus Aspinwall	July 27, 1865	75	Deacon Joseph White	Aug. 19, 1777
77-7	Eliza, w. of Dr. Samuel A. Shurtleff	May 31, 1878	75	Dinah, Negro servant of Caleb Craft	April 20, 1803
77-6	Mrs. Pnab [Hayden] Johnson	Aug. 12, 1856	75	Jacob Eustis	Aug. 22, 1834
77-6	Sylvanus Bramhall	Sept. 11, 1876	75	Abigail Center	Dec. 10, 1841
77-4-16	Mrs. Lucinda [Barrett] Edgerly	Oct. 12, 1876	75	Mehitable, w. of William Ackers	Dec. 23, 1813
77-2-17	Miss Susannah Gardner	Nov. 23, 1877	75	Mrs. Jane [Gilbert] DePeyster	Oct. 28, 1869
77	Miss Prudence Savage	May 20, 1762			
77	Isaac Child	Sept. 12, 1765			

Age. y. m. d.	Name.	Date of Death.
75	Mrs. Sarah Kerrigan.....	March 31, 1871
75	Thomas Chamberlain.....	June 16, 1873
75	Mrs. Mary Daly.....	Nov. 10, 1873
75	Mrs. Ellen [Donahue] McCarthy.....	April 26, 1875
75	John Truesdale.....	Jan. 6, 1882
75	Edward Ryan.....	April 10, 1882

[Brookline Chronicle.]

LIST OF DEATHS FROM 1760 TO JAN. 1, 1806.

1760.....	4	1783.....	3
1761.....	7	1784.....	4
1762.....	8	1785.....	4
1763.....	3	1786.....	6
1764.....	8	1787.....	3
1765.....	8	1788.....	4
1766.....	8	1789.....	6
1767.....	14	1790.....	4
1768.....	11	1791.....	3
1769.....	10	1792.....	10
1770.....	7	1793.....	7
1771.....	12	1794.....	4
1772.....	13	1795.....	3
1773.....	5	1796.....	11
1774.....	11	1797.....	2
1775.....	20	1798.....	2
1776.....	16	1799.....	6
1777.....	10	1800.....	5
1778.....	13	1801.....	8
1779.....	4	1802.....	13
1780.....	7	1803.....	9
1781.....	5	1804.....	9
1782.....	4	1805.....	7
Under 2 years.....	57	Between 50 and 60.....	19
Between 2 and 10.....	29	“ 60 and 70.....	35
“ 10 and 20.....	14	“ 70 and 80.....	46
“ 20 and 30.....	39	“ 80 and 90.....	19
“ 30 and 40.....	23	“ 90 and 100.....	3
“ 40 and 50.....	29	Ages not mentioned.....	24

One was killed in battle; 138 died of disease. Previous to 1805, about one-sixth died of consumption, which was the prevailing disorder. The average number of deaths has been about 15 in every two years, or 7 one year and 8 the next, alternately. Of the number specified above, precisely one-half lived beyond 40 years of age, one-quarter lived to the age of 70 years, and 1 in 10 lived to the age of 80 years.

MUDDY RIVER RATE FOR 1674.

	s.	Town.
John White, senior.....	13	14
John Winchester, senior.....	7	7
Isaac Stedman.....	3	3
Richard Woolfor.....	3	3
Goodman Druse.....	4	4
Edward Kibbie.....	3	3
Henry Stevens.....	8	8
Clement Corbin.....	3	3
John Sharpe.....	6	6
Peter Aspinwall.....	6	6
Thomas Gardiner, sen ^r	16	16
James Pemberton.....	8	8
Andrew Gardiner.....	3	3
Tho Gardiner, Jun ^r	3	3
Jno White, Junior.....	4	4
Jos White.....	3	3
Jno Acres gone.....	3	3
Sam Duncan.....	3	3
Ed Devotion.....	8	8
Jno Parker.....	4	4
Thomas Woodward.....	3	3
Nathaniel Wilson (gone).....	0	...
Tho Stedman.....	3	3
Ben Child.....	4	4
Robert Harris.....	4	4
Jno Harris.....	3	3
Timothy Harris.....	2	2

Derman Maroone.....	...	...
John Euans.....	3	3
Joseph Davis.....	3	3
Roger Adams (gon).....	0	...
Henry Segar.....	3	3
Tho Boylston.....	4	4
Jno Clark.....	3	3
Jno Winchester, Jun.....	3	3
Simon Gates.....	3	6
Jno Druse.....	3	3
Sam Ruggles (gon).....	0	...
W ^m Davis.....	2	2
G. Hamond.....	2	2
John Alexander.....	2	2
Nathaniel Stedman.....	3	3
Uriah Clarke newly come.....	...	...
Roseoman drew.....	2	2

Ye namse of ye inhabitants of muddi river taken yis. 21 of August, 1674, as yey are ratable for age

John Whit senior, and a serv^t.

Jamse Clarke senior

Edward Milse

Benjamin Whit living with his father.

John Ackars

Nathaniel Stidman

Timothy harris at his owne hand

Erassaman Drue at his owne hand

Daniel Harris with his father

Jamse Clarke junior, servant to Thomas gardiner senior

Robart grundi servant to Peeter Aspinwall

Ephrim Child with his father

Rodgars Addams at his owne hand

Joseph Pemberton servant to Thomas gardiner, Junior.

John Clarke with his father,

Josias Winchester with his father

Joseph ——— servant to thomas gardiner, senior,

John Hudson, servant to Thomas gardiner, junior

John Semison servant to Andru gardiner

John Corbin, with his father

Thomas Milse servant to Jamse Pemberton.

William Peacock servant to Jamse Pemberton

William Willis servant to Joseph Whit.

Obediah Wheatton servant to thomas gardiner, senior

John Clarke living at bucmasters (?) farme

Simon Gatse at Mester Scottose farme.

Isaac Wilson servant to John whit, Junior.

John Case servant to Thomas gardiner senior.

OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES IN BROOKLINE, 1740.

Solomon Hill.	Capt. Benjamin Gardner.
Capt. John Winchester.	Joshua Stedman.
Samuel Sewall.	Ebenezer Kenrick.
William Gleason.	Nathaniel Hill.
Capt. Robert Sharp.	John Druse.
— Clark.	Abraham Chamberlain.
Thomas Aspinwall.	Abraham Woodward.
Deacon Thomas Cotton.	Hugh Scott.
Major Edward White.	James Griggs.
John Ellis.	William Davis.
Nathaniel Shepard.	John Harris.
Capt. Samuel Croft.	Isaac Child.
Isaac Winchester.	Joshua Child.
Rev. James Allen.	Timothy Harris.
Deacon Samuel Clark.	John Harris.
Nathaniel Gardner.	Daniel Harris.
Solomon Gardner.	John Newell.
Dr. Zabdiel Boylston.	Andrew Allard.
Nathaniel Seaver.	John Woodward.
William Ackers.	Christopher Dyer.
Isaac Gardner.	Thomas Woodward.
John Seaver.	Nehemiah Davis.
Samuel White.	John Goddard.
Joseph White.	Henry Winchester.
Deacon Benjamin White.	Elhanan Winchester.
Joseph Adams.	John Seaver, Jr.
Nathaniel Stedman.	Dudley Boylston.
Ebenezer Sargeant.	

The Revolution.—One of the most important and interesting periods in American history, one in which the several towns acted a conspicuous part. They were the nurseries of the great Provincial Legislature, and it is not too much to say they were equal to the day and circumstances. The citizens of Brookline, whether we judge of the individual or of their acts as recorded, were certainly not lacking in patriotism.

The records of the town during the Revolution are full of resolves and votes that render their action worthy of perpetuity.

Of the causes by which England lost her colonies and America gained her independence sufficient has been published, so that we need only refer to records, the first of which is dated Dec. 15, 1767. A town-meeting had recently been held in the town of Boston, at which a resolution was passed to abstain from all (foreign) "superfluities," copies of which were forwarded to all the towns in New England.

The articles considered as superfluous were tea, glass, paper, and painters' colors, on which had been placed an impost duty on all brought into the colonies, which gave great dissatisfaction, amounting to indignation throughout the country. A tax had been placed on tea of three pence per pound, and the following is the first action by Brookline on the memorable acts of the British Parliament:

"*Decem'r 15th, 1767.* At A Meeting of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Town of Brooklyn Legally Assembled at the Meeting-house on Tuesday ye 15th of Decemb'r, 1767

"Voted Isaac Gardner Esq'r Chosen Moderator

"Voted Unanimously That this Town will take all prudent and Legal Measures to promote Industry, Oeconimy & Manufactures in this Province & in any of the British American Colonies and will likewise take all Legal Measures to Discourage the Use of European Superfluities.

"Voted To Choose Five Persons Viz William Hyslop Esq'r Capt. Benjam. White Isaac Gardner Esq'r Mr. John Goddard and Mr. Samuel Aspinwall be a Committee to prepare a form for Subscription against Receiving of those European Superfluities and make Report at the Adjournment of this Meeting.

"Voted To Adjourn this Meeting to Tuesday the twenty-Ninth Day of Decem'r at two, o'Clock, afternoon, at which the report of the committee 'being Red,' Samuel Aspinwall, William Ackers, and John Goddard were chosen to view the report to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants, in order for them to signe if they think proper."

At a town-meeting held in Boston, Nov. 2, 1772, upon motion of Samuel Adams, it was voted, "That a committee of Correspondence be appointed, to consist of Twenty one persons, to state the rights of the colonies and of this province in particular, as men, as Christians, and as subjects; to communicate and publish the same to the several towns in this province and to the world, as the sense of this town, with the infringments and violations thereof that have been,

or from time to time may be made: also requesting of each town a free communication of their sentiments on this subject."

This letter from the Boston Committee of Correspondence called upon the several towns to "stand firm as one man," and expressed a confidence, that regarding themselves, and the rising generation, they would not suffer them "to doze, or sit supinely indifferent, on the brink of destruction, while the iron hand of oppression was daily tearing the choicest fruit from the fair tree of liberty." This was the beginning of that internal organization by committees of correspondence that spread through the towns and the colonies, and constituted the first stage of the American Revolution.

In response to the above-mentioned action of Boston, a town-meeting was soon after held in Brookline, with the following result:

"*Decem'r ye 11th 1772.* Voted William Hyslop Esq'r Chosen Moderator

"To Choose a Committee to take under Consideration, the Violations & Infringments of the Rights of the Colonists & of this Province in particular; and make Report at the Adjournment of Said Meeting

"Voted To Choose 7 Persons for the Above Said purpose Viz. William Hyslop Esq'r, Isaac Gardner Esq'r, Deacon Ebenezer Davis Capt. Benja'n White Mr. Isaac Child Mr. John Goddard & Mr. John Harris

"Voted That the foregoing Committee be a Standing Committee of Communication & correspond with the Town of Boston & any other Towns on the Subject of our Present Difficulties

"Voted That the a foregoing Committee gives Instructions to their Representative Respecting the Violation of the Rights of this Province

"*Decem'r ye 28th 1772* William Hyslop Esq'r Chosen Moderator

"The Town after Receiving the Report of Sd Committee, at Sd Adjournment the Following Votes were passed by the Town unanimously at as full a meeting as Usual Viz.

"It. Voted that the Rights of the Colonists, and this Province in particular as men as Chrystians, & as Subjects, as Set forth in the Said Votes & Proceedings of the Town of Boston, are in the Opinion of this Town well Stated & appear to be founded on ye Laus of Nature Divine Revelation, the British Constitution, and the Charter of this Province

"2d. Voted that the Infringment & Violation of those Rights, as also Set forth therein are in the Opinion of this Town great Grievances which this People have for years past been burdened with, and for the Redress of which Petitions & Remonstrances have been made but hitherto in Vain

"3d. Voted The Raising a Revenue within this Province by an assumed Power in the Brittische House of Commons, to give and grant our Money without our Consent & appropriating the Money so Raised for the Support of the Government of the Province and the Payment of the Charges of the Administration of Justice therein so repugnant to the first Principles of a free Constitution and the obvious meaning & Spirit of the Royal Charter of this Province

"4th. Voted that an Establishment for the Support of the Govonor of the Province, and the Judges of the Superior Court,

&c. (if the latter be already made as we have Just reason to apprehend) to be paid out the Monies raised as aforesaid, independent of the free Gifts and Grants of the Commons of this Province are in the Opinion of this Town leading and alarming Steps towards rendering the whole executive Power independent, of the People, and setting up an despotic Government in the Province.

"5th. Voted that the Representative of this Town be and hereby is instructed to exert his utmost Powers and Abilities in the General Assembly with constant Perseverance in promoting such Measures there as will speedily and effectually to Remove these and other intolerable Grievances enumerated in the aforesaid Votes and Proceedings of the Town of Boston.

"6th. Voted that the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Boston in thus clearly stating our Rights, and holding up so many of our Grievances in one View, have done an acceptable Service to this Town and Province and that the sincere & hearty Thanks of this Town be hereby given to them therefore

"7th. Voted, that there be Committee now Chosen to Write to the Committee of Correspondence in Boston and communicate to them a true attested Copy of the foregoing Votes, and also further correspond with said Committee of Boston or any other Towns if they shall think it needful.

"then the Town made choice of the following Gentlemen for the purpose aforesaid, Viz William Hyslop Esq'r Isaac Gardner Esq'r Deacon Ebenezer Davis Capt. Benjamin White Messieurs Isaac Child John Goddard & John Harris.

"Attest. Isaac Gardner Town Cler."

The following is a copy of a letter written to the committee at Boston :

"To the Committee of Communication & Correspondence at Boston.

"BROOKLYN January 4, 1773

"Gentlemen,

"The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town at a meeting Legally assembled upon the 28th of Decem'r last by adjournment, having duly considered a Letter from the Town of Boston, directed to the Select Men of this Town, accompanied with a State of the Rights of the Colonies, and of this Province in particular, as also a List of the Infringements of their Rights to be communicated to this Town, take this Opportunity to Return you our hearty and unfeigned Thanks which was Voted by said Town; for the early Care that you took in clearly and Truly Stating our Rights and Priviledges and making manifest the many and glaring Violations and Infringements there of, which if not speedily prevented must inevitably ruin the Constitution of this Province as Settled by the Charter granted by King William and Queen Mary of glorious Memory, and also that this Town think themselves happy in being always ready to add their Mite to wards with-Standing any arbitrary despotick Measures that are or may be carried on to overthrow the Constitution and deprive us of all our invaluable Rights and Priviledges which are & ought to be as dear or dearer then Life it selfe.

"We have inclosed you a Copy of the Votes and Proceedings of the Town so far as we have gone. May he that ruleth in the Kingdom of Men direct all our Counsels, & grant Success to all our Lawful Endeavors, that are or may be taken for the Preservation of the civil & religious Rights & Priviledges, of the Colonies & of this Province in particular. So as that we the Children of so worthy Progenitors may be enabled to transmit to our Children those invaluable Rights & Priviledges, as we had them transmitted to us. they were many times in Trouble on various Accounts, and in their affliction they cried

to God, and he delivered them; and if we their Children follow their Example, may depend upon the same Success they had: which God grant may be the Case with us in our Present Difficulties.

"We wish all Prosperity to the Town of Boston and may unerring Wisdom direct all her Consultations and Counsels.

"We are with Great Respect, Gentlemen,

"Your Friends and Servants,

"In the common Cause of our Country,

"William Hyslop per Order

"Attest Isaac Gardner Town Clerk

"Nov'r ye 26th 1773 Voted Capt. Banja White Chosen Moderator

"Voted To Chose a Committee

"Voted That the Committee of Correspondence of this Town be the Committee with the Addition of Four other Gentlemen Viz Major Wm. Thompson Capt. Elisha Gardner. Capt. Thos. Aspinwall & Leut. John Heath are desired to git all the Intelligence from the Committee of Corrspondence of the Town of Boston Respecting the Landing & Sale of the East India Company's Tea and make Report to the Town at the Adjournment

"Voted That this Meeting be Adjourn'd to Decemb'r ye 1t at 3 Cloek P. M.

"At A meeting of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Town of Brooklyn on Adjournment from Nov'r ye 26th to Decem'r ye 1st following & then meet, and

"Voted that the Town Clerk Transmit a Copy of ye Resolves to the Committee of correspondence for thee Town of Boston

"At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Brooklyn from Friday the 26th To Monday the 29th of Nov'r To consider what was propper for this Town to do, relative to the large Quantitys of Tea belonging to the India Company, hourly expected to arrive in this Province, Subject to any American Duty

"1t. The Town came unanimously into the following Resolves Viz. That the Act of the British Parliament imposing a Duty on Tea, payable in America, for the Express purpose of raising a Revenue, is unconstitutional, has a direct Tendency to bring the Americans into Slavery, and is therefore an Intolerable Grievance.

"2ly. That this Grievance which has been so Justly complained of by the Americans, so far from being redressed, is greatly aggravated by another Act, passed in the last Sessions of Parliament for Benifit and Relief of the India Company, permitting them to Export their Teas to America or Forring Parts, free of all custom and Dutyes usually paid in Great Britian, but Subject to the Duty payable in America; thus have the Parliament discovered the most glaring Partialty in making one & the Same Act to opperate for the Ease & Convenience of a Few of the most opulent Subjects in Britian, on the one hand, and for the Oppressions of Millions of Freeborn & moast loyal Inhabitants of Amerien, on the other.

"3ly. That the last mentioned Act, can be considered no otherwise than as Subtle Plan of the Ministry to ensnare and enslave the Americans, and that whoever shall be instrumental in carrying the Same into Execution, is in the Judgement of this Towne, an inevitable Enemy to this Country

"4ly. That Richard Clark & Son, and Thomas & Elisha Hutchinsons of Boston (who brought themselvas into Contempt by their Conduct in the Non Importation Time) and the other Persons appointed Consignees of the India Company's Teas in Boston, have by their repeated Refusal to Resign their Appointment and send Back the Said Teas manifested to the full conviction of this Town—their utter Disregard to the interest and welfare of this their native Country, to which Such unfeeling Wretches are a Disgrace and have discovered the most Sordid

Attachment to their private Interest, and have incurred the highest Displeasure of the good People of this Province in general, & of the Inhabitants of this Towne in particular who are determined to afford them not the Least Favour or Protection now that they are become Fugitives from the Just Resentment of their affronted Townsmen

"5ly. That we fully approve of the Proceedings, & Resolutions of the Town of Boston on this Alarming Occasion and while we see them Earnestly consenting for the general Liberty of America, Should we fold our Armes & Calmly look on we should be Justly chargeable with the most shameful Supineness & criminal Neglect—therefore Resolved.

"6ly. That this Town are ready to afforde all the Assistance in our Power to the Town of Boston, and will hartily unite with them and the Other Towns in this Province to oppose and frustrate this most detestable and dangerous Tea Scheem and every other that shall Appear to us to be Subversive of the Rights and Liberties of America, and consequently dishonorably to the Crown and Dignity of our Sovereign Lord the King.

"7ly. That whoever shall hereafter presume to import any Teas into this Province while Subject to the Odius Duty Shall be considered and treated by this Town as an Enemy to his Country.

"A True Copy Attest Isaac Gardner T. Clerk

"July ye 29th 1774 At A meeting of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Town of Brooklyn Legally Assembled

"Voted. That this Town will unite with the other Towns in this Province in every rational and Justifiable measure to recover and maintain our invaded rights and will come into Such Commercial Agreement, as may be Recommended by the General Congress

"Voted That this Meeting be Adjourned to Octo'r ye 11th, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon."

At this time the non-importation agreements which had been made in the colonies and rigidly observed, especially that relating to tea, began to affect the commercial interests of Great Britain, and, as a method of punishment to the colonies, the East India Company were permitted to export its teas free of all duties in England; thus enabling them to reduce the price of the same in the colonies, on which a duty must be paid. A firm resolution was adopted by the committee that the tea should be sent back to England. On the 28th of November, 1774, the ship "Dartmouth," with tea on board, arrived in Boston, and soon two other ships having as cargo the forbidden commodity. The tea fever ran high, and the Committees of Correspondence not succeeding in sending it back, determined it should not be landed. Accordingly, after all attempts had failed, a party of people disguised as Indians proceeded to the dock where the vessels lay, and in a short time three hundred and forty-two chests were broken open and their contents emptied into Boston harbor. This was the crisis of the Revolution, and it was boldly met, all the towns in the vicinity of Boston bearing an important part. Hutchinson says it "was the boldest stroke which had yet been struck in America."

Brookline was one of the five towns whose committees were summoned by Samuel Adams to meet at Faneuil Hall at a mass-meeting on the 29th November, viz.: Cambridge, Brookline, Roxbury, Charlestown, and Dorchester. A convention had been held at Col. Doty's, in Stoughton, on Tuesday, the 16th of August, 1774, to consult what measures were proper to be taken by the people of the county at this most important and alarming crisis of our public affairs, but as some of the towns had not appointed delegates, it was thought best to adjourn and give further notice to those towns not represented. This was called a "County Congress," and to show contempt for the "Act of Parliament touching town-meetings." The meeting adjourned to meet at Dedham on the 6th of September. The towns now comprised in Norfolk County since 1793 then belonged in Suffolk County, including Hingham, now in Plymouth County, numbering nineteen. This meeting was held at Richard Woodward's tavern, on High Street, in Dedham, opposite the monumental stone in the court-house yard, and on the spot where Fisher Ames, who was then sixteen years of age, was born; and it seems as though the dream of Nathaniel Ames, his father, was about to be realized, "when the celestial light, directed by the finger of God, should disperse the shades of darkness, and the face of nature reflect the progress of science and the arts in their pathway hence to the western ocean." At this convention a large committee was chosen to mature the business, after which they adjourned to meet again at the house of Daniel Vose, in Milton, where on the 9th of September, 1774, Gen. Warren reported to the Convention the famous "Suffolk Resolves" which he drafted, and which, Frothingham says, "set government at defiance; and Congress, by approving these resolutions, virtually raised the standard of rebellion, and set the colonies in hostile array against the parent State." At the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia Sept. 4, 1774, the approval of these resolves was the first business in which they engaged, and became the basis of their future action.

This was an exciting time; the cause was the nation's; all eyes were directed to Boston; a hostile fleet was in her harbor; British troops paraded her streets; the common was dotted with tents of an army; cannon were placed in the most commanding positions. Her port was closed, commerce was paralyzed, stores were shut, and many had been reduced from affluence to poverty; but notwithstanding all this the "Sons of Liberty" knew no despair, they bade the citizens of the beleaguered town—

"Be not dismayed
Though tyrants now oppress,

Though fleets and troops invade,
You soon will have redress!
The resolution of the brave
Will injured Massachusetts save."

"Sept. ye 1st 1774. At A Meeting of the Freeholders & other inhabitants of the Town of Brookline Mett

"Voted Major William Thompson Chosen Moderator

"Voted To Choose five Persons as Delegates to Appear and Act in behalf of Said Town at a County Convention for Suffolk, to be held at Deadham, the 6th Day of this Instant September; or at any other Convention to which they may be invited.

"The Gent'm Committee are as follows Viz. Major William Thompson Capt. Benj'n White Isaac Gardner Esq'r John Goddard & Capt. Thomas Aspinwall

"Voted To Choose five Gentlemen as a Committee Viz. Mr. John Goddard Capt. Benjamin White Major William Thompson Mr. Isaac Child & Capt. Elisha Gardner, to Examine into the State of Said Town as to There Military preparations for War, in case of a Sudden attack from our Enemies, and make Report at the Adjournment of this Meeting

"Voted Whether Saide Town will indemnify and save Harmless any Town officers who shall incur any Penalty by refusing to comply with any Requisitions made to them in consequence of the New Acts & Regulations intended to be obtruded on this Province, and it Past in the Affirmative to indemnify & save Harmless any Town Officer or Officers

"Voted To Adjourn this Meeting to the Eight Day of Sept'r Instant at five of the Clock P. M."

"Sept'r ye 27th 1774 At A Meeting of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Town of Brooklyn Legally meet by adjour

"Voted Isaac Gardner Esq'r Chosen Moderator

"Voted Capt. Benjamin White chosen Representative

"Voted To Choose three Persons to draw up Instructions for Their Representative Viz Doctor William Aspinwall Major William Thompson & Mr. John Goddard The Instructions are as follows Viz: Capt. Benjamin White, The Town of Brooklyn having Chosen you to Represent them in a general Assembly to be convened at Salem on Wednesday 5th Day of October next, think it necessary to give you the following instructions Viz.

"That you firmly adhere to the Charter of the Province and that you Acknowledge no other persons as Counsellors for this province but those who were elected by the General Court in May last, that you reject & disclaime all those who assume to Act as Counsellors by mandamus and that in your Representative Capacity you do nothing that can be construed in the least as an acknowledgment of the validity of the late oppressive Acts of Parliament—and as we expect A faithful Adherence to the Charter & Constitution of the Province will soon procure the Dissolution of the House of Representatives we hereby empower you to meet the Deligates from the other Towns in the Province at a provincial Congress to be held at Concord or else where on Tuesday ye 11th of October and in behalf of this Town to act & unite with them in all such measures as shall appeare to you to have a tendency to promote the welfare of this Province and to recover & secure the Just Rights and Liberties of America."

"Voted That the Town do approve of the a foregoing Instructions and that the Town Clerk do deliver an attested Copy of the Same to the Representative

"Voted To Choose two Delegates Viz Major Wm. Thompson and Mr. John Goddard to attend in the Provincial Congress, to be held at Concord on the Second Tuesday of October next in conjunction with the Representative of Said Town, we hereby empower you to meet the Delegates from the other Towns in the Province and in behalf of this Town to act & unite with

them in all Such Measures as shall Appeare to you to have a tendency to promote the Welfare of this Province and to recover & Secure the Just Rights & Liberties of America."

A meeting was held in Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1774, in which all the colonies were represented, in which the famous "Bill of Rights" and other resolutions were passed, and the following meeting was called, that the citizens of Brookline might give their approval and indorsement of the same:

"Nov'r ye 17th 1774 Voted, To see whether the Town Approve of the Measures that are come into by the Continental Congress and will abide by the same, and it passed in the Affirmative Unanimously.

"May ye 20th, 1775 Voted to Elect one person as a Delegate to meet the Provincial Congress, Appointed to be held at Watertown on wednesday ye 31th of this Inst. may & so from time to time for & During ye term of six Months

"Voted that Capt Benja'n White meet ye Congress as Above mentioned.

"Dec ye 21th 1775. Mr. Goddard in ye Chair

"Voted as an acknowledgment to the Army for thair Good Services, that Each and Every officer & Soldier Belonging to this Town, who has served in ye Continental Army shall be Excused from paying his Poll Tax as Residents of this Town for this Present Year, and that the assessors be Directed not to Assess the Same Upon Sd Officers and Soldiers, but upon the Estates of the Inhabitants in General.

"Jan. 31th 1776 Mr. Isaac Child Chosen moderator

"Maj'r Wm. Thompson Chosen Clerk for the meeting

"Voted that this Town will Raise ten men toward, Reinforcing the Continental army. Conformable with the Resolution of the General Assembly Dated Jan. 19th 1776

"Voted that as an Encouragement to Such of the Inhab- of this Town as shall inlist themselves to Reinforce the Continental Army for two, months, and to Enable them to Equip themselves fully for said Service, this Town will Allow and pay to Each man So Enlisting the Sum of forty Shillings. Lawful money upon his producing a Certificate that he has Joined the army and passed muster, and also, that he is provided with a Good fire arm, Blanket, Bayonet and Cartridge Box. Agreeable to the printed form of the Enlistments.

"Voted that Colo. Aspinwall Capt. Timothy Cory and Mr. Samuel Craft be a Committee to Enlist Ten of the Inhabitants of this Town for the above Sd Service, and in Case that Number of Inhabitants, Should not Enlist, then to agree with any other persons on the Easiest Terms they Can, not to exceed the allowance of forty Shillings Each man.

"March 11th 1776 Lieu. John Heath Lieu. Caleb Croft and Capt. Timothy Cory. Chosen a Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safety for ye Ensuing Year.

"Voted that this meeting be Adjourned without Day.

"Attest Stephen Sharp Town Clerk"

"May 20th 1776 Voted to Elect and Depute one person to Serve for and Represent Sd Town in the General Assembly of this Colony the Ensuing Year.

"Mr. John Goddard Chosen to Serve for and Represent Sd Town in Sd Great and General Assembly.

"Voted to advise the Person, Chosen to Represent this Town in the next General Court, that if the Hon. Congress Should, for the Safety of the American Colonies, Declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Briton, that we Sd Inhabitants will Solemnly Engage with our Lives and fortune to Support them in the measure,

"Attest, Stephen Sharp Town Clerk"

"July ye 9th 1776 Att a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Brookline Legally meet

"Mr. John Goddard Chosen Moderator.

"Voted that Six pounds Six Shillings and Eight pence be Gir'n to Each able Bodied Man that will Enlist into the Canadian Service in addition to the Bounty of Seven pounds that is already Granted by the General Court

"Voted That Capt. White Leiut Craft and Leiut. White be a Committee to go to the Several parts of the Town to see what men may be Rais'd for the Cannadian Service, and Report

"Voted that this meeting be adjourn'd to ye 11th of July

"July ye 11th Voted that a further Sum be given to Each man that will Engage in the above mentioned Service, So as to make the above Mentioned Sum 50. Dollars Each man

"Voted that Mr. Aaron Child Col. Thomas Aspinwall, Mr. Nath'l Seaver, Mr. John Coburn and Major William Thompson, be a Committee to hire men to Enlist for the above Service.

"Voted that the Selectmen be a Committee to hire money for the above mentioned purpos

"Voted that this Meeting be adjourn'd to the Day and hour, that the Commanding officer Shall call the whole militia of this Town together

"at an Adjournment Thursday July 18th 1776 Maj'r Wm. Thompson chosen moderator, Mr. Goddard being absent by Sickness

"Voted that this Town will give Five pounds more in addition to the Bounty Voted at a former meeting, to Every Man who Shall Enlist into the Cannada Service

"Voted that the Men Called for from this Town be Draughted with Liberty to take the Bounty or pay the Fine

"Voted that this meeting be Dissolved

"Sept'r ye 23d 1776—At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Brooklyn

"Mr. John Goddard Chosen moderator

"Voted to Raise a Sum of money to hire the Quoto of men which this Town is now call'd upon to Raise

"Voted—that four pound pr month over and above the Continental pay be paid to Each man that Shall Engage in the Present Service agreeable to a Late act of the General Court

"At a Legally meeting of ye Inhabitants of Brooklyn Nov. 26th 1776.

"The Hon'ble Benjamin White Esqr. was Chosen moderator

"The Act of ye General Assembly for Enlisting or compelling a Quarter part of ye Inhabitants (as therein described) to be in readiness to march at a minutes Warning, to reinforce ye Continen-Army, in any of ye united States, and to Serve therein for ye term of three months, being read, and a motion made to appoint a Committee to consider and report forthwith what method is advisable for this Town to take in order to Encourage this Towns Qouto of Men, to Enlist in ye Sd Service Mr. John Goddard, Col. Thomas aspinwall, and Maj'r William Thompson was chosen a Committee for that purpose, who having withdrawn and deliberated an there charge, reported by recommending to ye Town to pass ye following Vote: if approved—to wit

"Voted, 'That Every able Bodied Man belonging to this Town who shall Enlist for ye present reinforcement to ye Continental army, Shall as an Encouragement, receive from this Town, three pounds per month, in addition to ye wages Allowed by ye General Assembly, from ye time of marching to ye time of discharge, provided they should march and join the Continental Army, Either at or near New York or Ticonderoga and if this Encouragement should not induce the Number of men this Town is to furnish—to Enlist by next Thursday Evening, those Orders of Men Authorized to appoint this Towns Quota, for that service may proceed to Draw that Quota, agreeable

to Act of Assembly, that one half of ye money now voted be paid ye men at marching and ye other half on there return and that ye money for this purpose be hired by ye Select Men, and that ye Assessors be Empowered to Assess ye same, in ye same manner other Assessments are made in this Town, at ye next assessment'

"The above Vote having been read, and proposed passed in ye Affermative—and ye Meeting Dissolved"

"Feb. ye 18th 1777. Mr. John Goddard Chosen Moderator

"Voted Unanimously that this Town will Give Twenty four pounds L m. y. over and above ye Bounty offered by the Continent and this State, to Every able Bodied man who Shall seasonably Enlist for this Towns Quota into ye Continental army During ye War or for ye Space of Three years the money to be paid upon Each mans producing a Certificat of having passed muster

"Voted that Maj'r William Thompson, Mr. John Heath & Mr. Thomas Griggs be a Committee to hire ye money in behalf of ye Town for ye above purpose and to apply ye same to ye use afore Sd as soon as may be needful and to be accountable to ye Town for ye same

"Monday May 26th 1777 The Inhabitants of this Town having considered the Resolve of the last Assembly of 5th May, recommending to the several Towns, to instruct their Representatives, in one Body with the Council, to form a new Constitution of Government. Voted that they do not give their Assent that the Representatives and Council should form a Constitution but Recommend that a Convention should be appointed by the People for that express Purpose, and that only, as soon as practicable"

Elhanan Winchester was chosen representative.

"Voted that the Sum of Fifteen pounds fifteen shillings be paid out of the Town Treasury, to Captain Thomas White, which Sum he advanced and paid as Bounty to three men, namely James Woods, Samuel Marian, and Gershon Hide, who enlisted for this Town's Quota of Militia, and lately marched to the Aid of Rhode Island State.

"Upon the Question, whether this Town will allow and pay a Gratuity to John Spear, Caleb Garder, Silas Winchester & William Davis, who enlisted without Bounty and continued in the Army untill the disbanding thereof in December last, voted in the negative

"The Committee appointed 18th of February last, to pay the Bounty of Twenty Four-pounds granted by the Town to each Man who should enlist, for this Town's Quota, into the Continental Army, reported that by an order of the Selectmen. (dated 27th March last) they received of the Town Treasurer, the Sum of Three hundred & eighty four pounds which they paid to Col: James Wesson by order of Sixteen Men who enlisted into his Regiment. namely, Jeremiah Clark, George Dunlap, Elijah Mills, Charles Winchester, Lambert Smith, Ezekiel Crane, Henry Tucker, Christopher Higby, Hugh McKorone, Oliver Yan, John Burton, John Sinclair, John Hambleton, Nathaniel Rose, John Butler, and Stephen Eldridge The said Committee also laid before the Town the Order signed by those men, with Col. Wesson's Certificate that they had enlisted for this Town and passed Muster, also his Receipt for said Sum; Whereupon it was voted that said Committee had performed their duty, and that they be discharged of the aforesaid Sum of three hundred and Eighty four pounds.

"Upon motion, voted that the Thanks of this Town be given to Col. James Wesson, for the good Service he has rendered the Town by enlisting the aforementioned Sixteen Men for this town, and that the sum of Six Pounds be paid him as a further acknowledgement for that Service."

"Friday August 15th 1777. Mr. John Goddard was chosen Moderator

"On a motion made, voted that a Committee be appointed to Enlist eight men, for this Towns proportion of Militia ordered to reinforce the Northern Army to serve till the end of November next

"Voted that the Committee consist of Five Persons

"Voted that Capt. Thomas White, Lieut: Caleb Craft, Mr Moses White Col: Thomas Aspinwall & Mr. Samuel Croft serve on this Committee

"Voted that it be left to the Discretion of said Committee to promise such Bounty to encourage eight men to engage in the aforementioned Service, as they shall judge reasonable and proper, and that the Town will abide by and fulfill the Agreement of Said Committee

"Voted that the Committee make Report of their doings at the adjournment of this meeting

"Voted that this meeting be adjourned to Monday next the 18th of August at 5 o'Clock afternoon—and was accordingly adjourned"

"Monday August 18 1777 The Committee reported that they had enlisted eight Men to serve in the northern Army to the End of November next namely John Mc. Ilvaine, William Davis, John Speer, Benjamin Winchester, John White, Joseph Caswall, William Mc. Ilvaine and Joseph Brown, or Silas Winchester in the room of Joseph Brown, upon the promise of paying Thirty Pounds Bounty to each man whereupon.

"Voted that the Town accept the report of the Committee

"Voted, that the Sum of Two hundred and forty pounds be hired for the purpose of paying the aforesaid Bounty, and that the Selectmen be empowered to hire the same in behalf of the Town, and to pay the same into the Hands of the Committee for the above purpose, as soon as requisite

"Voted that the Selectmen be empowered to hire the further Sum of Fifteen pounds, to procure Canteens for those eight men, and to pay the Subsistence of two pence per mile for their Travel to the Army

"Voted that this Meeting be dissolved

"Attest William Thompson Town Clerk"

"Monday November 10: 1777 Mr. John Goddard chosen Moderator

"Voted that the Town will allow and pay Seventy nine pounds four shillings, which Sum was paid by the Militia Officers of this Town as Bounty to Four Men who enlisted to Serve on the late Secret Expedition.

"Voted that this Town desire and direct Mr. Elhanan Winchester their representative to promote an Enquiry into the Causes of the failure of the late secret Expedition"

"Thursday February 12. 1778 Mr. John Goddard was nominated & voted. Moderator.

"Voted that Lieut Caleb Craft, Lieut Abram Jackson, and Mr. Stephen Sharp be a Committee to hire on the most reasonable Terms they can, at the Charge of the Town, those three Militia Men who are now ordered from this Town to do military Duty in the Town of Boston for three months—also that the same Committee be authorized and empowered, in the same manner to hire whatever men may, by lawful Authority, be ordered upon Military Duty from this Town, hereafter untill the further order of the Town, and that the Committee be allowed a reasonable Reward for their Service"

"Monday March 2. 1778 The hon'ble Benjamin White Esqr. was chosen Moderator.

"Voted that Doctor William Aspinwall Mr. Joshua Boylston, Mr. Eleazer Baker, Mr. Robert Sharp and Mr. Joshua Winship be a Committee to hire any men that may be ordered from this Town, upon military Duty on the most reasonable Terms they

can, whenever they may be called for; The Committee to be allowed a reasonable Consideration for their Service

"Committee of Correspondence &c a. William Thompson, Mr. Isaac Child, Capt. Timothy Corey, Mr. Elisha Gardner, and Mr. Stephen Sharp, were chosen to be a Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safety for the year ensuing"

"Monday April 27. 1778 Major William Thompson was Chosen Moderator.

"In Compliance with a recommendation of the Committees of Fourteen Towns in the County of Suffolk and Two Towns in the County of Middlesex met in Conference at Dedham on Tuesday the 14th day of April Current

"Voted the Major William Thompson, Mr. Nehemiah Davis, and Mr. Isaac Child be a Committee in Behalf of this Town, to proceed to Dedham to meet the Committees of other Towns who may assemble there tomorrow at nine o'Clock, to confer and consult together, upon the Form of Government lately offered to the People of this State for their approbation or disapprobation, and maturely to consider and advise whether the Same is Calculated to Promote, in the best manner attainable, the true and Lasting Happiness of the People of this State, and to secure to them and their Posterity those Just Rights Liberties and privileges which as a Free People they are entitled to and by the favor of providence have so happy an opportunity of affecting, also to consider and advise upon any other matter or thing that may concern this Town, County, or State and to report the result of their Deliberations, to this Town at the adjournment of this Meeting or at the next Town Meeting"

"Brookline Thursday May 21. 1778 Col. Thomas Aspinwall was Chosen to Represent this Town in the General Court for the Ensuing Year

"Maj'r William Thompson was then Chosen moderator of this meeting.

"Voted that Maj'r William Thompson, Col. Thomas Aspinwall and Stephen Sharp be a Committee to attain an account of all the charge this Town has ben at in paying Bountys or Extraordinary Wages to those persons who have engaged and Served or may serve, for this Town as Soldiers in the Continental army, Expeditions & Guards

"Upon reading and considering the proposed new form of Government: Voted that the same is not calculated and adapted, to promote and secure in the best manner attainable, the True and lasting Happiness and Freedom of the People of this State that it is essential to a Constitution designed for that most important and desirable End, that a full and express declaration of the Rights of the People, be made a part thereof, and that the Powers of Rulers Should be accurately definend and properly Limited; that as the Form Proposed is almost totally deficient in those respects and imperfect and intricate in many parts, it ought therefore to be rejected, and this Meeting consisting of forty five voters do unanimously and absolutely reject the same

"Then the Meeting was dissolved

"Attest Stephen Sharp Town Clerk."

"Thursday May 13th 1779 Voted to accept the committee's report. Chosen Last Town meeting to examine the claims of Such persons as had done Extra military Duty & had no consideration made

"Voted that Capt. Thomas White Lieut. Daniel White Mr. E. Kitchen Wolcott Mr. Ebenezer Davis & Mr. Jonathan Dana be a committee to hire Soldiers until the next Town meeting."

"Wednesday June 30th 1779. Mr. John Goddard was chosen moderator

"Voted that Capt. Timothy Corey Mr. John Goddard, Mr. Isaac Child Maj'r Will'm Thompson & Mr. Abijah Child be a

Committee to hire the number of men the Town is now Call'd upon to raise

"Voted that the Selectmen procure Such a sum of money as Said Committee Shall find necessary in order to hire Sd Soldiers and that the Town Treasurer give his Obligation in behalf of the Town for ye Same

"Capt'n John Goddard was Chosen to meet a proposed Convention of Deligates from the Several Committees of Correspondence & c. in this State at Concord on Wednesday the 14th of July next for the purpose of Carrying into Effect the attempt of Appreciating our money—then the Meeting was adjourn'd without Day

"Attest Stephen Sharp Town Clerk."

"*Brookline Tuesday August 3d 1779* Capt'n John Goddard was Chosen Moderator

"A Copy of the Proceedings of the Convention at Concord being read Voted—That wee approve of the Resolutions of the Convention at Concord, on the 14th of July last, & that wee will Take Suitable measures to carry the Same into Execution

"Upon motion made Col. Thos. Aspinwall Mr. Isaac Child, Maj'r Wm. Thompson, Capt'n Wm. Campbell & Capt'n John Goddard, were Chosen a Committee, to regulate the prices of Such articles as are not mentioned in the Proceedings of Said Convention

"Maj'r Wm. Thompson was Chosen to represent Said Town in a Convention at Cambridge on the first day of Sept'r next for the Sole Purpose of forming a new Constitution

"Voted that this meeting be Adjourn'd to Monday the 9th Inst at four a Clock in the Afternoon"

"*Monday August 9th 1779* Capt John Goddard was chosen to Represent the Town in the Convention at Concord on the first Wednesday in October next

"Voted that this meeting be adjourn'd to monday the 23d Inst. at four a Clock in the afternoon—and was adjourned accordingly"

"*Monday August 23d 1779* Voted that it be left with the Committee to affix the Prices of Such articles as are not mentioned in the Proceedings of the Convention at Concord, til after the County Convention at Watertown"

"*Monday Octo'r 11th 1779* Col Thom's Aspinwall Chosen Mode'r Voted that this meeting be adjourn'd to Jonathan Dana's where being meet, Voted that Maj'r Wm. Thompson, Mr. Isaac Child, Dea. Elisha Gardner, Capt'n Wm. Campbell, & Mr. John Heath be a Committee to hire the number of men the Town is now Call'd upon to Raise to Reinforce the Continental Army for three months

"then the meeting was adjourned without Day"

"*Monday May 15th 1780* At a legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Brookline at the Meeting House—the Selectmen moderators.

"The Constitution, or form of Government Agreed upon by the Dalegates of the People of the State of Massachusetts Bay, being read, the Meeting was adjourn'd till two o Clock in the afternoon, then being Meet

"Then the form of Government was taken under Consideration and Assented to as far as the 10th article in Chapter 2d Sect'n 1st Except the following Articles, Viz. the third Article in the Bill of rites Assented to by thirty nine Voters, Eight dissented proposing this amendment, that Every Estate in the Town Should bear an equal Proportion of the Charges that arise in Maintaining the Congregational Minister in that Town where the Estate Lays

"The 2d Article in Chapter 2d Sect'n 1st Assented to by twelve, Twenty one for this with this Amendment, Dealing the word Christian and Puting in Protestants

"Chapt'r 2d Sect 1st—13th Article Assented to provided the Salaries be not Established while the present War and Scarcity Lasts—because it would require at least a Double Sum for an Honorable Support in Such Times as the Present to what would be necessary in Times of Peace and Plenty and no Provision is made for lessening any Salarys once Established, therefore til the return of Peace and Plenty as before the War, the Salarys Ought to be granted yearly—the grants to be made among the first acts of the Gen'l Court Every year

"Then the Meeting was adjourn'd til to morrow Morning at Eight OClock in this Place

"Attest Stephen Sharp Town Clerk"

"*Tuesday May 16th 1780.* Capt. John Goddard Moderator.

"Then the Remaining part of the form of Government which has not been Considered was taken Under consideration and Assented to Except the 1st 7th and 10th Articles in Chapt'r 6th to which the following Alterations were proposed. Viz twelve Voters for the 1st Article as it Stands, twenty one for Dealing the word Christian and putting in Protestant—twenty six Voters Accept the 10th Article as it Stands four do not Accept it.

"7th Article Assented to with this Alteration, Dealing the word twelve and putting in three, and that Only in time of War, Rebellion or Invasion

"Then Col. Thom's Aspinwall, Mr. Caleb Croft, Mr. John Harris Jun'r Mr. Nehem'r Davis, and Mr. Edward Kitchen Wolcott, were Chosen a Committee to take under Consideration and determine what method Shall be taken to Ascertain the Quantity and Value of the land in Said Town, in order to a more Equatable Assessment thereof, and make report at the next meeting

"Voted that this meeting be adjourn'd to Wednesday Sennet at eight a Clock in the Morning at this Place

"Attest Stephen Sharp Town Clerk."

"*Brookline June 5th 1780.* Capt. John Goddard Moderator

"Voted that the Town approve of the Proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safty respecting the Petition of Mr. John Green to the Gen'l Assembly to attain possession of the forfeited Estate of Henry Holton, and that the Town Confirm and approve the reasons and objections the said Committee offred Said Assembly against the Granting of Said Greens Petition.

"Also Voted that the Representative of this Town in the Gen. Court be directed to oppose the Grant of Said Estate, or any part of it to said Green in Consideration of his acct. of Services for the Kings Custom Houses—and that the Committee of Correspond'e be desired to take Such further Steps as they Shall Judge proper in the name and behalf of the Town to prevent the said Green's Obtaining possession of Said Estate, or any part of it

"Voted that such Persons as have any Papers relative to Soldiers Milage Travelling Fees & c. Due to the Town, are Desired to Deliv'r Said papers to the Commtee appointed to Collect said Milage money

"Voted that all persons that are Posse'd of any Papers that are Necessary to the Committees making a report of the Debt and Credit of the Town be Desired to Deliver Said papers to the Committee appointed for that Purpose"

"*Brookline July 3d 1780.* Maj'r Wm. Thompson was chosen Moderator.

"Voted that Doct'r Aspinwall, Mr. Gulliver Winchester and Deac'n Gardner, be a Committee to go round the Town to see who will Advance Money for the purpose of hiring men for Military Service, and Receive the same and Deliver it to the Treasurer, and that those persons who adv'ce more than thare proportionable part be allowed Interest for the Same.

"Voted that this Meeting be adjourn'd to next Thursday Six o Clock afternoon at Mr. Jonathan Dana's."

"*Thursday July 13th 1780* Maj'r William Thompson Chosen Moderator

"Voted that Capt White be desired to Issue his Warrant to warn the Training Band and alarm list to meet to Morrow afternoon at five a Clock in this place in order to raise the Remainder of the Town's Quota of Men by draft if they cannot be Raised any other way be fore that time and that Notice be given that such persons as shall not attend the meeting be the first Drafted

"Voted that this meeting be adjourn'd til to Morrow afternoon at five a Clock in this place"

"*Friday July 14th 1780.* Maj'r William Thompson Moderator.

"Voted that a Committee be chosen to go round among the People in the present meeting to see who will advance money for the purpose of hiring Meen—Voted that Doct'r Aspinwall & Dea. Gardner serve on Said Committee,—Voted that Col. Aspinwall Capt. White and Mr. Ackers be a Committee to go round among the People present to see if any Inclino' to Ingage to serve as soldiers for the Town

"Voted that this meeting be adjourn'd to Mr. Bakers immediately where being met.

"Voted that the Town will not give more than fifteen Hundred pounds pr. Man for the Militia which are Call'd for for three months provided the Town holds the State pay, and thirteen hundred Pounds if the Soldiers holds the States Pay. and that the Committee do not give that sum after next tuesday, and that Mr. Gulliver Winchester, Deac'n Gardner, and Doct'r Aspinwall, be a Committee to hire Sd men in room of the former Committee for that purpose who Decline to Serve in that office

"Voted that the Thanks of the Town be given to miss Mary Boylston for three Silver Dollars given by her for the Incouragement of Such Men as Shall Ingage to serve as Soldiers for the Town

"Voted that this Meeting be adjourn'd til next Tuesday Evening seven a Clock at the School House"

"*Fryday Sept'r 29th 1780* Col. Thomas Aspinwall Chosen Moderator.

"Voted that the Sum of Eighteen Thousand Eight Hundred and forty one pounds be raised by a tax on Polls, Real and Personal Estates of the Inhabitants of this Town, and Non resident Possessors for the Purpose of Purchasing Supplys for the Army and that the surplus (if any bee) bee applied as the Town shall hereafter Direct

"Voted that said sum be Assessed, Collected, and paid into the Hands of the Town Treasurer by the 20th of Octo'r next"

"*December 26th 1780.* Capt'n William Campbell Chosen Moderator.

"Voted that Mr. William Ackers, Mr. Abijah Child and Mr. Isaac Gardner be a Committee to Ingage the Men this Town is call'd upon to raise, to fill up the Continental Army on the most Reasonable terms they can, and report at the next Town Meeting

"Voted that the sum of twenty five Thousand pounds be raised for the purpose of procuring the Quantity of Beef this Town is Call'd upon to Supply the Army with"

"*Thursday Jan'y 4th 1781.* Maj'r William Thompson Moderator.

"Voted that every Town Inhabitant be authorized to hire any Soldiers to serve for three Years or during the War for this Towns Quota for the Continental Army—and that Every Inhabitant that shall procure a man shall be allowed four Dol-

lars for his Trouble, and that the Town will pay each Soldier who shall engage in that Service as much more than the Publick pay as to make up his Wages to six pounds pr Month during the Time he shall continue in actual Service and that each Soldier be paid sixty Dollars in advance towards his Wages, and shall also be paid whatever shall be due to him from the Town at the end of every six Months, and if not paid within twenty Days after application by themselves or agents then to be allowed ten percent Interest from the Time of application til paid"

"*Brookline Monday Jan'y 8th 1781.* Maj'r William Thompson Moderator

"Voted that Col. Thom's Aspinwall, Mr. Moses White, Mr. Sam'l Croft, Mr. Caleb Croft, Mr. Isaac Child, Mr. Joshua Boylston, Capt. Timothy Corey, Mr. Caleb Gardner Mr. Nath'l Seaver and Mr. Ebenezer Davis, be a committee for the purpose of hiring this Towns Quota of men into the Continental Service."

"*Monday March 5th 1781* Benjamin White Esq'r being chosen Moderator,

"Voted to adjourn this meeting til half after two o clock this afternoon in this place—being Meet according to adjournment—Voted that the Tax for hiring Soldiers into the Continental Army, be paid in paper Money at the rate of Seventy five paper Dollars for one Silver Dollar, and that the Treasurer be desired to Exchange the same for hard Money if needed.

"Voted that Mr. Samuel Croft be desired to take care of the Stock of Arms and ammunition or any other article or articles that belong to this Town."

"*Wednesd'y March 14th 1781.* Benj'n White Esq'r being Moderator

"Voted that the Vote pas'd the 3d day of Jan'y last Respecting hiring Soldiers into the Continental Army for three years, be Reconsidered, and that the Committee be desired to procure the men on the best terms they can"

"*June 29th 1781.* Mr. John Goddard Chosen Moderator

"Voted that the Sum of Six Hundred Silver Dollars be Assessed on Polls, Real and Personal Estates. of the Inhabitants of this Town, and Non resident Possessors, for the purpose of Purchasing this Towns Quota of Beef for the Continental army, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court of the 22d Inst

"Voted that Mr. Moses White, Mr. John Coburn, and Mr. Ebenezer Davis be a Committee to purches Said Beef"

"*July 3d 1781.* Voted, Esq'r White chosen Moderator

"Voted that the Town Indemnify and clear the Select Men from all charge that may arise by Reason of their not proceeding to Draught a Man out of each Delinquent Class, agreeable to order of Court of the 16th June last.

"Voted that all charges that have arisen or may arise in procuring this Towns Quota of Men to serve in the Continental Army for three years, be Assessed on the Town in the same manner other Town Charges are assessed, provided the Delinquent Classes procure their Deficient Men by the thirteenth Day of July Current.

"Then the Meeting was Dissolv'd

"Attest Stephen Sharp Town Clerk"

"*July 17th 1781.* Doct'r William Aspinwall chosen Moderator,

"Voted that the Inhabitants of the Town be Classed in Eight Classes in order to procure Eight Men to go to Rhode Island and West point that Each Class be oblig'd to procure one Man and pay him, each one in proportion as shall be determined by the Assessors, and that the Assessors be directed to Assess each Class such a Sum to pay said Man as the Majority of the Class

shall Desire—and that one Class be not allowed to hire a man out of any other Class before the twenty second Instant, unless Said Class has Procured a man, and if it shall hereafter appear that any one or more Classes, do not procure a Man and thereby Incur a Penalty, that Said Class shall be excus'd from paying more than the highest price given for any of the Men, if they make it appear to the Satisfaction of the Town that they have Collected their Money in proper Season, and taken Suitable pains to procure Said Man, and whatever Class shall first procure a Man to go to Rhode island and Inform Benj'n White Esq'r thereof, shall have the benefit of Said man for their Class"

"Monday June 17th 1782. Mr. John Goddard Moderator

"Voted that Mr. E. Kitchen Wolcott, Mr. Joshua Boylston and Mr. Robert Sharp be a Committee to make a further inquiry into the accounts of the Committee for Purchasing Beef for the Army for the year 1781, and Report there on at the next Town Meeting"

"Monday July 8th 1782. Hon. Benj'm White Esq'r Moderator,

"The Vote being put, to see if the Town will take any other Method, to raise five Men to Serve three years in the Continental Army, besides Classing the Inhabitants as Directed by a Res'lv of the General Court of the 1st Day of March last

"Voted in the Negative

"Then the Meeting was adjourn'd without Day

"Attest Stephen Sharp Town Clerk"

"Sept'r 26th 1782 Hon'ble Benj'n White Esq'r Chosen Moderator. Voted to hire five Men now called for to go to Nan-tasket,—Voted that Mr. Nath'el Winchester Deac'n Gardner and Mr. Daniel White, be a committee to hire Said men on the most reasonable terms they can, and that the Town relieve said Men in six weeks from the time of Inlistment, if they desire it,—Voted to Indemnify the Selectmen from all charges that may arise by reason of their not proceeding to draught said men agreeable to the Militia Law"

"Friday January 12. 1787 Capt'n Moses White chosen Moderator

"Capt'n Moses White. Lieut. Sam'l Croft, and Col. Thom's Aspinwall were chosen a Committee to hire Eleven men to serve as Soldiers for this Town, and to Remain in Publick Service 30. Days from the 23d Inst,—upon the most Reasonable terms they can—Mr. John Heath Mr. Nath. Winchester and Mr. Benja. White were Chosen a Committee to hire a Sum of money in behalf of the town for the purpose of hiring Sd Men—then this meeting was adjourn'd to Tuesday Evening next at Six a Clock at the Grammar School house"

"January 16th 1787 Inst Capt. Moses White Moderator—Voted that the Committee Viz Mr. John Heath Mr. Nath. Winchester, and Mr. Benjamin White, who were chosen a Committee the 12th Inst to hire money to Raise Soldiers be impowered & they be hereby impowered, to hire the Sum of Forty pounds for Sd Purpose and that the Town Treas'r be Directed to give his Obligation in behalf of the Town for Sd Sum. Likewise that Sd Sum be Assessed with the next Town Rate—then it was Voted that this meeting be adjourn'd to next Thursday Evening at Six a Clock in this place, and was adjourn'd accordingly

"Attest Stephen Sharp Town Clerk"

"Monday March 19th 1787 Voted, that the Town Treasurer be Directed, and he is hereby Directed, to pay the Soldiers that went for this Town to the Western Expedition, Out of the first money he Receives"

"December 10th, 1787, The Rev'd Joseph Jackson was chosen a Delegate to Represent this Town in a Conven- of Delegates

from the Towns in this state at the state house in Boston, on the Second Wednesday of Jan. next, for the purpose of taking under consideration the Form of Government for ye United States"

LIST OF MEN WHO TOOK PART IN THE REVOLUTION FROM THE TOWN OF BROOKLINE.

"A MUSTER ROLE of the Company, under the Command of Captain *Timothy Corey*, in Col. *Baldwins Regiment* to the first of August, 1775.

Timothy Corey.....	Brookline...	April 26	97	Capt.
Thomas Cummings.....	Needham...	May 1	92	1st lieutenant.
Jonas Johnson.....	Brookline...	April 26	97	2d lieutenant.
Jacob Whitney.....	Roxbury....	"	97	Sergt.
John Carle.....	Dedham....	"	97	"
Ezekiel Crane.....	Brookline...	"	97	"
Samuel Draper.....	Newtown...	"	96	"
Adam Thorp.....	Dedham....	"	97	Corporal.
John Blundin.....	Roxbury....	"	97	"
Andrew Lewis.....	Dedham....	"	97	"
Abner Whitney.....	Newtown...	"	97	"
Winter Boston.....	Roxbury....	May 1	92	Drummer.
Edward French.....	Stoton.....	May 28	65	Fifer.
John Alger.....	Brookline...	April 26	97	Private.
James Beamis.....	Sudbury....	"	97	"
John Broadrick.....	Brookline...	"	97	"
Timothy Child.....	Newtown...	"	97	"
Thomas Champney.....	Brookline...	"	97	"
Daniel Coolidge.....	Roxbury....	"	97	"
William Davis.....	Brookline...	"	97	"
George Dunlap.....	"	"	97	"
John Fenelley.....	"	"	97	"
Thomas Fisk.....	Newtown...	May 8	85	"
Caleb Gardner.....	Brookline...	April 26	97	"
James Greley.....	Roxbury....	May 9	84	"
Stephen Whitney.....	Newtown...	April 26	97	"
Joseph Wilkinson.....	Dedham....	"	"	"
Thomas Seaver.....	Roxbury....	May 12	59	"
John Green.....	Brookline...	May 30	63	"
Thaddeus Hide.....	"	April 26	97	"
Abner Hoit.....	"	"	97	"
Aaron Jackson.....	Newtown...	May 2	91	"
Enoch Jackson.....	"	"	91	"
Jonas Jackson.....	"	"	91	"
William Jackson.....	"	May 17	76	"
William King.....	Brookline...	April 26	97	"
Samuel Lewis.....	Roxbury....	April 27	96	"
Timothy Lewis.....	"	"	96	"
John McIlvaine.....	Brookline...	April 26	97	"
Elijah Mills.....	"	"	97	"
Phillip Marchant.....	"	May 6	87	"
Jesse Jackson.....	Newtown...	May 17	76	"
Samuel Merean.....	Brookline...	April 26	97	"
Edward Merean.....	Newtown...	May 6	87	"
David Nutting.....	Brookline...	April 26	97	"
Ephraim Payson.....	"	"	97	"
Elnathan Pope.....	Plainfield...	"	97	"
Jacob Reed.....	Brookline...	May 1	92	"
John Spear.....	"	April 26	97	"
John Smith.....	"	May 1	92	"
Jeremiah Smith.....	"	"	92	"
Lambert Smith.....	"	"	92	"
Uriah Snow.....	Woburn.....	May 9	84	"
Ezra Tilden.....	Stoton.....	May 18	75	"
Timothy Whitney.....	Newtown...	April 26	97	"
Peter Walker.....	Roxbury....	May 1	92	"
Isaac Winchester.....	Brookline...	"	92	"
Charles Winchester.....	"	"	92	"
Silas Winchester.....	"	April 26	97	"
Ephraim Whitney.....	Newtown...	"	97	"

"In Council, Feb. y^e 1776. Read & allowed & order^d That a warrant be drawn on y^e Treas^r for £287. 12/ in full of this date.

"PEREZ MORTON,

"Dpy Secy."

"A Muster Roll of the Militia Company in Brookline who marched against the Ministerial Troops on y^e 19th April, under y^e command of Capt Thomas White in Col William Heaths Regiment, and their time of service to y^e 12th day of May.

Capt Thomas White.	Serg ^t Samuel Griggs.
1st Lieut Caleb Craft.	Corp ^l Caleb Gardner.*
2d Lieut Dan ^l White.	" John Harris Jr.
Serg ^t Moses White.	" Daniel Dana Jr
" Abijah Child.	Fifer Isaac Gardner
" Timothy Corey.*	Drum'r Benj Larnard.

Privates.

John Alger.*	Enoch Fisk.
Jonathan Baly.	Benj Gardner.
Eben'r Bartlett.	Elijah Gardner.
John Blandin.*	John Griggs.
Joshua Boylston.	Joseph Griggs.
John Broaddrick.*	Joel Hagar.
Joseph Brown.	Just Harrington.
Thomas Champney.*	Michael Harris.
Aaron Child.	Phin Hammond.
Daniel Child.	John Heath.
Isaac Child.	Amos Hide.
Phinehas Child.	Thaddeus Hide.
Samuel Child.	Abner Hoyt.*
Solomon Child.	Abrah ^m Jackson.
Samuel Clark.	Thad Jackson.
John Coburn.	Jonas Johnson.
Samuel Coburn.	Moses Johnson.
James Coolidge.	Jonathan Jones.
Benjamin Cox.	William King.*
William Cox.	Barnabas Manard.
Samuel Craft.	Jonathan Marbel.
Ezekiel Crane.*	John McAlvain.*
Joseph Dana.	Nath ^l Meariam.
Ebenezer Davis Jr.	Samuel Meriam.*
Samuel Davis.*	Elijah Mill.*
William Davis.*	David Nutting.*
Thaddeus Dean.	David Ocinton.
George Dunlop.*	Ephraim Payson.*
John Fineey.*	John Sampson.

Jacob Sharpe.
Robert Sharpe.
Stephen Sharpe.
Nathaniel Seaver.
John Spear.*
Benj Stratton.
Gideon Tower.
Archibald Wares.
David Whitecomb.
Benjamin White Jr.
Edward White.
Samuel White.
David Winchester.

James Winchester.
Nath^l Winchester.
Sam^l Winchester.
Silas Winchester.*
Amos Winship.
Joshua Winship.
Royal Wood.
Josh Woodward.
Jon^a Warner.
Esq^r White's "Peter"
" Gardner's "Adam"
Joshua Boylston's "Prince"

This company served twenty-three days, ending May 12th, and then returned home. Those having a star opposite their names, after serving seven days, enlisted in the Continental army.

"PAY ROLL for a Party of Militia Commanded by Lieut Caleb Craft, *Dorchester Heights* from July 4th to the 28th Inclusive, 1778, Belonging in Col. Macintoshes regiment.

Caleb Crafts.....	July 4.	July 28.	25
Eleaz ^r Graves.....	" 6.	" 18.	13
William Gridley.....	" 5.	" 28.	24
Edmund Weld.....	" 4.	" 18.	15
William Lewis.....	" 4.	" 18.	15
Bowers Dorr.....		" 18.	15
Benjamin Badanah.....		" 28.	25
Fisher Leathbrig.....			25
Asa Jackson.....			25
John Whitecomb.....			25
Ephraim Mann.....	July 5.		24
William Mann.....	" 5.		24
Joseph Williams.....			24
Stephen Knight.....			24
Benjamin Baxter.....	July 7.	July 18.	12
John Wiswell.....	" 9.	" 28.	20
Joseph Gore.....	" 9.	" 28.	20
Elnathan Whitney.....	" 9.	" 18.	10
Ebenezer Weld.....		" 18.	10
Ebenezer Scott.....		" 28.	20
Samuel Cotter.....		" 18.	10
Jacob Cummins.....	July 10.	" 24.	15
Asa Payson.....	" 10.	" 18.	9
James G.....	" 10.	" 18.	9
William Sharp.....	" 10.	" 28.	17

A Return of the men in the Continental Army for the Town of Brookline.

NAMES.	Town.	Enlisted.	Captains.	Colonels.	Time.	State.
Jeremiah Clark.....	Brookline.	Brookline.	Pettengill.	James Wesson.	Three Years.	Massachusetts.
George Dunlap.....	"	"	Cogswell.	"	"	"
Elijah Mills.....	"	"	Childs.	"	"	"
Charles Winchester.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lambert Smith.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ezekiel Crane.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry Tucker.....	"	"	Cogswell.	"	"	"
Oliver Yan.....	"	"	Pettengill.	"	"	"
John Burton.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Sinclair.....	"	"	Cogswell.	"	"	"
John Hamilton.....	"	"	Pettengill.	"	"	"
Christopher Higbee.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hugh McKown.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nathaniel Rose.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Butler.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stephen Eldridge.....	"	"	"	"	"	"

" John Blundin, in ye Light Horse Company.
" Thomas Champney, in ye Train Company.
" Thomas Bushel, in Col. Henry Jacksons Regiment.
" Jonn Phenesy, in Col. Bailey's, Capt. McField's Regiment.
" Peter Solomon, goeth for Princeton.

[Names of companies encamped at] "*Sewells Point*," Brookline, in 1775:
" Capt. Timothy Corey's Company, Col. Loammi Baldwins Regiment, Sept. 27, 1775.
" Capt. Thomas Cogswells Company, Col. Loammi Baldwins Regiment, Sept. 27, 1775.

"Capt. Joseph Pettengills Company, Col. Loammi Baldwins Regiment, Sept. 27, 1775.

"Capt. Thomas Mighills Company, Col. Loammi Baldwins Regiment, Sept. 27, 1775.

"Capt. Ezra Badlams Company, Col. Gridleys regiment.

"Men enlisted from *Brookline* in the army, 1781:

"Ebenezer Dean, May 18, 1781.

"Josiah Jordan, Apr 19, 1781.

"Jacob Harvey, Apr 23, 1781.

"Nathaniel Blanchard, June 30, 1781.

"Asaph Bisbee, July 16, 1781.

"Noah Sturtevant, July 16, 1781.

"Joseph Wright, July 16, 1781.

"Joseph Morrill, Aug. 4, 1781.

"Josiah Ladd, Aug. 17, 1781.

NAMES.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Discharge.	Miles of Travel.	Months and Days.	Amount of Wages.
Benjamin Morse.....	July 16.	January 16.	220	6 11	£12 14s. 8d.
Josiah Jordan.....	July 1.	December 25.	220	6 6	12 8 0
Thomas Ryan.....	May 10.	November 10.	220	6 11	12 14 8
Abel Adams.....	June 8.	December 8.	220	6 11	12 14 8
Increase Davis.....	June 8.	December 6.	220	6 9	12 12 8
Lemuel King.....	June 11.	December 11.	220	6 11	12 14 8
Jacob Harvey.....	July 31.	December 15.	220	4 26	9 14 8
					£88 13s. 4d.

"B. WHITE, } *Selectmen*
 "JOHN GODDARD, } *of*
 "W. CAMPBELL, } *Brookline.*

"The original sworn to before

"STEPHEN SHARP, *Town Clerk.*"

Beginning of the Present Century.—Up to the latter part of the last century, or the commencement of the present, the people of the town were dependent upon the products of their land, and were of the thrifty sort of farmers. About that time a new order of things commenced; the attractions of the place drew many people from the large and thickly-populated towns, who were desirous to retire from the noise and bustle of active commercial life and to seek a home in the country, for this was then a good specimen of a country town. The elegant native forest-trees, the elevated lands, the rich soil, the nearness to the seat of government, and many other advantages, soon attracted the attention of wealthy people of other localities. Among the first, if not the first, of this class was Hon. Stephen Higginson, a native of Salem, a leader in the politics of Massachusetts, and a merchant of Boston, who purchased thirteen acres of land, formerly used by Ebenezer Richards for a sheep-pasture, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars an acre, upon which he erected an elegant dwelling-house. This locality is an elevated and beautiful spot, commanding a fine view of Boston and the many islands, while near at hand, as if to lend a charm to the scene, are the placid waters of the old Boston Reservoir, of irregular elliptical shape, the surface water covering twenty-two and one-half acres, and containing one hundred million gallons. This land is on the heights near Warren and Heath Streets; it was afterwards owned and occupied by Dr. John C. Warren, who did much to beautify the same. A portion of this land was

sold to William Appleton, Esq., M.C., who was formerly president of the Boston branch of the United States Bank, also of the Massachusetts General Hospital and Provident Institution of Savings, etc. Mr. Henry Upham afterwards occupied Mr. Appleton's place, and the Warren mansion has since been occupied by George Bacon, and now by Augustus Lowell, Esq. Following the above-named Higginson were the families of Hon. Jonathan Mason, M.C., a student of President John Adams, counselor-at-law, member of the State Legislature, and member of the Governor's Council, who purchased the farm of Moses White on Heath Street. Benjamin Guild, Esq., next purchased the house, and afterwards sold the same to Gen. Theodore Lyman, the well-known founder of the Farm School at Westborough, who pulled down the old house and erected the present mansion, now owned by his son, Hon. Theodore Lyman, member of Congress from this district.

Next in order, and near to the estate of Dr. Warren, was the residence of Hon. George Cabot, M.C., who was Secretary of the Navy under Washington, afterwards president of the Boston branch of the United States Bank. He was a retired sea-captain. Stephen Higginson, Jr., succeeded Mr. Cabot in this home, who sold to Capt. Adam Babcock, afterwards purchased by the late Samuel Goddard. The land owned and occupied by John L. Gardner, Esq., was part of this estate, and was sold to Mr. Gardner by Capt. Ingersoll, a son-in-law of Capt. Babcock. Opposite to the estates of Messrs. Appleton and Warren, on Warren Street, was the old-time mansion of the late

Col. Thomas H. Perkins, who was formerly president of the Boston branch of the United States Bank, member of the State Senate, active in establishing the Massachusetts General and the Insane Hospitals, contributing eight thousand dollars to its funds, and was a patron of the Blind Asylum, for whom it was named; also of the Mercantile Library Association and Boston Athenæum. Adjoining this estate, on the west, was the residence of the late Samuel Cabot, built in 1806, which gave way but a few years since to the present mansion of William Gray, another of Boston's merchants. Did our space permit we might, with equal justice, mention a long list of persons eminent in the various walks of professional and mercantile life. Prominent among whom were John E. Thayer, Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Richard Sullivan, Samuel G. Perkins, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, James S. Amory, Thomas C. Amory, Amos A. Lawrence, William R. Lawrence, George B. Blake, Ignatius Sargent, William Dwight, David Sears, Barthold Schelesinger, Edward C. Wilson, William I. Bowditch, William Aspinwall, Samuel Goddard, Thomas Parsons, Eben Wright, John W. Candler, and many others.

While among those who have held or do now own large estates in various portions of the town may be mentioned Benjamin White, Ebenezer Francis, Amos A. Lawrence, William R. Lawrence, David Sears, Charles Stearns, Marshal Stearns, Charles H. Stearns, William Stearns, Thomas Griggs, Timothy Corey, Elijah Corey, Abijah W. Goddard, William Aspinwall, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, George Babcock, James Leeds, Ebenezer Davis, George B. Blake, Ignatius Sargent, William I. Bowditch, Moses Jones, William Dearborn, and others.

At a later date than the above the names of White, Griggs, Lawrence, Stearns, Goddard, Corey, Withington, Thayer, Davis, Sargent, Sharp, Craft, Coolidge, Sears, Perkins, Cabot, and others, appear as among the largest land-owners of the town. The Winchesters, Aspinwalls, Buckminsters, Gardners, and Whites were perhaps the largest and the oldest land-owners. The earliest settlers were agriculturists, their first business being to clear the primitive forests and prepare the land for the first crops. They were men of great physical powers, resolution, and stability of purpose, and applied their energies of body to clearing and improving their township, and if we may judge of the results of their efforts, they were faithful to their calling. The nearness to the capital of the State made it the natural locality for the raising of produce of all kinds; a great opportunity was presented to grow and increase in wealth, as well as to improve their land, and this was brought about by

hard labor and strict frugality, which lent its aid in the work.

There was a ready demand for all kinds of vegetables and fruit, large and small, and this town contributed largely to supply the want.

The Town as it Is.—Of the present aspect of the town, with all the various changes since the commencement of this century, much has been said and published, some of which are well worth noticing. The learned and well-known editor of *Winthrop's Journal* pronounced Brookline to be the most beautiful village in New England. For local scenery, rich cultivated fields and gardens, and green-house productions, for continually increasing costliness and taste in its public and private buildings, the praises of this town resound far and wide, and this is but the echo of the sentiments generally expressed by persons of taste and observation.

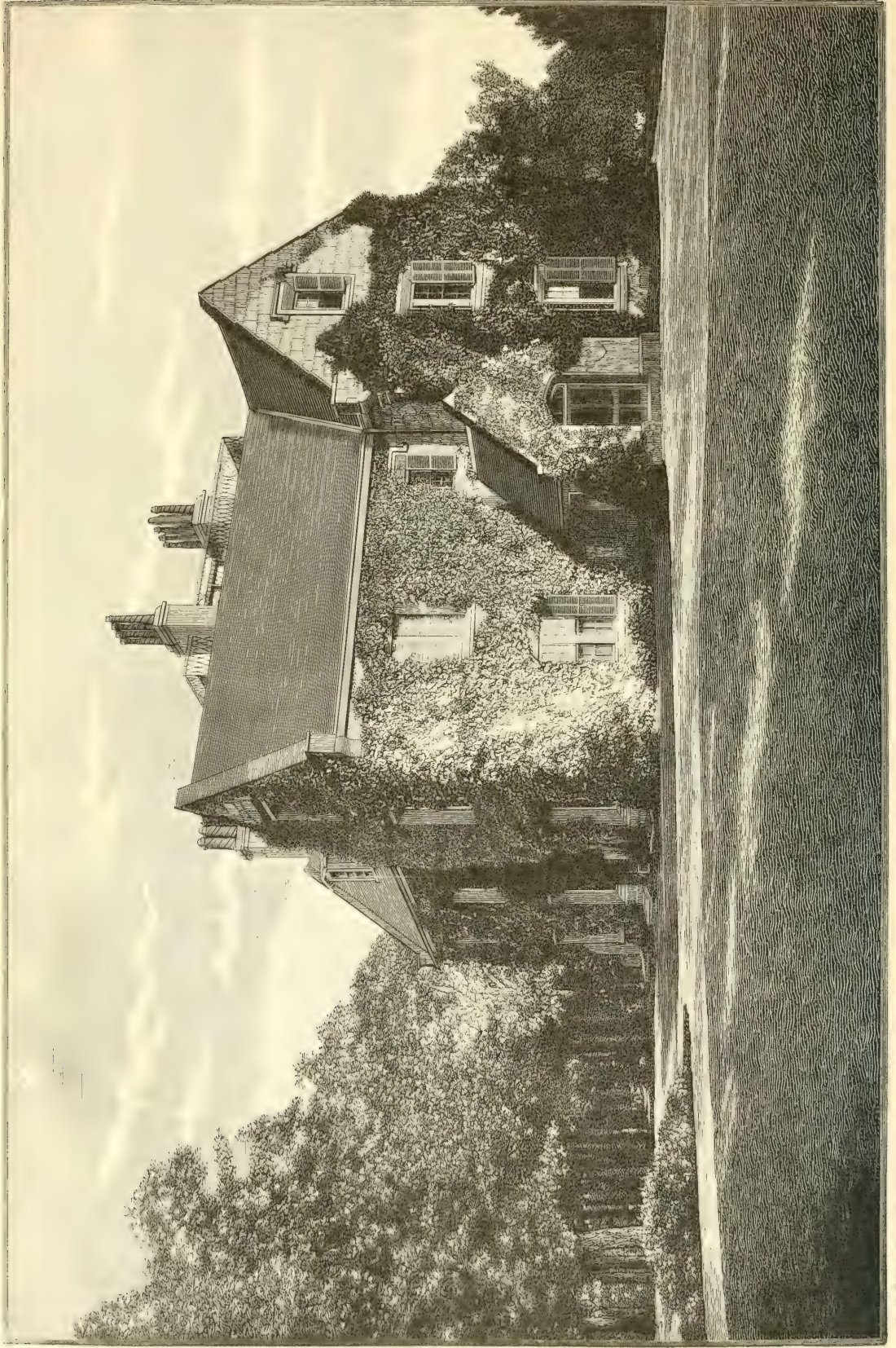
On a hot summer's day many years since, a seaman's preacher, after regaling himself in a beautiful grove behind the First Church, in the course of his sermon said, "I know not, my friends, how you can help being Christians, for you already live in paradise."

In the summer of 1860, when the Prince of Wales was on a visit to this country, among the many receptions given him was that of the city of Boston. The Prince alighted at the Cottage Farm Station in Longwood, where he was received by the city government. When he arrived at the station previous to seating himself in the carriage provided for him, he took a look at the surroundings of the town, and exclaimed in the writer's presence, "Of all the country he had passed through, none had reminded him so much of the scenery of Old England as that around here."

A modern poet, in the "Poet's Tribute" in 1840 contributes the following lines:

"I have revisited thy sylvan scenes,
Brookline! in this the summer of my day.
Again have reveled in thy lovely vales,
And feasted vision on thy glorious hills;
As once I reveled, feasted, in the spring:
Of careless, happy boyhood. And I've bowed
Again within thy temple, and have heard,
As though time's footfall had these years been hushed,
Thy patriarch pastor's lips, like dew, distill
Gentle instruction. And the same is he,
As to young love and reverence he was,
My cheerful friend, benevolent, and good.
The same thy hills and dells, those skies the same
Of rich October; such as only bend
Over New England; and the same gray walls,
Reared in New England's infancy, are those
Which charmed imagination. Thou art fair
And beautiful as ever. Fancy deems
Thy sweet retreat excused the common doom





L. H. Everts, Engraver, Philadelphia.

RESIDENCE OF AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
BROOKLINE, MASS.

Caused by the fall, as if the Architect
Were willing, by such specimen, to show
What Eden, in its primal beauty, was."

"I think that no one will dispute that Brookline was for a long time pre-eminent in the little cordon of towns which have so long constituted the exquisite environs of Boston, embossing it with a rich and varied margin of lawn and lake and meadow and wooded hill-side, and encircling its old 'plain neck,' as William Wood called it, in his 'New England Prospect,' with an unfading wreath of bloom and verdure. I think no one will dispute her claim to have given the earliest celebrity to those environs for rural culture and beauty. Visitors from other countries, or from other States, carried home with them a deeper impression of the charms of this spot and its surroundings than of any other region in New England; and when the well-to-do Bostonian, before there were any railroads or steamers to whirl him off to Scotland or the Alps, or even to Newport, or Saratoga, or Niagara, for his summer vacation, desired to get a breath of pure air, or a glimpse of green fields, or a scent of fresh flowers, by an afternoon's drive, the horse's head was turned first, and last, and almost all the time, towards Brookline, by the way, perhaps, of Pine Bank¹ and Jamaica Pond. Nature had done much, but cultivation and taste had hardly done less, in producing this result. Nowhere did Horticulture find earlier or more successful votaries than here. Nowhere could there be sought and found more exquisite flowers or more delicious fruits, in season or out of season, in the open air or under glass. Nor was experimental Agriculture without its early and devoted followers here. Meantime there was an elegant and distinguished hospitality to be enjoyed in Brookline homes, then filled by men of large acquaintance and of larger hearts, to say nothing of accomplished and beautiful women, to complete the attraction.

"I do not forget that there were individual instances of the same sort of homes in Dorchester or Milton, in Roxbury or Jamaica Plain or Dedham, in Brighton or Watertown or Waltham. Still less do I forget that almost all these places have been catching up with Brookline—perhaps outstripping her—in all these particulars; and that both Horticulture and Agriculture may now look elsewhere for more than one of their highest illustrations and their most conspicuous disciples. I speak of half a century sometime closed, during a part of which, certainly, Brookline enjoyed a prestige for culture and beauty, which might almost have entitled her to that appellation of 'a Peculiar' for which her old inhabitants petitioned.

"Let me not be thought too much disposed to narrow the limits either of time or space within which the special graces and attractions of the town were to be witnessed. But I have sometimes thought that there was a little circle of our territory, from which had emanated, in successive years, as many good influences and examples, in the way of philanthropy and beneficence, of kindness and hospitality, and of every refined culture which pertains to rural enjoyment or improvement,—the culture of the field and of the garden, of the manners and of the human heart,—as from any spot of equal circumference on any part of the globe. Within or around that little circle have lived men of wide distinction in every walk of life, some of whose names are associated with the foremost places of the State or the Nation."—*Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.*

Longwood.—In the northeasterly portion of the town of Brookline (now thickly dotted with elegant villas and handsomely laid-out grounds, with walks

and borders of grass) was a tract of land containing three hundred and fifty acres which once belonged to the estate of John Hull, the "mint-master," and afterwards came by inheritance to Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, who married a daughter of Mr. Hull. This was well known as "Sewall's Farm." These lands embraced the territory between Aspinwall's and Sharp's land, on the south, to Pleasant Street, on the north, and from Harvard Street, on the west, to Charles River.

Previous to the building of the mill-dam, in 1821, there was no public road leading to what is now called "Longwood" and "Cottage Farm." The name of Longwood was given to this section on account of the long line of beautiful woods on the rolling ridges of land which extended from Charles River nearly to Brookline Village. In 1850 Beacon Street was built through this land, which was chiefly owned by Messrs. Lawrence and Sears. Up to that date, in order to pass through this vicinity, it was necessary to enter where is now "Cottage Farm Bridge," going towards "Hall's Pond," at the end of Essex Street; then, taking down some bars, one could ride or drive over the cart-paths, which ran very much in the same direction as the roads do now, to the Aspinwall house, near St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The Sears land lies west of the Cottage Farm, and is beautifully situated and laid out. When the mill-dam was completed, several enterprising merchants of Boston, thinking that land in Brookline would be greatly enhanced in value, bought farms adjacent to the new avenue in Brookline and Roxbury containing about five hundred acres. Prominent among these purchasers were the Thorndikes, David Sears, and Ebenezer Francis, but, as the new thoroughfare was a toll turnpike, there was not that demand for land that there was in many other places. About thirty years since one of the owners, David Sears, began to improve his lands by laying out streets, setting out trees, and building houses on both sides of the river. In 1820, Ebenezer Francis purchased two farms which had previously belonged to the Sewall estate. One contained about sixty acres, known as "Cottage Farm," the other was designated "Maplewood Farm." "Cottage Farm" was purchased by Messrs. Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., and Dr. William R. Lawrence in 1850, who erected residences on the same, which they now occupy. The name of "Cottage" as applied to the farm above was derived from the fact that the estate now owned by Dr. William R. Lawrence had on it the "Sewall" house. It was a small old-fashioned gambrel-roof structure, built about 1689. It was torn down, together with two barns, to make room for a modern

¹ The residence of James Perkins.

residence, in 1851. The ground from this farm to Brookline Village was mostly in grass.

There are several historical associations connected with this part of the town. At Cottage Farm Station, in the Revolution, was a very extensive fort, known as Sewall's Fort, which commanded Charles River. Col. Thomas Aspinwall was the commander of the fort. This was nearly quadrangular, and was stronger than many of the other forts of the American army, having six guns, and had accommodations for more troops than most any other during the siege of Boston. Col. Thomas Aspinwall had the command of the Sewall Fort during the Revolution. The building of the mill-dam, and afterwards the cutting through for the Boston and Albany Railroad, nearly destroyed these works, though a portion remained till 1852.

Col. Prescott's headquarters were at the Walcott house, now occupied by Charles H. Stearns. Walcott took sides with the colonies, while the Sewalls did not.

On the south side of Muddy River, near St. Mary's Street, was a three-gun battery, one of a line of batteries surrounding Boston in the siege. It was on the land now owned and occupied by Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., and where that elegant grove of trees now stand, that Col. Prescott's regiment had its headquarters, also a Rhode Island regiment, after the battle of Bunker Hill. Here they remained until the evacuation of Boston by the British, about nine months afterwards. On the land of Mr. Lawrence, when he purchased his estate, were the ovens used by the occupants of Sewall's Fort, which were long since removed. The well which supplied the army with water is at the entrance of the drive-way, on Dearborn's lumber wharf.

This and the other objects of Revolutionary interest were pointed out to the late Judge William Prescott (the father of William H. Prescott, the historian), by his father, the colonel, not many years after the war; and later, when Mr. Ebenezer Francis owned these farms, Judge Prescott went with him and pointed out these localities, and Mr. Francis (whose father was the first general officer killed in the Revolutionary war) took such an interest in these things that he went over the ground with Mr. Amos A. Lawrence, after he had sold the land to him and his brother in 1850.

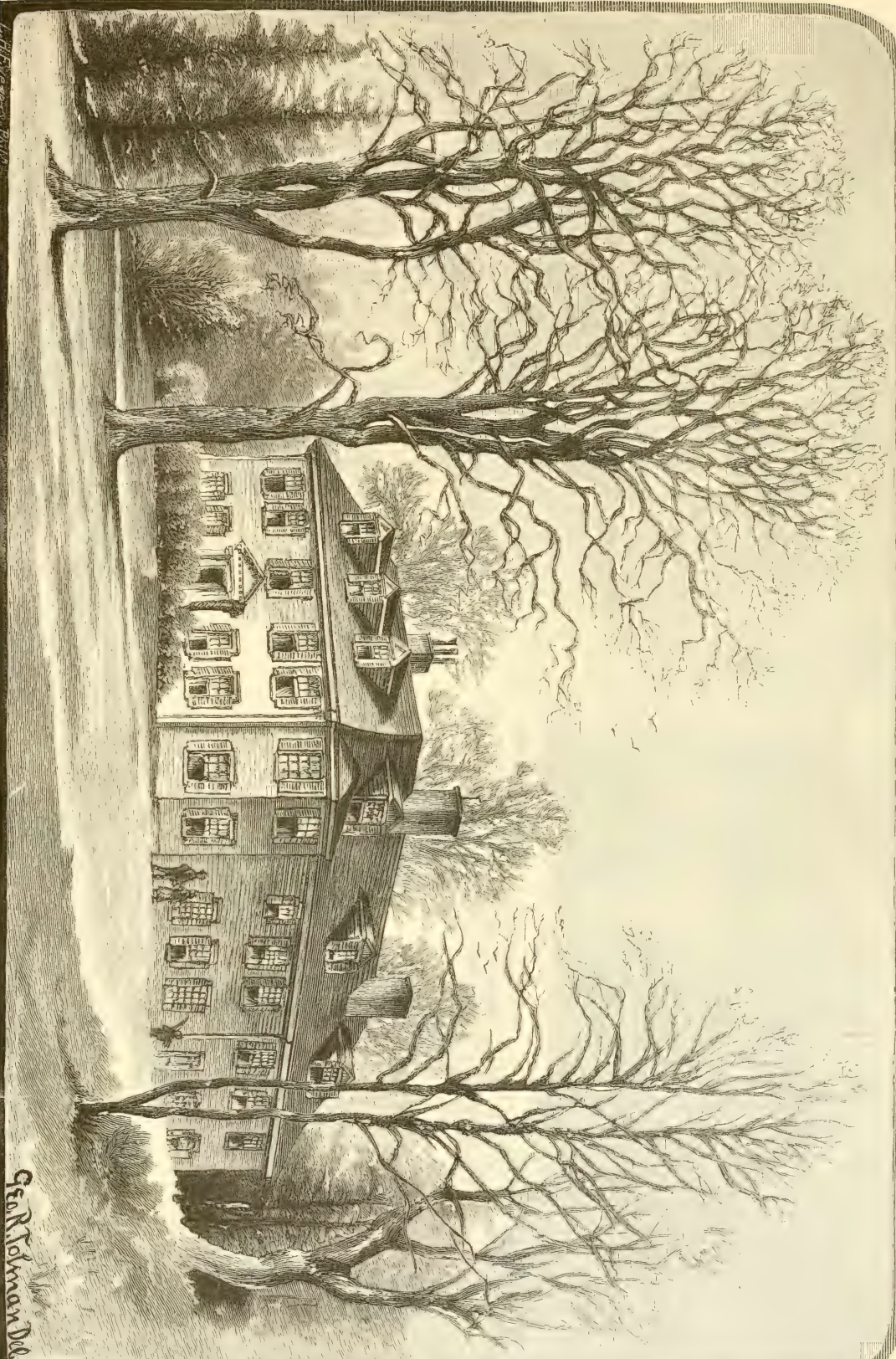
On the grounds of Amos A. Lawrence stands an old and very large pear-tree, the date (1689) of which is inferred from the fact that it bears the button-pear which is mentioned by Judge Sewall in his diary as having been planted in his garden in Boston; besides, it bears evidence of great age. There were two of

these trees in 1850, one of which was destroyed by a gale about twenty years later.

The Boylston Place.—One of the most interesting spots in Brookline is the Boylston place. On it stands a large, old-fashioned wooden house on Boylston Street,¹ opposite the westerly end of the reservoir, now owned by Henry Lee, Esq., which was known for many years as the old "Boylston" house, afterwards, for many years, as the "Hyslop" place. It is one of the most interesting historical places in the town.

Thomas Boylston came to this country from England, and settled in Watertown in 1635. His son Thomas, born in that town in 1644, became a surgeon. He took an active part in the Narragansett war. He married Mary Gardner, of Muddy River, in 1665, and settled upon the place which we are describing, and from that time forward the Boylstons were identified with Brookline. There were twelve children of this marriage. His son Peter inherited the homestead. One of the daughters (Susanna) married John Adams, of Braintree, and was the mother of John Adams, second President of the United States. The second child of Dr. Thomas Boylston was the eminent Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, born in 1680, who acquired wide celebrity, and at first a most unenviable one, by the introduction of inoculation for the smallpox. His memoir has been written, and is full of interest. The smallpox was making fearful ravages in Boston in 1721, when the Rev. Cotton Mather communicated to Dr. Boylston an account of the transactions of the Royal Society respecting inoculation as practiced in Turkey. Instead of allowing the disease to be taken in its natural way, the chances being that more than one-sixth of the patients would die, the matter was forestalled by preparing the system for it by medical treatment, and then scarifying the skin and applying the virus under a nutshell. Under inoculation it was seldom that a patient lost his life. The practice was not even begun in England when Cotton Mather suggested it to Dr. Boylston for experiment. He introduced the subject to the attention of other physicians in Boston and vicinity, and was met with violent opposition; the medical men, both in this country and in England, taking the ground that it was a crime, which came under the classification of poisoning, while the clergy preached against it, and wrote pamphlets, arguing that the smallpox was a judgment from God for the sins of the people, and that to try to check its sway would only "*provoke him the more.*"

¹ This street was named in honor of the Boylston family.



"BOYLSTON PLACE,"
PROPERTY OF HENRY LEE,
BROOKLINE, MASS.

Geo. R. Johnson Del.



A sermon was preached by a Rev. Mr. Massey, in 1722, against "The Dangerous and Sinful Practice of Inoculation," from the text, "So Satan went forth from the presence of the Lord and smote Job with sore boils from the sole of his foot until his crown," from whence he argued that *the Devil was the first inoculator and Job his first patient*. Some fifty years afterwards an epigram appeared in the *Monthly Miscellany* on this sage opinion of the Rev. Mr. Massey, as follows:

"We're told by one of the black robe
The Devil inoculated *Job* :
Suppose 'tis true, what he does tell,
Pray neighbors, did not *Job* do well?"

The inhabitants of Boston and vicinity became so excited that men patrolled the streets with halters in search of the doctor, threatening to hang him to the nearest tree. The doctor was secreted fourteen days in his own house in a hiding-place known only to his wife. During this time the house was repeatedly searched for him by day and by night without success. One evening a hand-grenade was dashed through the parlor window where his wife and children were sitting. Fortunately, the fuse was knocked off against a piece of furniture and the family escaped death.

The doctor could only visit his patients in the night and in disguise. Yet notwithstanding all this violence he was brave enough to persevere with his experiments, being sanguine of success. He inoculated his own child and two servants, and though they all had the disease mildly and recovered, the authorities of Boston summoned him before them to answer for his practice. He underwent repeated examinations, and received insults and threats. During the year, however, he inoculated two hundred and eighty-six persons of all ages, from infancy to old age, of whom only six died, while of five thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine who took it in the natural way during the same period, eight hundred and forty-four died. The success of the practice was established, but the opposition did not cease. During this time the doctor was in correspondence with the court physician in England, Sir Hans Sloane, and was invited to visit London. This invitation he accepted, and on his arrival he was treated with great attention and was made a "Fellow of the Royal Society," the first American thus honored. He remained in England a year and a half and then returned.

As he grew somewhat infirm with years, he retired from his profession, which had kept him much in Boston, and devoted himself to his farm in Brookline, which he bought of his brother Peter, and on which he built the present house. He was greatly interested

and very successful in improving the breed of various domestic animals, especially horses, for which his farm became celebrated. He often broke the animals himself, being a fine horseman. His biographer speaks of him as having been seen in Boston, after he was eighty-four years of age, riding a fine colt he was breaking. He lived to see inoculation universally practiced. This custom prevailed till it was superseded by vaccination as practiced by Dr. Waterhouse in Cambridge, and Dr. Aspinwall in Brookline. He died at the age of eighty-seven, and was buried in Brookline Cemetery. His epitaph is said to be a just and appropriate one:

"Sacred to the memory of Zabdiel Boylston, Esq., and F.R.S., who first introduced the practice of inoculation into America. Through a life of extensive benevolence, he was always faithful to his word, just in his dealings, affable in his manners, and after a long sickness, in which he was exemplary for his patience and resignation to his Maker, he quitted this mortal life in a just expectation of a happy immortality, March 1st, 1766."

It is said that Dr. Boylston in his will bequeathed his house and farm to the town as a home for the poor on certain conditions, to which one of his relatives was expected to accede, but this not being complied with, the town missed the donation.

From Dudley Boylston, a brother of the doctor, who married Susanna Gardner, descended the first wife of the late Deacon Joshua C. Clark. Her daughters are the last of this old family in Brookline. From Thomas, another brother, descended Thomas, who died in London, a wealthy merchant, who made bequests to the city of Boston. His sister, Mary, married a Hallowell. One of her sons became an admiral (Sir Benjamin Hallowell) of the British navy. Another of her sons, preferring the family name of his mother to that of his father, changed his name to Ward Nicholas Boylston. He became a merchant of London, acquired great wealth, and was distinguished for his liberality. He returned to his native place and lived for several years in Roxbury, and afterwards in Princeton.

He gave large bequests to many charitable enterprises, and munificent donations to Harvard College and the Boylston Medical Society and Library.

Thomas Boylston, the son of another brother, settled in School Street, Boston, and was identified with Brattle Street Church. He endowed a professorship at Harvard College. He dictated his executors to purchase the homestead of his ancestors in Brookline and convey the same to the First Church in this town, on condition that the church officers would allow his

nephew, Joshua Boylston, to live upon the place, for which he should pay a rent of ten pounds annually to the church. The estate was to be entailed in the male line from this heir in the same way from generation to generation, and failing the heir who should have the right to live upon it, it should go to the church. But the property was in the hands of Mr. William Hyslop, who had bought it of the doctor's heirs, and the Brookline Church never received the intended bequest, neither did Joshua Boylston ever have a male heir, and with him the family name became extinct in Brookline.

Mr. William Hyslop, the purchaser of the Boylston house, was a native of Scotland. He came to this country in his youth, and began business as a peddler of dry goods, which he carried from house to house in a pack upon his back. He was very successful in this humble beginning, and having invested money in goods at a fortunate time and way, he was able to enter the dry-goods trade still more extensively, and became very wealthy.

He had a son of the same name, the one mentioned as having lived for some years in the house now occupied by Mr. Chapin, a son David, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Governor Increase Sumner.

There was a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman with whom Mr. Hyslop was acquainted in the old country, who emigrated to Massachusetts with twenty or more of his parishioners, and settled in Worcester. His name was Abererombie. After a residence for some time in Worcester, Mr. Abererombie removed with his people to a more congenial situation on the Pelham hills. When this good man could number eleven "olive plants round about his table," he was suddenly left a widower. The youngest had been named Mehitable, for Mrs. Hyslop, and when the little girl was six years of age Mr. Hyslop adopted her as his own, and she remained in his family till her marriage. Mr. Hyslop's business called him occasionally to Europe, and on his return at one time he brought with him a slab, or pier table, which was supported by a pair of large spread-eagles, the claws of which each clasped a round ball. It was placed between the parlor windows. This was a highly ornamental piece of furniture for those days, and as such was much admired and prized. When the Revolutionary war broke out, Mr. Hyslop was in Europe, and the contingencies of the war were such that he could not return till it was over without imperiling his life. While the British troops occupied Boston a great alarm was one day created in the upper part of Brookline by a man, who rode up the old road furiously on horseback, telling

all whom he met that the British troops were at the church green. This was at the green in front of the church on Roxbury Hill, but the people of the upper part of this town naturally enough supposed that the Brookline church green was meant, and great was the terror that ensued. The first impulse was to flee for safety, the second to carry off something valuable, but like distracted people at a fire, who throw mirrors out of the windows and carry mattresses carefully downstairs, they seized upon anything but what the British would have taken had they come.

The table with the spread-eagles was hurriedly wrenched from the wall and laboriously carried up into the woods, which then covered the whole hill back of the house, and there buried by the servants. The little adopted daughter was not to be outdone by the rest of the family, and she secured a new pair of red bellows which hung beside the fireplace, and never let them go during the flight and the temporary absence.

Colonial troops were afterwards quartered in the house, and the family took refuge in Medfield from the fortunes of war. When a return was safe and the buried eagles were dug up for restoration to their proper place, one was broken. It was mended and the table replaced, being fastened to the wall with nails instead of screws, thus making the thing legally a part of the house, and not a movable article. Not many years ago the eagles were claimed by Governor Sumner's descendants as a part of their inheritance, but it was shown that they were a part of the house, and the demand was not allowed. They remained there at the last accounts, and are an appropriate adornment for the ancient and curious house. Mr. Hyslop returned after the war was over, and died in 1796, aged eighty-five years.

His son David inherited the homestead. This singular man is well remembered by many persons now living. He was lame, of uncouth figure, and such excessive homeliness of countenance as is seldom seen, amounting almost to hideousness. He also had an impediment in his speech, or rather never learned to speak plainly, always articulating his words like a little child, and the order of his mind being below the average, he never acquired much education. But he inherited great wealth, and this consideration in the eyes of many counterbalanced all his defects.

"O what a world of vile, ill-favored faults

Look handsome in three hundred pounds a year."

He found a wife notwithstanding his personal peculiarities, was left a widower, and when quite advanced in years married a lovely young girl of great personal beauty, who was sacrificed to her father's

ambition for wealth. Mr. Hyslop was not a bad man, however, but his singularities were a source of annoyance or amusement to all with whom he had any dealings. He had a strange aversion to music of all kinds, and especially to the instruments used at church and the anthems so much practiced in those times, and which he always called "tantrums." He would not attend church on Thanksgiving-days, on account of the "tantrums" which formed a prominent part of the service. Soon after the old gentleman brought his young bride to Brookline a bassoon was added to the orchestra at church by Capt. Robert Davis, who played well. Mrs. Hyslop lingered one Sunday after service to hear the choir practice a little, while her husband went out for his horse. As soon as he was ready, however, he made his appearance at the church door, and beckoning to his wife, he called out loudly in his broken speech, "Jane! come! come along! Don't 'tay there to hear the *bagpipe*."

It was his custom to make a long prayer every morning before breakfast, at which every member of the household was requested to be present. He always prayed with his eyes open, and the consequence was that material things and spiritual were apt to get decidedly mixed. On one occasion, while thus praying, he happened to see through the open door into the kitchen a monkey which he kept making free with the sausages which had been set frying before the morning worship began. Pausing in the prayer, he interpolated a direction to "Hetty" that the sausages should be protected, and went on with his prayer without the slightest perception of anything ludicrous in the situation. His remark must have had a peculiar effect on those who had not observed the performance in the kitchen.

In the third story of the house at the southwesterly corner was a small room, which was dark and only accessible through another room, and not easily noticed. (Perhaps this was where Dr. Boylston was secreted from his enemies.)

This room Mr. Hyslop called his "iron 'tudy," and it was the only study he ever made use of. In this he hoarded up all the old iron he could collect on the premises, and quantities of other things useful and useless. The key he always carried with him. Articles of daily domestic use would disappear. Inquiries and search would be of no avail. After weeks or months perhaps, the proposal often before made, that he should look in his "iron 'tudy" for the missing article, would result in the restoration of it, as composedly returned as if no inconvenience had arisen from its absence.

Anything on the place, from a silver spoon to a

bread-trough, a rake or a halter, would be liable to spend a season in the "iron 'tudy." His peculiar ideas were also evinced in the management of his fruit. The place abounded in choice fruit, especially peaches, plums, and cherries. These he could not use, would not sell, and did not give away. Bushels upon bushels of the finest fruit lay and perished under the trees every year.

There were two daughters and one son by this marriage, and both the former died in childhood. The son, who was a fine lad, lived till within a few days of his twenty-first birthday.

While John Adams was President of the United States he came to Brookline, and was the guest of Hon. Jonathan Mason, who lived on what is now Col. Lyman's place. While there he spoke of the last time he had passed along that road as riding on horseback carrying his mother on a pillion behind him.

He never lost his interest in this home of his ancestors, and in 1821, when he was very aged and so infirm that he was unable to walk without assistance, he expressed a wish to visit once more the old place where his mother was born, and where his grandparents had lived and died.

Accordingly, Mr. Hyslop made a dinner-party, and invited the venerable ex-President, Governor Brooks, Gen. Sumner, and other distinguished guests. It was a grand affair, and passed off with great *éclat*, but there was something pathetic in the sight of the almost helpless old man, supported by his grandson, going feebly about the place and taking a last look of scenes once so familiar to his boyhood.

The following letter from the elder John Adams, President of the United States, to his cousin gives a fine description of the surroundings of the old mansion on the occasion of his visit:

"MONTEZILLO, September 16th, 1820.

"MY DEAR COUSIN BOYLSTON:

"O that I had the talent at description of a Homer, a Milton, or a Walter Scott. I would give you a picture of all that I have visited, with more pleasure than I should Mount Irea or Montecello.

"Mr. David Hyslop has been importuning me for seven years to dine with him in Brookline. I have always declined till last Wednesday; when taking my grandson George Washington Adams, for my guide and aide de camp, I went to visit the original habitation of the Boylstons—where my mother was born, and where she carried me frequently in my infancy, and where I used to sport among the fine cherries and Peaches and Plums and Pears as well as among the flowers and roses on that fertile spot or garden. It is more than seventy years since I set my feet upon that hill. Indeed my mother seemed to have an aversion to visiting or thinking of it after her father sold it to his brother Dr. Zebdial Boylston, and removed into Boston. There are ancient trees Elms and Button-woods some of which I seem to remember; but I have inherited the feelings of my mother.

The weather was very fine and I know not that I ever passed a pleasanter day; I ascended the Hill which is exuberantly fertile to the very top where there is a handsome summer house to the roof of which I mounted where are convenient seats and sufficient railing from whence your Wachusett is plainly seen; and even your own mansion House was visible through a prospect glass, at least George imagined he descried it. On that elevation my imagination was exalted almost to extasy, a prospect nearly as vast as that from Wachusett opened all around me. Land and sea conspired together to produce an assemblage of beauties. The grand city of Boston and the Town of Charlestown; The Castle the Islands, the Rivers the Ponds of Water, the Orchards and the Groves were scattered in such profusion over this great scene that I was lost in admiration of its variety. And to add to its sublimity in my estimation Whites Hill was full in view, the seat of my Great Grandfather and the Birth place of my Grandmother; All these lands have passed into the hands of other families and other names. I said to Mr. Hyslop, 'If I was worth money enough on the face of the whole earth I would buy it of you.' Your uncle Nicholas was well born, he had a soul *bien née*, but Thomas had not; otherwise he would certainly have purchased it and given it to you. We had a very agreeable Company at dinner; very good cheer and very pleasant sociability. But there I took my final farewell of Boylston and Whites Hill. My Grandfather and Grandmother were desirous that my Father should purchase it when it was sold to Dr. Boylston, and my mother was very desirous that he would. But my Father was a very cautious man—had a great aversion to being in debt, and although my Grandfather was willing to take his bond for the purchase, and wanted only the interest of the money, my Father was afraid he should not be able to accomplish and fulfil so large an engagement. And now I fear the estate has departed from the name and the blood forever, unless you will purchase it, and give it to your son or grandson.

"Thus much for family vanity and family mortification—Now for Politics and Legislation. I hope you will attend the Convention and come up to Montezillo and talk with me and I with you about Plato and Solon and Lyeurgus. I shall rejoice to see the name of Boylston among the members of that Convention, as that alone will be sufficient to preserve it.

"George who bears his honours meekly, is now humbly employed in writing this letter for

"Your affectionate Cousin,

(Signed)

"JOHN ADAMS."

Mr. Hyslop died in 1822 at the age of sixty-seven, and thus ended the Hyslop name.

His widow married again, her second husband being Mr. John Hayden. There were no children. She survived her husband, and at her death the Hyslop wealth, which comprised much real estate in Roxbury and Chelsea, as well as the place in Brookline, went to the heirs of Elizabeth Hyslop, and by them the homestead was sold to Henry Lee, Esq.

War of 1812.—During the war of 1812, or the second war with Great Britain, Brookline did her part in furnishing her proportion of men for active service. A company was sent from this town, of which the following is a muster roll:

Mens names who were detached, Sept. 18, 1814, by order of Col Joseph Dudley, for the defence of the State.

Lieutenant, Robert S. Davis; Ensign, Thomas Griggs; Sergeant, Daniel Pierce; Fifer, Thomas Chubbuck.

Privates.

David Smith.
Thomas Farnsworth.
Charles Stearns, Jr.
Joshua Loring.
Joseph Goddard.
James Holden.
James Whidney.
Edward Hall.
Artemas Fairbanks.
Charles Leavitt.
Nathaniel Talbot.
William Atwood.
William M. Tennant.

John Graves.
George Morse.
Samuel Townsend.
Jonathan S. Ayres.
Samuel Williams.
Amasa Jackson.
William Otis.
John Warren.
Joseph Whitney.
John Vose.
David Colby.
Eli Hunter.
George Richardson.

This company was located at Fort Independence. Timothy Corey was captain of this company. There was but little to do except guard duty, and nothing of special interest to mention in connection with their duties. There were others enlisted in the government service at this time from this town of which we have no data. There is one, however, worthy of special notice, who did valiant service at Lake Erie and lost an arm. The particulars can be better described in the following letter, showing the patriotism of our late esteemed fellow-townsmen, Col. Thomas Aspinwall:

"WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y.,

"11 MILES FROM BUFF^o,

"Oct. 1, 1814.

"MY DEAR FATHER,—

"You must excuse my silence since I have been on this frontier. I arrived the last of July, and immediately repaired to Fort Erie, and assumed the command of Gen^l Scott's brigade, which I continued to command until a few weeks since, when Gen^l Miller was placed in command of it. I superintended its operations on the 15 Aug., when the fort was stormed, and had the pleasure of seeing the whole of it perform its duty most gallantly, and essentially contribute to the glorious result of that contest, which, with a loss of about 80 in killed, wounded, and missing on our part, diminished the force of the enemy about 1300 men. Such was the consequence of their madness in presuming on our ignorance of the art of war. From the 5th of August our Camp was bombarded and cannonaded incessantly. On the 13th & 14th they threw about 800 or 1000 shot and shells upon us each day, and, having succeeded in exploding a small and almost empty magazine, on the evening of the 14th were induced to attack in four columns next morning at 2. The night was wet and dark, and the soil, being of clay, made it difficult for us to keep up to our new works. Three of their columns only came near us, and two of those were engaged by my brigade and the artillery of the adjacent works. This cannonade and bombardment was continued until the 17 Sept., so as to keep us all continually employed in labor. We were also harassed by continued alarms at night, so that for six weeks I seldom got more than 3 or four hours' daily repose, and never undressed or even pulled off my boots except to wash myself and change my clothes. My tent was often struck by fragments of shells and by musket-balls from their shrapnells, and the tents almost in a range with mine and their batteries often perforated by cannon-balls, that I thought myself preserved only by a special protection. I had during this period hardly time to write a line to Louisa, and, had her health been firm, I

should not have done that. The enemy continued to receive reinforcements, and to strengthen and multiply their batteries, until they had four ready to play on us. The Gen^l had learned that their defences were open on their right flank, although they supposed a swampy, perplexed wood was a sure protection against us on that flank. He caused to be cut thro' part of the wood a road communicating with an old concealed overgrown cross road leading toward the right and rear of their batteries. He had ascertained that their main camp was two miles back, and the path from it narrow, obstructed, and muddy, so that they could not send in season to support the light brigade of 1500, that was stationed at the batteries, in case it was suddenly attacked. About 1500 of our militia, with the riflemen, volunteers, and 23 Reg^t, were in the forenoon of the 17th cautiously pushed on through the new road, and Miller's brigade (late Scott's), of which my Reg^t composed the van, was, unperceived by the enemy, introduced into a deep ravine between the fort and the front of their lines, ready to storm their batteries the moment the signal announced our troops to have gained their rear. The Gen^l at last, just as a heavy shower of rain had ceased, ordered us to march. We started immediately, and passed through the wood, driving in their sharp shooters, sentries, and guards, until I had arrived within 20 paces of their breastworks, where, as I was passing along the front of the first platoon to give it a concerted direction to the right, I received a musket-shot above the elbow of the left arm, which completely carried away about an inch and a half of the bone. I, of course, had no further part in the active duty of that day, which terminated in our complete success, except as to one of their four batteries. Their cannon, mortars, and howitzers were spiked, the carriages cut to pieces, their large magazine, containing upward of a 1000 24-lb. cartridges and several barrels of powder, destroyed entirely, excepting 500 cartridges let off. They lost, according to the repeated accounts of several of their soldiers, who deserted at different periods since the action, 1182 men, of whom we have 385, including 12 officers, 2 of whom are majors, and should have had upwards of 500 had not several bodies of prisoners been entrusted to militia officers, who followed, contrary to express directions, the only route they knew,—the circuitous new road by which they came,—and were taken with their prisoners by the enemy. The surprise would have been complete had not a drunken Lieut., late of the regular army, with a body of militia, raised an Indian yell three minutes before he got in sight of the enemy. This gave them notice to prepare, and corrected their mistake in supposing our men, whom they had partially seen, to be the English coming to relieve them in the tour of duties at the batteries. The conflict was the hardest, and the fight, during the time it lasted, the most furious and desperate, that has occurred this war. The soldiers climbed, guns in hand, over the tops of the block-houses, bayonetting all that opposed them, and rushed in half platoons into redoubts defended by companies. Two soldiers attacked a block-house, which, to their surprise, they found defended by a german major and his party. The Major's party rose, ordered them to surrender, and the Major told a soldier to take them to the rear, to which at that moment he turned his head, and discovered there an advancing party of our men. 'Gentlemen,' said he, in broken English, to the two soldiers, 'I surrender. Your are at *libertee*, & I am *your* prisoner,' and with the greatest good humor gave up his sword, and ordered his party to lay down their arms. So much terrified and astonished at our boldness were the English that it is reported by deserters that Gen^l De Watteville exclaimed to Gen^l Drummond that they were surrounded and must surrender. In two days after the battle not an Englishman was near us. They raised the siege, and precipitately decamped in the night, just at our tatio. We

sent out some parties to harass them, and compelled them to burn a magazine of stores some distance down the Niagara river, and have since taken a dragoon piequet of 8 or 10 men.

"I shall be able to begin to travel home slowly in about 10 days, and shall, with the blessing of God, soon see you all. After being wounded I walked back to my tent, and in about an hour had only one arm, a circumstance which does not afflict me, my dear father, and must not you. But let us both thank God that he has so formed us that you have lived almost all your life happy & respectable, notwithstanding the loss of an eye, and I may spend the remainder of my life in the same manner with the loss of a limb, of all the most conveniently spared. I have been so blest hitherto that it would be the deepest sin to murmur against this dispensation of Providence. My bodily pain has been what you have always known to be usual in such cases, and no more. The Dr. Lovell says it will make a very good stump. Give my love, my dear father, to all my friends, brothers and sisters, and believe me still your affectionate son.

THOMAS.

"I write with some difficulty because the paper moves under my pen, as I have no left hand to steady it."

"Punch Bowl" Tavern.—The changes in the appearance of our town, especially in the thickly settled portions of it, have been so great within a few years past as almost to perplex former residents who return to it, and as many inhabitants now living here can remember still greater changes, it has been suggested that some description of the town in the earlier part of the present century, and some account of the progress of its subsequent changes, might be interesting to many of the present residents.

On the 26th of the Eighth month, 1640, a bridge was ordered to be built at Muddy River. "Mr. Colbourne, our brother Elliott, and our brother Peter Oliver were appointed to See the Same donne." This was probably the first highway leading into this section of country and the first road to Boston. From that time to the time of building the mill-dam the present Washington Street was the only road to Boston in this direction, the heavy teaming from the country towns west of us came through Brookline. There was an immense amount of travel of this kind, as there were no railroads then in existence, and thus the ancient "Punch Bowl" Tavern was a necessity of the times; here all the teams stopped for "refreshment for man and beast," and this old building as a nucleus gathered around itself the village which took its name. Even to this day this place is remembered by old men in New Hampshire, Vermont, and the back towns of this State as "the Punch Bowl Village."

The original house, built long before the war of the Revolution, was a two-story hipped-roof house, to which, as increasing patronage made it necessary, the proprietor made additions from time to time, by purchasing old houses in Boston and vicinity and removing them hither. The result was in the aggregate a

curious medley of old rooms of all sorts and sizes, connected together in a nondescript manner, and presenting an architectural style which, if we might apply a geological term to it, we should call a *conglomerate*.

This old tavern and its outbuildings occupied all the space on the street, from the brick blacksmith-shop near the corner of Pearl Street to the provision-store of Brown Brothers. It was of a yellowish color, and had a seat running along the front under an overhanging porch, or rather projection of a part of the second story, where loungers congregated to discuss the news of the day. In front of it and near each end was a large elm-tree; under the westerly one stood a pump. This tree and pump remained until within a few years, the other was long ago destroyed. The ancient sign, suspended from a high, red post, gave a name to the tavern and the village, and swung its hospitable invitation creaking in the wind for probably nearly a hundred years. The design was a huge bowl and ladle overhung by a lemon-tree, resplendent with fruit, some of which lay around the bowl, as if fallen from the tree.

Here the selectmen of the town used to have an annual supper, and on one of these occasions the old building came near being destroyed by fire. They had sat round the table smoking, after the repast, and probably dropped fire upon the table-cloth, which was gathered up and thrust into a closet by a servant. Soon after retiring the family were wakened by the smell of smoke, and flames arising from the closet burst through to the chamber overhead, where the landlord's children slept. The frightened children rushed out in their night-clothes to the neighbors' houses; the night was bitterly cold, and the ground covered with ice, and but for the landlord's promptness and presence of mind the whole establishment would have been speedily reduced to ashes. Without stopping to put on a single garment, just as he sprang from his bed, he gave the alarm and seized a bucket of swill, which he dashed upon the burning mass in the closet, closed the doors carefully after him, and brought water from the pump, directed the labor of others who came with their buckets, and put the fire out and saved the building, though the flames actually reached the attic. There was at that time an engine in the village, kept in a house which stood in what was the front yard of the Oliver Whyte estate. It was owned by Brookline and Roxbury in common, as the south side of the street from Village Lane to the creek below Pond Avenue was then a part of Roxbury. The extent of the patronage of the old "Punch Bowl" may be roughly estimated from the fact that it was common for a row of teams to occupy the side of the

street above and below the tavern, from what is now Harrison place, to the gas-works, in a continuous line, while the men and horses were being fed and rested.

The mill-dam, the bridges, and the opening of the Worcester Railroad at last took all the business away from the old "Punch Bowl." It was bought by Mr. Isaac Thayer about 1830 and torn down. Much of the material was of solid oak, and was used in building nine houses which he erected on the site of the old buildings.

The old house owned by the Gas Company, situated on the corner of Brookline Avenue and Washington Street, where the Gas Company's office now stands, was kept as a tavern for several years with the sign of the "Punch Bowl," but it had little except local patronage, and that of the lowest sort, and was finally given up.

Police Court.—Under the old law, previous to 1857, justices of the peace had jurisdiction of criminal cases. About that time there was a law for the designation of a certain number of persons out of the justices of each county as trial justices for the trial of criminal cases.

As justices of the peace, William Aspinwall and Artemas Newell were the principal ones. Those who have held the appointment of trial justices were William Aspinwall, Edwin Grover, Charles E. Abbott, William B. Towne, Bradford Kingman, and Charles H. Drew.

In May, 1882, the General Court authorized a Police Court to be established in Brookline, for civil and criminal business. The first court held was in a room at the police station. Soon after this the county of Norfolk fitted apartments for the use of the court, consisting of a commodious court-room and a room for the justices, containing a library, and having connection with the police department, so that the facilities of doing business are now as complete as any to be found in the county. The new apartments were used for the first time Sept. 1, 1882. The justices are Charles H. Drew, justice; Charles F. Perkins and Albert L. Lincoln, special justices; appointed in May, 1882.

Masonic.—Beth-Horan Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Although many brethren of the Masonic order affiliated with the lodges in Boston and Roxbury, and were residents of Brookline previous to 1870, it was not till that year that a lodge was established here. The following persons petitioned for a charter: William Aspinwall, George F. Homer, Benjamin F. Baker, James W. Edgerly, R. G. F. Candage, Benjamin B. Davis, Charles K. Kirby, Nathaniel C. Towle, George M. Towle, Charles

O. Foster, Cyrus W. Ruggles, William K. Melcher, Charles H. Drew, John W. Candler, Charles W. Cotting, and George J. Fisher. The first Master was George F. Homer. The name of the lodge was adopted in commemoration of the cities of Beth-Horan rebuilt by King Solomon. The first lodge-room was in Lyceum Hall building, but after a few years that was found inadequate, and the lodge fitted up commodious apartments in the brick block at the corner of Harvard and School Streets, which it still occupies. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, and its Masters have been as follows: George F. Homer, Benjamin F. Baker, James W. Edgerly, R. G. F. Candage, John Emory Hoar, and Dr. Thomas W. Clement.

The Grand Army of the Republic have an organization in this town under the name of Charles L. Chandler¹ Post, No. 143. The post was organized, the date of the charter was Jan. 24, 1871. The following are the charter members: George P. Richardson, Milton J. Stone, James Sinclair, Willard Y. Gross, George W. Funk, Leo Bertsch, Bradford P. Cook, Arthur Kemp, John McAndrews, Francis H. McIntosh, John P. Loftus, Horace N. Fisher, William Bowes, W. W. O'Connell, Fergus B. Turner, Samuel D. Edwards.

Royal Arcanum.—Sagamore Council, No. 181, was organized in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 19, 1878. Charter members,—R. G. F. Candage, Benjamin F. Baker, David B. Van Slyek, M.D., Thomas T. Robinson, George E. Everett, T. W. Clements, James W. Edgerly, Charles A. Bowditch, Jos. G. Stearns, A. G. Sanborn, David Bentley, George F. Brown, Ira B. Cushing, M.D., George W. Stearns, Fergus B. Turner, Francis H. Bacou, Charles B. Farnum, J. H. Boody, William S. Cutter.

Knights of Honor.—Brookline Lodge, No. 459, instituted Feb. 8, 1877. Charter members,—C. H. Hackett, R. K. Sawyer, W. S. Brown, James Harrison, R. D. Mills, E. S. Milliken, G. T. Defrees, A. E. James, E. W. Packard, W. M. Bellows, Solomon Burt, W. H. M. Bellows. The officers for 1884 are as follows: P. D., J. H. Allen; D., M. F. Kenrick; V. D., J. F. Hutchins; A. D., C. H. Wilson; Chapl., W. M. Bellows; Rep., E. W. Packard; Fin. Rep., A. E. Kenrick; Treas., E. N. Gutterson; G., A. E. James; Guard, E. G. Brooks; Sent., L. S. Lyon.

American Legion of Honor.—Corey Hill Council, No. 33. Charter members,—Levi Doran, Alfred Kenrick, Jr., William S. Brown, Alfred B. Tyrell, J. H. Boody, George L. Newcomb, A. McCullough,

Andrew Noland, Thomas T. Robinson, F. M. Bond, Charles E. Rogers, E. W. Packard, A. G. Sanborn, E. N. Gutterson, C. W. Morse, and David B. Van Slyek.

Sons of Temperance.—Pierce Division, No. 86. Instituted March 27, 1861; charter surrendered in 1884.

Brookline Savings-Bank (incorporated Feb. 24, 1871).—The first regular meeting of this institution was held on the 20th of April, 1871, for organization. Amos A. Lawrence, president; Charles U. Cotting, Alanson W. Beard, and Edward Atkinson, vice-presidents; William A. Wellman, George F. Fabyan, Alfred Kenrick, Jr., Martin Kingman, Austin W. Benton, Charles H. Stearns, Phillip Duffy, William I. Bowditch, Charles D. Head, John W. Candler, Moses Williams, Jr., trustees. The business commenced in the building owned by John Gibbs, corner of Washington and School Streets. It is now in "Colonnade Block," on Washington Street. The present officers are William H. Lincoln, president; William E. Lincoln, secretary and treasurer.

The Press of Brookline.—Bradford Kingman was the pioneer in the newspaper enterprise in Brookline. His paper was entitled the *Brookline Transcript*. The first number was dated Oct. 15, 1870, and ended with May 31, 1873. The file of this paper contains a great number of historical articles, under the titles of "Recollections of Brookline," "Historical Sketches," and "Brookline as it was." Those under the last title numbered nearly one hundred, which were the basis of a work afterwards published in a volume and sold by subscription entitled "Historical Sketches of Brookline."

The next attempt to sustain a paper was July 4, 1873, when the *Independent* was started. This was published by a club having a special object, and run but a short time. Dr. N. C. Towle was a manager.

The *Brookline Chronicle* commenced May 9, 1874, by W. H. Hutcheson. Wing & Arthur purchased the same July 10, 1875. Arthur sold to Murray M. Wing, Nov. 4, 1876. Wing sold to Charles M. Vincent, Jan. 27, 1877.

Feb. 1, 1878, Alexander S. Arthur purchased the paper, and published it till July 1, 1879, when Charles A. W. Spencer became a partner, under the firm-name of Arthur & Spencer, who continued together until May 14, 1881, when Mr. Spencer purchased Mr. Arthur's interest, and became sole proprietor to Jan. 1, 1883. At that time Eliot F. Soule was admitted partner, who continued to Nov. 1, 1883. Mr. Spencer has since that date been editor and proprietor.

On the 1st day of January, 1881, the paper was

¹ This post was named in honor of one of Brookline's earliest patriots in the Rebellion of 1861.

changed to a quarto and the word Brookline left out of the title. It is a fine-looking and well-patronized paper. Mr. Spencer has a completely furnished printing-office for publishing and printing his paper, as well as for book and job printing.

Libraries.—In the year 1825 a few individuals were associated together for the purpose of procuring a library of books for mutual improvement. They were organized with Rev. Dr. John Pierce as president; Deacon Otis Withington, secretary; Oliver Whyte, librarian; and Deacon John Robinson, treasurer, with a board of trustees. Rules and regulations were adopted Dec. 27, 1825. The terms were five dollars per year the first two years, and two dollars per year after that time. The library was kept in the house of the librarian, and was open for delivery of books on the first and third Saturdays of each month, from three to four o'clock P.M. The books were at one time kept in the shoe-store of James Leeds, nearly opposite to the present hook-and-ladder house on Washington Street.

In 1827 a printed catalogue was issued for the use of members, which contained twelve pages of matter, and the titles of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred volumes. This may be said to have been the first library in the town.

In 1865 there was a collection of works on agriculture in the town, owned by about eighty subscribers, which had been deposited with the town library in the original apartments at the town hall. There were one hundred and seventy-three volumes in an elegant black-walnut case, and the association was known as the Brookline Agricultural Library. During the year above named the proprietors presented the case and contents, as above stated, to the town, and the same forms a portion of the agricultural department in the Public Library.

Brookline is believed to have been the first town in the commonwealth to avail itself of the general statute authorizing cities and towns to raise and appropriate money for founding and maintaining public libraries. At the annual town-meeting, held March 16, 1857, the subject was introduced under an article in the warrant, and referred to a committee, consisting of Edward A. Dana, Abijah W. Goddard, Samuel Philbrick, George F. Homer, and Charles Follen. This committee reported at the adjourned town-meeting, March 30, 1857, and upon their recommendation the town promptly voted to establish a public library, and appropriated for its foundation and commencement the sum of nine hundred and thirty-four dollars, being the rate of twenty-five cents per ratable poll. These sums were all that could be legally raised by

taxation for this purpose. A suitable place was provided, and arrangements were made so that the Public Library was opened for the delivery of books to the citizens of the town Dec. 2, 1857, in a single room in the town hall, which was afterwards increased to four rooms; but having outgrown their limits, measures were taken to provide better accommodations, which resulted in the erection of the present building devoted to library uses in 1867.

Land was purchased of Messrs. Henry Collins, Charles Chase, and John Gibbs on Washington Street. The entire lot, containing sixty-five thousand feet, was graded, fenced, and provided with avenues and suitable walks, making it very attractive. The building was completed in 1869, and, with the furniture and furnishing, cost about forty-five thousand dollars. The architect was Louis Weissbein, Esq., of Boston, and the contractors for the work were as follows: mason-work was done by Horace James; carpenter-work, by Nathaniel Lyford; freestone trimmings, etc., by E. F. Meany; granite, by Frederick & Field; cellar, by James Driscoll; painting, by Benjamin F. Baker; gas-fixtures, by M. W. Pierce & Co.; heating apparatus and tinning, by Kenrick Brothers.

The library hall has a capacity for fifty thousand volumes, a commodious reading-room, librarian's room, trustees' hall, committee-room, and six other rooms, with accommodations for all the working departments of a successful public library for the present and for a long time to come. These rooms were opened to the public Oct. 13, 1869, and the delivery of books commenced on the 18th of the same month.

From that date to the present the library has been a marked success. The first librarian was Mr. John Emory Hoar, who took a great interest in the institution from the commencement. Since the 1st of December, 1871, the library has been under the charge of Miss Mary A. Bean, who brought to the office of librarian qualifications which it is the lot of but a few to possess, in the thorough knowledge of books and literature generally and an extensive experience in the cataloguing of books, which is now an art requiring hard study, experience, and talent to insure success. Under the supervision of Miss Bean and her two assistants, the Misses Wood and Lanman, the library bids fair to be among the leading institutions of its size in the country.

As the growth of the library has been somewhat rapid, increasing at the rate of one thousand volumes or more per year, we append a table showing the number of volumes and the circulation from its commencement to the present time.

Table showing Statistics of Growth and Circulation, from Dec. 2, 1857, to Feb. 1, 1884.

Report.	Year.	No. of Vols.	Circulation.
Established	1857	1,000	.....
1st	1858	2,138	2,000
2d	1859	2,856	10,108
3d	1860	4,118	11,000*
4th	1861	5,751	11,619
5th	1862	5,360	14,022
6th	1863	6,239	15,005
7th	1864	6,817	17,575
8th	1865	7,520	19,206
9th	1866	8,502	19,793
10th	1867	9,026	19,103
11th	1868	9,687	18,011
12th	1869	10,500	18,144
13th	1870	12,000	22,381
14th	1871	13,552	33,393
15th	1872	14,448	17,389†
16th	1873	15,593	37,105
17th	1874	16,669	50,120
18th	1875	17,893	37,949‡
19th	1876	19,323	42,427
20th	1877	20,282	45,619
21st	1878	21,416	50,427
22d	1879	22,925	44,736¼
23d	1880	24,018	50,435
24th	1881	25,181	44,585
25th	1882	26,158	45,565
26th	1883	27,089	48,852
27th	1884	28,062	50,608

* Librarian's report says, "A little less than 11,000 vols. have been delivered."

† Library closed several months in summer for rearrangement. The above figures date from the reopening, Sept. 11, 1872.

‡ Change in town by-laws, requiring reports to be returned Feb. 15, cut short the library year.

¼ Library closed two months for examination and cleaning of books.

While the success has been so marked in the past, and the influence that has gone out from the establishment of such an institution has been so great, the citizens of the town are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of such high privileges as they now enjoy.

In this connection we cannot fail to notice and duly appreciate the great liberality that has been shown towards the library enterprise from its beginning. The reports and records show that there has never been a year in its history when books and pamphlets have not been generously and freely bestowed.

The following gifts of money have been given to the library, viz.:

John S. Wright, in June, 1861, \$100.

James M. Howe, in February, 1863, \$100.

Mrs. Samuel Philbrick, May, 1864, \$1000.

Abijah W. Goddard, July, 1869, \$100.

John L. Gardner, January, 1871, \$10,000.

John L. Gardner, November, 1873, \$1000.

The will of Martin L. Hall gives "to the town of Brookline five thousand dollars for the benefit of the town library, to be placed on interest, and such interest

forever applied to the increase of said library by the purchase of books of standard value."

Numerous smaller sums of money, varying from ten to fifty dollars, amounting to several hundred dollars, were contributed during the early years of the library.

One of the leading features in the library, and a valuable portion, is the reading-room, where may be found magazines and periodicals and many newspapers readily accessible, in what has been named "Gardner Hall." Much of the success of this institution is due to the character and management of the board of trustees, who are selected with reference to their fitness for the duties of such institutions, persons of culture, education, and good taste,—the requisites for good managers,—some of whom devote a large portion of their time to its interests.

Town Hall.—The necessity of a new town hall, to meet the growth and increasing demands of our people, had become so apparent, that at the annual town-meeting of the citizens, held on the 28th of March, 1870, a committee was appointed to consider the subject, and to report in regard to the same at the adjourned town-meeting. The committee, at their first meeting, without previous conference, found themselves a unit in favor of the immediate erection of a tasteful, commodious, and substantial edifice for this purpose. The committee were also impressed with the fact that the town was seriously deficient in those social advantages which would be derived from the possession of such a building. Their report was accepted, and the same persons were constituted a building committee, viz.: William A. Wellman, Charles U. Cotting, John C. Abbott, Charles W. Seudder, William Aspinwall, Augustine Shurtleff, William K. Melcher, William Lincoln, and Martin P. Kennard. The town appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and placed the same at the disposal of the committee, who were authorized to issue the bonds of the town, payable in twenty years. At a subsequent meeting fifty thousand dollars were added to the appropriation, for which sums the bonds were negotiated at six per cent., at their par value, and a sinking fund has been provided for their redemption.

The first duty of the committee was to invite plans and sketches, with the understanding that the author of the accepted design should be employed as the architect. All were requested to sign their designs with a motto, and inclose their names in an envelope, to remain until the choice was made. Sixteen designs were offered, and after very careful study and consideration the one with a red seal was chosen, and dis-

closed the name of the author to be S. J. F. Thayer, Esq., of Boston. The contract for the masonry was taken by Messrs. Adams & Barstow, of Boston; and for the carpenter-work by our townsman, Mr. William K. Melcher. The corner-stone of the building was laid, in the presence of the town officers, May 23, 1871.

The structure is upon the site of the old town hall, which was removed to Prospect Street. This is the third hall the inhabitants have built for town purposes. The first was dedicated Jan. 1, 1825, a small stone building, afterwards used for the high school, and now standing on Walnut Street, near the First Church. The second was opened on the 14th October, 1845, twenty years after the first; and the late venerable Dr. Pierce, in his address on the occasion, remarked, "The progressive improvements of modern times render it not improbable that, when this beautiful fabric shall grow old, it may give place to an edifice which shall as far exceed this as the present is superior to the rude structures of former times."

In style, this structure is a secular Gothic, well fitted for a building designed for municipal uses. The principal façade has three entrances, divided by polished granite columns with carved capitals, the whole being covered with an arch resting upon solid abutments, and forming above the entrance a large window, which is divided by granite mullions. Above this window, and nearly in the centre of the front, is an arcade inclosing several windows, which are separated by short granite shafts. Still higher is the cornice, ornate in character, and somewhat above the general level. The centre of the front rises to a height of one hundred feet, being higher than any other portion of the structure. The roof is slated in green, red, and purple, in ornamental style. The building is three stories in height, and constructed of rose-colored granite from Dedham, and trimmed with light-gray hammered granite from Blue Hill, Me., having a massive base of the same material, while the body is quarry-faced. The ground-floor is a rectangle, ninety feet in width by one hundred and thirty-six feet in length, each side being recessed ten feet, and fifty-six feet of the centre front projecting, giving an extreme width of ninety feet, and extreme length of one hundred and forty-six feet. The first floor is seven and one-half feet above the grade of the location, and is divided into corridors, offices, and a hall. Entering by the main door-way, we pass through the vestibule, thirty-nine feet long by thirty in width, with a tile floor. In this vestibule, and on either side of the entrance, are the staircases leading to the second story. Beyond this is a corridor fifteen feet in width, extend-

ing back half the length of the building, where it meets another corridor running at right angles with it, and giving an entrance on Prospect Street, through a carriage-porch. On either side of the main corridor are three rooms, twenty-three feet width, for the use of the town officers. At the rear of the main corridor is the lower hall, in the rear of the building, which will seat between five and six hundred persons, and is designed for political and other meetings, which do not require the larger hall. Ascending the broad staircases, we enter this hall, which is sixty-five and one-half wide by ninety-two and one-half feet in length; and it will seat between twelve and fourteen hundred persons. Its form is an elongated octagon. The walls are thirty-seven feet in height, the ceilings extend into the roof sixteen feet, giving in the centre a height of fifty-three feet. The decorations and windows were done by McPherson & McDonald, of Boston. The main vestibule is decorated in a style like to the hall, and is lighted by a large window, in which are placed the coat of arms of the United States and of the State, both in medallion. The building is heated by indirect radiation of steam, under the direction of T. S. Clogston, of Boston.

The character of the work is completed in the spirit of the liberality of the town.

An able address was delivered on the occasion of the dedication of this hall by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, which has been published in pamphlet form.

At the conclusion of Mr. Winthrop's address, the following original ode, written by Miss Harriet F. Woods, written for the occasion, was sung by the Choral Club:

"ODE.

"Written for the occasion by Miss Harriet F. Woods.

"Beneath this noble roof we stand,
Where skill has reared these massive walls,
And beauty from our Father's hand
Streams in where'er the sunlight falls.

"Here, as the years shall come and go,
Proud Eloquence with lofty strain
Shall set the listening heart aglow,
And nerve to noble deeds again.

"Here Music, tuned to fine accord,
From voices yet unborn, shall ring;
And grand, triumphant strains be poured
From brazen throat and vibrant string.

"Here may the rich man and the poor
Combine to wield the ballot's might;
Contend for truth which shall endure,
And cancel every wrong with right.

"Long may our town's unsullied name
Our fair and proud possession be,
And none but honest patriots claim
The honors of the brave and free."



Thomas Wigg

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

Of the Industry and Products of the Town of Brookline for the year ending April 1, 1845.

2600 pairs of ladies' yarn hose, valued at.....	\$1,200.00
Saddles and harness manufactured.....	525.00
Wagons, sleighs, and other vehicles.....	4,000.00
Cabinet-ware manufactured.....	300.00
3400 hides tanned, value of leather.....	17,300.00
Capital employed in tanneries.....	24,000.00
612 pairs of boots and 210 pairs of shoes, valued at	3,520.00
163 cords of firewood, prepared for market.....	1,059.50
270 horses, valued at.....	20,400.00
63 pairs of oxen @ \$85 per pair.....	5,355.00
256 cows, valued @ \$25 each.....	6,400.00
362 swine.....	5,430.00
1225 bushels of Indian corn.....	857.50
2036 bushels of rye.....	1,425.20
136 bushels of barley.....	84.40
30,869 bushels of potatoes.....	12,347.60
1789 tons of hay.....	25,046.00
1508 pounds of butter.....	271.44
1070 pounds of honey.....	214.00
1233 barrels of string beans @ \$1.50.....	1,834.50
2560 barrels of green peas @ \$2.00.....	5,120.00
2288 barrels of cucumbers @ 1.00.....	2,283.00
2074 barrels of beets @ \$1.25.....	2,592.50
1674 barrels of onions @ \$1.25.....	2,092.50
1222 barrels of parsnips @ 1.25.....	1,527.50
5220 barrels of green corn @ \$1.00.....	5,220.00
1995 bushels of tomatoes @ 50 cents.....	997.50
15,880 bushels of turnips @ \$1.00.....	2,646.67
296 tons of squashes @ \$15.....	4,440.00
14½ tons of peppers @ \$60.....	847.50
204 tons of carrots @ \$8.....	1,632.00
255,650 cabbages @ 3 cents.....	7,669.50
Celery and horse-radish valued at.....	2,917.00
Early salads and greens valued at.....	4,255.00
Melons of different varieties.....	2,437.00
Asparagus.....	2,214.00
Shell beans and other small articles.....	575.00

FRUITS.

15,913 barrels of apples, valued at \$1.25.....	\$19,891.25
691 barrels of pears.....	2,784.00
134 bushels of peaches @ \$2.....	268.00
222 bushels of plums @ \$3.....	666.00
1539 bushels of cherries @ \$2.50.....	2,847.50
475 bushels of currants @ \$2.....	950.00
250 bushels of quinces @ \$2.....	500.00
12,309 boxes of strawberries @ 20 cents.....	2,461.80
4956 boxes of raspberries @ 25 cents.....	1,239.00
12,470 pounds of grapes @ 50 cents.....	6,235.00
110 tons of rye straw @ \$10.....	1,100.00
1044 barrels of cider @ \$1.....	1,044.00
93,440 gallons of milk.....	15,573.33

Total..... \$212,635.69

CENSUS OF 1875.

Dwelling-houses.....	1095	Population.....	6675
Dwellings occupied.....	1065	Rateable polls.....	1720
Dwellings unoccupied.....	30	Legal voters.....	1247
Families.....	1338	Naturalized voters.....	432
Males.....	2962	Aliens.....	315
Females.....	3713		

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS GRIGGS.

Deacon Thomas Griggs, the son and fourth child of Samuel and Beulah (Hammond) Griggs, was born in Brookline, Mass., April 5, 1788, and is the sixth in descent from his paternal ancestor in the follow-

ing line: Thomas (4), Ichabod (3), Joseph (2), Thomas (1).

We first find Thomas (1) an early inhabitant of Roxbury in 1639, whose wife was Mary, who died that year, leaving two sons, John and Joseph, and a daughter, who died in 1645 at the age of twelve years. He married, second, Mary Green, Aug. 26, 1640. He died after a lingering sickness May 23, 1646. The inventory of his estate was made the 25th of the third month, 1646. He had an allotment of two parcels of land at Muddy River previous to 1639.

Joseph, the youngest son of Thomas and Mary Griggs, came from England; born about 1625; became a member of the church in Roxbury June 20, 1653; freeman, May 18, 1653; married Mary, daughter of Griffin Crafts, of Roxbury. She died June 30, 1653. He then married Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Anna Davis, Nov. 8, 1654, and had eight children, viz.: (1) Samuel (born 1656, died 1657), (2) Mary (born 1657, died young), (3) Hannah (born 1659), (4) Joseph (born 1661), (5) Benjamin (born 1668), who removed to Connecticut, (6) Joanna (born 1672), (7) Ichabod (born Sept. 27, 1675), (8) Mary (born 1682). The mother died Jan. 9, 1683.

This family resided in what was known as "Roxbury Precinct," or "Punch Bowl Village." The father died Feb. 10, 1714/15, aged ninety years. He joined with his brother in conveying land to Hugh Thomas Feb. 16, 1652,—land in Roxbury. He and his wife conveyed to John Hull land in that part of Muddy River called the "Common Field." Also land sold to George (Basto) Barstow, Feb. 23, 1699, in "Boston Fields," bordering on land of Edward and John Devotion, the well-known early settlers.

Mr. Griggs being an early resident of Muddy River, and being perfectly familiar with all the estates in and around his home and Roxbury, was once called upon to settle a dispute in reference to a division fence that used to run from about where "Chapel" Station now is, and so along the edge of the upper land, where was formerly a road leading to "Sewall's Fort." We give it as we find it, in the following deposition, dated Jan. 21, 1709 (Suffolk Records 24, p. 279):

"Jos. Griggs, of Roxbury, aged about 85 years, testifieth and saith that about three score years since he settled at Muddy River, now called Brooklyne, and has lived there and at Roxbury ever since, and in all that time has been very well acquainted with that tract of land, now in farms and propriety's, viz., Capt. Sewall, the late Deacon Elliotts, Devotions, Clarks, and others lying in Muddy River aforesaid, which was commonly called a common field butting on the salt marishes. As to the fence, or enclosure of said common field this deponent very well remembers that those persons that owned the upland were at the whole and sole charge of the outside range of fence the marish owners refusing to pay any part of the charge, and

at a meeting of the upland and marish owners about forty years since the marish-men representing their design to fence the marish from the upland, desired the upland owners to do their proportion, but the upland owners utterly refused it for the reason above mentioned and told the marish owners that if they would fence out the marish they must do it at their own cost, and this depon^t has never known or understood that the upland owners ever bore any proportion of the charge of fencing off the marish, but that they did at all times maintain the outside range of fence, and the marish-men were at the charge of fencing the parish from the upland.

"JOSEPH GRIGGS, Jan. 21, 1709."

Mr. Griggs' name is also attached to a memorial with forty others, inhabitants of Roxbury, headed by the autograph of their pastor, Rev. John Eliot, addressed as Christian patriots to the honored Governor and the Deputy Governor, together with the rest of the honored magistrates and House of Deputies of Massachusetts, requesting and encouraging the General Court to stand fast in upholding the franchises of the people, and the liberties of the churches of that colony, then menaced by its enemies, and by the recently restored monarchy of England. He was a deputy to the General Court or representative of Roxbury in 1681, and selectman of that town in 1677, 1680, 1683, 1687, and 1688.

As a member of that board he was active and efficient in procuring a grant of land from the Legislature to establish the town of New Roxbury, now the town of Woodstock, Conn. At the date of the grant, in October, 1683, it formed a part of Massachusetts.

He was a grand-juryman in 1689. He was joint owner in a grist-mill previous to 1739, and sold to Joseph Belknap, who proceeded to use the water-privilege in such a manner as to damage the citizens of Brookline and Roxbury, in neglecting to do as much grinding as was necessary for home consumption. Accordingly, application was made to the selectmen, who had control of the same, that they should in future be limited in the amount of water to be drawn from their fountain-head.

We have seen that Mr. Griggs enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and was often intrusted with the management of public affairs to a greater or less extent throughout a long and useful life, and died in a ripe old age.

Ichabod, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and Margaret, his wife, had nine children, viz.: (1) Hannah, 1702; (2) Samuel, 1704; (3) Elizabeth, 1705; (4) Joseph, 1708; (5) Esther, 1710; (6) Sarah, 1712; (7) Nathan, 1714; (8) Thomas, 1715/16; (9) Ichabod, 1718.

Thomas, the eighth child of Ichabod and Margaret, was born Feb. 25, 1715/16; married Margaret Williams, of Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1743, and had ten children, viz.:

(1) Sarah, 1744; (2) Elizabeth, 1745; (3) Moses, 1747; (4) Thomas, 1750; (5) Samuel, 1753; (6) John, 1756; (7) Joseph, 1760; (8) Joshua, 1763; (9) Sarah, 1765; (10) Nathaniel, 1770. Thomas, the father, settled in the lower parish of Roxbury, now a part of Brookline. He was a cordwainer, built a house and worked for many years at his trade, in what is known as the "Downer House," which he built. He afterwards sold this estate and purchased the one now owned and occupied by the late Deacon David Coolidge, on Harvard Street. On this farm he passed the remainder of his days, and where he died July 7, 1782. Moses, the father of the late David R. Griggs, settled in the edge of Brighton. Thomas removed to Sutton, Mass.

Samuel Griggs, son of Thomas and Margaret; born Dec. 23, 1753; married Beulah, daughter of Daniel and Lucy Jones (Hammond), of Newton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1780, and had nine children, viz.: (1) Joseph, 1781; married Sarah Fuller, of Needham; (2) Samuel, 1784; married, first, Caroline Bacon, second, Abigail Saurin; (3) William Jones, 1786; died Oct. 24, 1804; (4) Thomas, 1788; married Harriet Fuller, of Needham; (5) Susanna, 1790; married, first, Deacon Aaron Hayden, of Eastport, Me., second, Ephraim Jackson, of Newton; (6) Lucy, 1792; married David R. Griggs; (7) John, 1794; married Sarah Williams; (8) Stephen, 1796; married Caroline Fish; he was drowned at Rockport, Mass., Aug. 16, 1850; (9) Margaret Williams, 1800; married Henry Wood, of Boston. The father died Jan. 16, 1814, aged sixty years. The mother died Aug. 21, 1847, aged ninety.

Samuel Griggs settled on the homestead, which has from the earliest days been in the Griggs family. It was purchased of Capt. John Winchester, and was where his nine children were born. A grandson of his, William Jones Griggs, now owns and occupies the farm, which is under a high state of cultivation. Joshua, the father of George Griggs, Esq., resided on the Deacon David Coolidge farm. He had eight children. Nathaniel married Joanna Aspinwall, and settled in Brighton.

Deacon Thomas Griggs, son of Samuel and Beulah (Hammond) Griggs, married Harriet, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Broad) Fuller, of Needham, Mass., Feb. 9, 1819, and had seven children,—

1. Caroline Griggs, Jan. 27, 1820; married David Sullivan Coolidge Jan. 6, 1841, and had—i., Henry Coolidge, Jan. 6, 1842; married Hattie Russell, of Watertown; ii., Walter Coolidge, Feb. 23, 1844; married Georgie Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; iii., Harriet Coolidge, Feb. 20, 1847; iv., Ellen Coolidge, Feb. 9, 1850.

2. William Jones Griggs, June 6, 1821; married Mary Eaton Gipson, of Boston, Jan. 14, 1864, and had four children,—i., Mary Ellen Griggs, May 5, 1866; ii., Sarah Louisa Griggs, March 18, 1868; iii., Lucy Anna Griggs, Jan. 13, 1870; iv., Walter Allan Griggs, Feb. 25, 1871.

3. Mary Jane Griggs, Sept. 18, 1822; married Hezekiah Shailer, of Haddam, Conn., Aug. 10, 1847, and had,—i., Emma Jane Shailer, Aug. 13, 1848; died in New York, May 11, 1864; ii., William Griggs Shailer, Dec. 24, 1850; iii., Cora Louisa Shailer, Aug. 3, 1862. Mr. Shailer died July 9, 1878.

4. Ellen Griggs, May 5, 1824; married Charles Jewett Saxe, of Highgate, Vt., born March 24, 1814; married Feb. 22, 1853; children,—i., Charles Jewett Saxe, born Feb. 21, 1855, died July 11, 1862; ii., William Arthur Saxe, May 3, 1857; iii., Thomas Edward Saxe, July 6, 1860; iv., John Walter Saxe, Dec. 2, 1863; v., James Alfred Saxe, Dec. 2, 1863; vi., Mary Ellen Saxe, Dec. 17, 1865. Mr. Saxe, the father, died Oct. 1, 1867, at Troy, N. Y.

5. Thomas Baldwin Griggs, May 1, 1826; married Ann Elizabeth Stearns, Dec. 11, 1851, and have five children,—i., Annie Beulah Griggs, July 27, 1853; ii., Margaret Wood Griggs, May 15, 1855; iii., Sarah Louise Griggs, born March 22, 1861, died Aug. 31, 1867; iv., Thomas Griggs, Dec. 13, 1863; v., Harriet Fuller Griggs, Nov. 21, 1867.

6. Amanda Griggs, May 26, 1828; married Hezekiah Smith Chase, of Boston, Dec. 30, 1858; children,—i., Hezekiah Chase, June 11, 1861; ii., Marion Chase, March 2, 1869.

7. Francis Henry Griggs, Nov. 14, 1834; married Candace Watson, of Liberty, Ind., Oct. 8, 1861; children,—i., Elizabeth Hasselman Griggs, April 22, 1866; ii., Thomas Watson Griggs, Feb. 14, 1875. Mr. Griggs is a banker, and resides in Davenport, Iowa.

The wife of Deacon Thomas Griggs died Aug. 13, 1867, aged seventy years, twenty-six days.

Mr. Griggs is a fine specimen of the good old English stock, of an active, enterprising, and industrious race. Having been born in a time when the means of acquiring anything more than a common education were exceedingly limited, his time was mostly occupied in promoting the interests of his father's farm, which consisted of the usual early rising, plenty of work, and no play kind of a boy's early life in the country. He has ever followed the life of a farmer, in which he has been successful, and now in his extreme old age attends personally to conducting the affairs on his land. He became possessed of the old homestead of his father, which consisted of forty

acres or more of land, which extended from Harvard Street to the top of Corey Hill, by purchasing the interest of the other heirs to the estate. At one time he was the owner of over one hundred acres of land, including the land extending from his residence to Coolidge's store. At the time of his ownership of Corey Hill, the north side was covered with a large growth of "savins," or cedar-trees (*Juniperus Virginiana*), which he caused to be removed, and the land prepared for cultivation. Mr. Griggs also cleared the lowland in the rear of his present residence on Washington Street, from Park Street to land of the late Deacon John Robinson. This land consisted of alders, barberry-bushes, and every other kind of swamp bushes, where now may be seen the most fertile land in Brookline.

The early boyhood of Deacon Griggs was quite uneventful. The school privileges of his day consisted of four months in the winter season, interspersed in summer with agricultural employment. He early acquired habits of industry, was earnest and honest, calm and deliberate, in all matters of judgment, of a quiet and retiring disposition, unassuming in his deportment, never sought to be conspicuous. In politics he was a Whig and Republican, firm and unwavering in his convictions of duty, never seeking public office, but has merited and often enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has been selectman, assessor, moderator of town-meetings, member of the school board, and representative to the General Court. During the war of 1812 he commanded a company at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, doing good service. (See roll.)

He has ever been a law-abiding citizen, a valued friend and neighbor. When he arrived at the age of twenty-six his father died, leaving a widow and several children. Upon Thomas devolved the duty of conducting the large farm. Five years later the subject of this sketch assumed the duties of married life, by bringing to the family circle an estimable lady, one who was his companion and life for forty-eight years, who became the mother of seven children, most of whom are now living. There are also twenty-two grandchildren living. Mrs. Griggs was a most estimable and valued lady, a very devoted mother, a member of the Baptist Church, in which she was ever actively interested, and was always doing good when an opportunity presented itself.

In 1810, Mr. Griggs commenced attending the First Baptist Church in Newton, Rev. Joseph Grafton pastor; was baptized and united with this church in December, 1817. During that month he, with twenty-two others, removed their church relation to

Cambridgeport, Mass., for the purpose of constituting a Baptist Church in that place. He remained there, under the preaching of Rev. Bela Jacobs, for four years. In March, 1821, he, with others, helped to constitute the First Baptist Church in Roxbury, uniting with the Boston Baptist Association. Here he was appointed deacon, and remained worshiping with them for seven years, under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Eliot for three years, and Rev. William Leverett for four years. In 1828 he, with three others, feeling desirous to have a church nearer home, took measures to introduce church worship in Brookline. On the 5th day of June, 1828, a Baptist Church was constituted in Brookline, principally under the influence of Mr. Griggs, assisted by Elijah and Timothy Corey. Mr. Griggs was one of its first deacons, and has continued in that office for forty-six years, an honest and worthy church officer.

We are happy to record the fact which appears from his whole course of life, that of the deep religious principle, firmly implanted within him, of doing good; the sacrifice made by him in riding six or more miles to attend church, and assist in organizing others that they might also receive similar benefits.

In 1834, Mr. Griggs erected the house where his son, Deacon Thomas B. Griggs, resides, and occupied the same for about twelve years, when he removed to his present residence on Washington Street, where he purchased five acres of land in 1844, and built his house in 1847.

When we consider that Mr. Griggs has been troubled with rheumatism for fifty years, it is wonderful to witness the activity with which he daily moves about on his farm, looking after its interest with the ardor of a much younger person.

Mr. Griggs is an amiable, pleasant, warm-hearted, kind old gentleman, blessed with a cheerful disposition, and is surrounded by many affectionate children and grandchildren, and is passing his later years with honor and happiness. He resides on one of the principal thoroughfares of the town. Financially he has been a success, promptly meeting his engagements, running no bills, paying every one promptly. He has a very accurate and strong memory, reciting things that happened seventy-five years since as though of the past year. His impressions of events which occurred about 1800 have been readily given to the writer (who has had much occasion to refer to him for historical data), and are always clearly and fairly stated. In money matters always exact, giving and receiving just what was right. In short, he has done his work well, never shrank from duty, and his labors have been crowned with success.

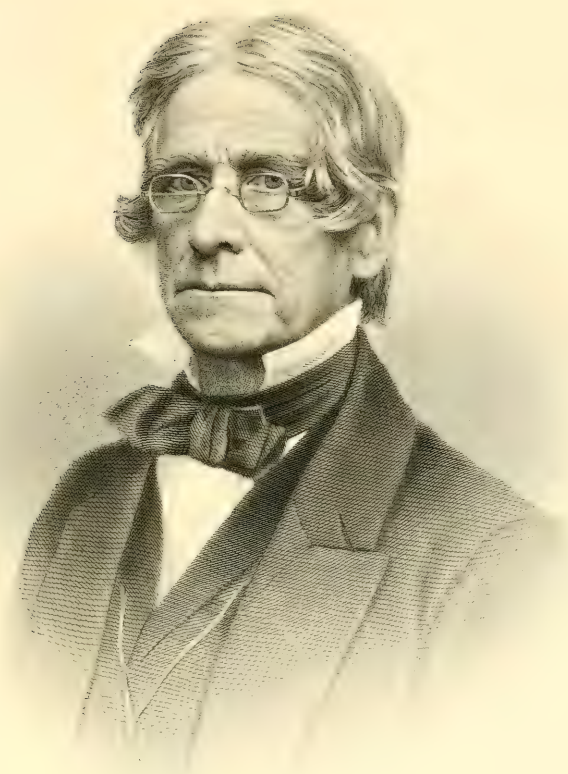
Those who have witnessed his prompt and steady attendance on church worship on the Sabbath-day, at the age of ninety-six, riding in his carriage regularly, have only wished him a much longer life, and a happy one for years to come.

"The thought of death has no shadow of gloom to him, for he knows the end of his journey is high."

DR. CHARLES WILD.

Dr. Charles Wild, the subject of this notice, was the son of Abraham and Susanna (Pitman) Wild, of Boston. He was born Jan. 15, 1795. His father was of good old English stock, and his descendants have done no discredit to the name. In early days he attended such common schools as the times afforded; fitted for college at the Latin school in Boston (where he received a Franklin medal in 1805), and entered Harvard College in 1811, graduating in the memorable class of 1814, of whom William H. Prescott, the historian, President Walker, of Harvard College, Hon. Pliny Merrick, the late justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and other equally prominent men, were members. He received the degrees of A.M. and M.D. in 1817. He studied medicine in the Harvard Medical College in Boston.

Soon after graduating, on the 10th of April, 1818, he came to Brookline, for the purpose of practicing his profession, and was an inmate of the family of Mrs. Croft, on Washington Street. He very soon became well known, entered upon an extensive patronage, which he continued for upwards of forty years, enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens in an eminent degree. At the time of his starting in life, Dr. William Aspinwall, then the popular physician of the town, was gradually giving up his professional labor, and a son of his (of the same name) had died, thus leaving the field almost wholly to himself. In a short time Mrs. Croft, the lady with whom he boarded, gave him about two acres of land on the south side of Washington Street, on which he immediately erected a dwelling-house, the same now standing, which he sold to Deacon William Lincoln, and later owned by Stephen D. Bennett, Esq., adjoining the Blake place on the west, and the Craft estate on the east. He married at the age of twenty-four years, and became a valued citizen, a public-spirited man, interested in the welfare of the community. He was an active member of Rev. Dr. Pierce's church, a regular attendant on his ministry, and a member of the choir, and before the organ was used in that church he played the flute. The doctor was one of the old school for



Charles Wild.



more than twenty years of his life, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1828. Those who had occasion to require the services of a physician can remember well his tall, well-formed figure, his firm tread, the deep guttural voice which seemed to come from cavernous depths, and the look of those eyes from behind his spectacles while he mixed those powders in a tablespoon. When we think of the amount of calomel, jalap, and rhubarb, picra, ipecac, and antimony which the people of past times have taken, no wonder that so many have been added to the number of those who have filled our cemeteries. In the visits of the doctor, after he had prescribed for the patient, if there were any children in the family, he would amuse them by catching flies and telling them droll stories and playing with them. The doctor was of a kind and sympathetic nature, a good counselor. His curious speeches and odd ways seldom gave offense to any one, and his warm-hearted cheerfulness was better than medicine to dispel the blues. Always enjoying the ludicrous side of life, when he had anything he considered too good to lose, he would give the benefit of it to his friends. On entering a house he had a breezy way of stamping off the snow or dust, making noise enough for three persons, then, throwing his overcoat aside and his muffler that he wore around his neck, he would let his saddlebags to the floor with an earnestness that indicated business. The salutations of the doctor on leaving a house were as unique as his entrance, and were often of the following description: "Now, if you can't sleep well, and don't know what to do, you can amuse yourself with taking an emetic."

While the doctor never sought public office, he was often called to fill public positions for several years; was a member of the school committee of this town, and often presided at public meetings. For a great while he was the principal justice of the peace of the time. Having early joined the Masonic fraternity, he became an enthusiastic and active member, and was a leader in the Washington Lodge located in Roxbury.

In 1839 the doctor's attention was drawn to Hahnemann's new system of medical practice, then first heard of in America, and he was ready to give it a fair trial, and at length became a firm believer in its truth and efficacy, and had a wonderful faculty in carrying others along with him in his new field. He overcame the old prejudices, and met with wonderful success in his practice.

The second meeting of the physicians who were the pioneers in the new system of homœopathy was held at the house of Dr. Wild on the 16th of February, 1841, when the constitution and by-laws of the Mas-

sachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity were adopted, and he at one time was the president of the same. Soon after the doctor had begun his new treatment, Miss Amanda M. Corey, afterwards the wife of James M. Edmond, who had been a patient of his, then a school-girl, very bright and original, wrote the following lines, which were always very amusing to the doctor:

ILLI, CUI CARMINA APPLICENT.¹

A son of Esculapius comes,
I hear his chariot wheels;
The very sound my soul benumbs,
A shiver o'er me steals.
Ye muses, aid me if you can,
Ye sundry settled bills,
In self-defense to sing the man
Of gallipots and pills!

Ye classic bards of olden days,
My vacant soul inspire;
Ye smiling ghosts of comic lays,
Awake my sleeping lyre.
Desert your graves in winding-sheets,
Diseases, fierce and grim;
Ye aches and pains your dark retreats
Forsake, and sing of him.

Ye memories of departed pills,
Of bitter powders too,
Support my shrinking soul that fills
With horror at the view.
Ye spirits all of tuneful rhyme,
Where'er ye chance to be,
Come, mount Parnassus' heights sublime,
And sweep the lyre for me.

Come, sing the *Homœopathic knight*;
Describe him, as he comes
To kindly give the aching wight
A dose of *sugar-plums*!
Who banishes disease and woe,
And contradicts the song,
"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

Come, sing capacious pockets crammed
With roots the fields supply,
That in the sounding mortar jammed,
Diseases stern defy.
The names that on his vials wrote,
In goodly rows appear,
That choke the rude, contracted throat,
And stun the vulgar ear.

But most of all, his awful *eyes*
That pierce my very soul;
That scan my feelings as they rise,
And penetrate the whole.
For eyes and "*specs*" together, strike
The very seat of life;
And scare my timid spirit, like
A — keen-edged carving-knife!

¹ To him to whom the song applies.

But, lo! his steed is at the gate,
 And *he* is at the door:
 Be steady now, my whirling pate,
 Ye shaking nerves, give o'er.
 He doffs the frightful rubber coat
 That darkly shrouds his form,
 And, fastened tight beneath his throat,
 Defies and scares the storm.

He leaves his cap and gloves below,
 Arise, my longest hairs!
 For now, with solemn step and slow,
 I hear him on the stairs.
 Two ponderous volumes in his hands
 This second Galen brings,
 And by the couch of sickness stands
 A man of mighty things.

And now he reads those mystic books,
 Enlighteners of disease,
 And grasps his patient's wrist, and looks
 Profound as Socrates.
 Prescribes a dose, then lifts his eyes
 And fastens them on me;
 My blood runs cold, my spirit dies,
 So terrible is he!

Ye pitying muses, one and all,
 That e'er on mortals smiled,
 O teach me how to break the thrall,
 The spell of ———.
 And if the task of serving you
 Apollo e'er assigns,
 It shall be hers, life's journey through,
 Who perpetrates these lines.

Dr. Wild married Mary Joanna Rhodes, of North Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1819.

Children.—1. Charles William Wild, born June 10, 1822, married Mary Araminta Scales, of San Francisco, Cal.

2. Susanna Seraphina Wild, born Dec. 17, 1823, married George Augustus Wood, of Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1843.

3. Edward Augustus Wild, born Nov. 25, 1825, married Frances Ellen, daughter of John Whiting and Marian (Dix) Sullivan, of Boston, June 12, 1855; no children.

4. Laura Matilda Wild, born Jan. 23, 1828, married Rev. Joseph H. Phipps, of Framingham, Mass., Jan. 1, 1849; resides at Kingston, Mass.

5. Mary Heath Wild, born May 6, 1829, married Edward Jarvis Cushing, of North Providence, R. I., May 22, 1850.

6. Catherine Wheaton Wild, born July 26, 1832.

7. Emily Caroline Wild, born July 14, 1834, died Sept. 18, 1835.

8. Walter Henry Wild, born June 19, 1836, married Helen M. Conkling, of Springfield, Mass., 1866. Capt. Walter H. Wild, A.D.C. and A.A.I.Gen., en-

listed in the First Rhode Island Battery (three months' service) April 21, 1861; time expired July 21, 1861, but continued in service till August 3d; re-enlisted in a battery which was afterwards incorporated in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Feb. 22, 1862; was discharged to accept promotion as second lieutenant in Gen. Ullman's brigade (colored troops) Feb. 23, 1863, and mustered in as such March 7, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant in Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) Volunteers Feb. 23, 1863; appointed aide-de-camp on Gen. Edward A. Wild's staff May 14, 1863; promoted to captain of Second North Carolina Colored Volunteers (afterwards the Thirty-sixth United States Colored Volunteers) Aug. 14, 1863, and continued as A.D.C. on Gen. Wild's staff; detailed as A.A.I.Gen. Dec. 25, 1863.

9. Lydia Greene Wild, born May 27, 1840, died Aug. 6, 1840.

Dr. Wild died at North Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1864.

GEN. EDWARD A. WILD.

Gen. Edward A. Wild was the son of Dr. Charles and Mary Joanna (Rhodes) Wild, of Brookline, Mass. He was born Nov. 25, 1825. After the usual advantages in the schools of his native village and the classical school in the town, he fitted for college under the private instruction of Dr. Samuel Rogers, of Roxbury; entered Harvard College in 1840; graduated in 1844, receiving the degree of A.B. in due course; A.M., in 1847; studied medicine with his father and in the office of Dr. A. E. Coting, of Roxbury, and at Harvard Medical School, in Boston, also at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he received the degree of M.D. in 1846; commenced practice in 1847, in Brookline, and became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, May 23, 1850, and was the orator at their annual meeting in 1859. Oct. 1, 1848, he went to Paris to study and visit the hospitals of that city. While there he started on a pedestrianizing tour through Italy and Switzerland. Italy at that time was torn with a threefold war: Rome was contending against Naples; then came the invasion and occupation of Rome (which had then been temporarily a republic), while the North of Italy was in active turmoil and strife against the Austrians. At the Romano-Neapolitan frontier he was arrested and closely searched by the troops on both sides of the line, each taking him for a spy for the opposite side.

At Terracina he was taken before Garibaldi, then in command, who very quickly discerned his true



Eduard A. Wild.



character and liberated him. At Forli, in the Romagna, he was arrested as an Austrian spy, mobbed and roughly maltreated, and had a fortunate escape with his life. On Lake Garda he was arrested at midnight as a robber, and up the river Po seized as a deserter from the Austrian army, and had many other exciting adventures, some neither safe nor agreeable. The experience he met with during this excursion gave him the first ideas of the horrors of war, and an opportunity to witness the devastation of, and the destructive effects of, battles and bombardments. He returned to Brookline Jan. 1, 1850, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued till June 12, 1855, when he married and sailed direct for Constantinople, and immediately tendered his services in aid of the Turkish army, and received a commission as surgeon of artillery (*Hekimbashi*), with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, and assumed the name of "Kholoussy Bey."

In the course of his professional duties he visited the ports of Samsoun-Sinoub (Sinope), Trebizond, Batoum, Redout Kaleh (Kemhal), Sokhoum, Kaleh. He was attached to the army corps of Omer Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in the field, and passed the winter near Sokhoum, in the foot-hills of the Caucasus, occupying the hospital buildings captured from the Russians. After peace was arranged, he continued in charge of extensive military hospitals for months at Trebizond, where were gathered the numerous sick and disabled, the residuum of the war. On leaving the service, in addition to the war medal (*Sefer Nishani*) he received from the Sultan Abdul Medjid the decoration of the *Medjidieh*, with its accompanying *Berat* (diploma), together with an autograph letter from Omer Pasha recommending him for that high honor. This was Dr. Wild's wedding tour, so that in company with his wife he visited Trebizond and the banks of the Bosphorus, and, after a long sojourn in Constantinople, the Gulf of Nikomedia (*Isnikmid*), the islands in the Marmora (*Prinkipo*), and the Troad. Returning homeward he visited Greece and the Isles of the Archipelago, and stayed at Malta—where he was initiated into Freemasonry, taking three degrees in St. John's Lodge—Malli, Sicily, and a long time in Italy in 1857.

Immediately upon his arrival home he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he was successful, and was fast growing in popularity, and gave to the public the benefits of an extensive experience in the military hospitals, as well as the more complete study of medicine in the hospitals of Paris. For ten years prior to the commencement of the Rebellion, Dr.

Wild having a natural fondness for military drill, had been an active member of the Boston Independent Corps of Cadets, and during that time never missed a single drill. When the demand came from the government for men to assist in protecting our country from the assaults on the liberties of the people, the doctor was not only fully prepared himself, but he commenced to prepare others for actual service in the field. Dr. Wild was a highly-intelligent person, and had long foreseen that something of the nature of a struggle must ensue, and had a full appreciation of the magnitude of the war then impending. A full company was raised, of men mostly from Brookline and Jamaica Plain, through the instrumentality of Dr. Wild, who was commissioned as captain of the same by Governor Andrew on the 22d of May, 1861. This company formed a part of the First Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, and entitled Company A, being the first regiment of the three years' troops to go to the seat of war. After being engaged in the battles of Bull Run and Williamsburg, and several lesser combats, including the siege of Yorktown, he was permanently disabled by a bullet at the battle of Seven Pines, on the field of Fair Oaks, Va., June 25, 1862. Returning to Massachusetts, he was placed in command of a camp of recruits at Lynnfield. While in camp he was promoted by regular grades to colonel of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, Aug. 20, 1862, and two days after he proceeded with his regiment to Washington, his arm still disabled and in a sling, and in three weeks was in front of the enemy, in Gen. Burnside's corps, at the battle of South Mountain, where he lost his left arm, amputated at the shoulder-joint. On that day, and three days later, his new regiment distinguished itself by their steady, determined bravery, worthy of veteran troops.

When partially recovered from the loss of his arm, the colonel returned to Massachusetts, Dec. 1, 1862, where, while recovering from his wounds, he assisted Governor Andrew in organizing colored troops, the pioneer work in that line. On the 24th of April, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln a brigadier-general of volunteers, and soon after proceeded to North Carolina, where he raised a brigade of colored troops from among the fugitive slaves in that department, having his headquarters at Newberne. While here he gave much time and labor to the care and permanent provision of the colored families, by colonizing them. On the 30th of July the general took a large number of raw colored troops to South Carolina, where they did valuable and valiant service in the siege of Charleston. Three months later, leav-

ing his troops at Charleston, he returned to his recruiting work at Newberne, N. C., also in Virginia. Jan. 18, 1864, Gen. Wild was placed in command of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, which besides his military labors involved large civil duties in the government of those two cities, filled as they were with a hostile population. On the opening of the spring campaign, in May, 1864, he joined the Army of the James, in command of his colored troops, where he continued, participating in the siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond until their fall. During the last three months he was in command of a division, containing three brigades of infantry, beside cavalry and artillery, heavy and light. This being a portion of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, composed wholly of colored troops.

On the 3d of April, 1865, he went into Richmond as "Jeff Davis" went out. Some of the slaves originally recruited by the general being the first infantry to enter those "sacred precincts."

After the close of the warlike operations, he served in the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, and was finally mustered out of the United States service, Jan. 15, 1866. The general finding himself too much crippled to return to the practice of his former profession, he turned his attention to *mining*, in which he is still engaged. His experience and travels embrace the fields of Nevada, California, Utah, Colorado, and Lake Superior (Canada side).

It is no more than due to Gen. Wild to state that when he first enlisted into the army he enjoyed the highest esteem and confidence of all who were acquainted with him in his Massachusetts home. Particularly did he enjoy the confidence of Gov. Andrew, who was a warm personal friend during the Rebellion. When he entered the service he had been engaged in the Turkish army, and his experience there was of great value to him at home. Of an impulsive nature, fired with patriotism and intense enthusiasm, he gave his entire powers into the service. His record fully confirms the statements made, and we want no better illustration of his bravery than that at Wilson's Wharf, on James River, Va. While in command of an important outpost at the above locality he was surrounded by a greatly superior force of cavalry under the command of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee, and was summoned to surrender, but he replied in the following brief manner: "We will try it," and after a desperate fight his trusty negroes beat off the enemy.

The following is the demand:

"May 24, 1864.

"By command of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee, I am sent to demand the surrender of the Federal troops at Wilson's Wharf.

He (Gen. Lee) thinks he has troops enough to carry the position. Should they surrender, they will be turned over to the authorities at Richmond, and treated as prisoners of war. Should they refuse, Gen. Lee will not be responsible for the consequences.

"Very respectfully your obt. servant,

"R. J. MASON, Major & A. T. G.

"To BRIG.-GENERAL WILD, Commanding Federal Troops."

The reply of Gen. Wild was in the following laconic manner:

"We will try it.

"ED^d. A. WILD, Brig.-Gen. Vols."

Indorsed on the back of the demand, and returned to Gen. Lee. And "try it they did, with the Union army victorious, saving an important position to the "Army of the James."

Not only was Gen. Wild a good and brave soldier, but the example to his men was of the best. Prominent among his many good qualities was that of enforcing principles of abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquor. In this he set an example by his own entire disuse of liquor of any kind. During his whole service in the United States army he never touched any intoxicants, even to a glass of cider or lager beer.

Finally, those who remember Gen. Wild as a citizen regard him as one of integrity, and a manly, good man. Those to whom his words of comfort and cheer in the hours of sickness have done so much, remember him with the kindest affection. While those under whose care they were as soldiers in the army, all unite to speak of him in the kindest terms as a brave and good officer.

ELBRIDGE WASON.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant in the fourth generation from James Wason, who was born in the parish of Bellemanus, County of Antrim, Ireland, in 1711. He married at Portsmouth, N. H., Hannah Caldwell, Nov. 30, 1736, by whom he had seven children,—James, Samuel, Thomas, Betsy, Nancy, Isabel, and Sarah.

Lieut. Thomas Wason, son of James and Hannah Wason, married Mary, daughter of Robert Boyd, of Londonderry, N. H., Dec. 1, 1772, and had eight children,—James, Mary, Thomas Boyd, James, Robert, Sarah, Thomas Boyd, and Hannah.

Deacon Robert Wason, son of Lieut. Thomas and Mary Wason, married Nancy, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Batchelder, Dec. 26, 1808, and had nine children, viz.: Elbridge, Louisa, Hiram, Nancy, Mary, Robert Boyd, Adeline, Caroline, and George Austin.



Ellbridge Wason



Elbridge Wason, son of Deacon Robert and Nancy Wason, married Mary (born June 30, 1809), daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gardner) Stickney, of Boston, April 21, 1851. She died Aug. 15, 1863. He married, second, Mary Isabella (born May 30, 1835), daughter of Hon. Leonard and Mary Isabella (Dickey) Chase, of Milford, N. H., May 17, 1865, and have Mary Isabella Wason, born Jan. 11, 1867, and Leonard Chase Wason, born Aug. 5, 1868.

Mr. Wason was born in New Boston, N. H., Sept. 26, 1809. He was the eldest of nine children, all of whom lived to become useful members in society. His early days were spent in his native town in contributing his share of manual labor upon his father's farm. Here it was, under the care of kind parents, with an early religious training, that he developed that strong character for manliness and integrity which has ever characterized his more matured years. His advantages for school education were such as the life of a country farmer usually affords. A brief attendance in the village school of his native town, supplemented by a course of study at Derry Academy, prepared him for the higher privilege of teaching school in Windham, and afterwards in Amherst, N. H. In December, 1831, being desirous of seeing something of life outside of his native village, he visited Boston, where he remained for a short time, and while there he was induced to embark in business. On the 8th of March, 1832, he removed to Boston, and immediately entered upon the duties of clerk and salesman in the wholesale West India goods store of the well-known firm of Pierce & Goodnow, at 29 South Market Street. At the end of one and a half years the firm was dissolved, but he continued with Mr. Goodnow for the term of five years, at the expiration of which time he entered into partnership with his cousin, William Wason, on Blackstone Street, where he remained till August, 1837. On the first day of September of that year a new partnership was formed with Henry Peirce, under the firm-name of Wason & Peirce, wholesale grocers, at 61 Chatham Street. At the end of eighteen months Mr. Rufus Clement, of New London, N. H., was admitted a partner in the business, under the firm-name of Wason, Peirce & Co. Mr. Clement retired from the firm April 1, 1848. Soon after this, Robert Boyd Wason, a brother of the senior partner, was admitted to the firm. George A. Wadley, who had for a long time been book-keeper for the firm, was a partner for about ten years, retiring on the 1st day of January, 1865. At this time Henry E. Peirce, son of Mr. Henry Peirce, became partner, the firm-name remaining the same through the various changes. The present members

are Elbridge Wason, Henry Peirce, and Robert Boyd Wason, who are still actively engaged in the same business, and in the store where they began in 1837. Commencing business at a season when the country was laboring under a severe financial depression, the success of this firm has been remarkable, and is largely due to the promptness with which everything has been done, the meeting every obligation, and conducting business in honesty, and with the manly purpose of dealing justly with all people. A truly remarkable example of the integrity of Boston's best merchants worthy of emulation. In politics Mr. Wason has ever been of the Whig and Republican order, a firm and stanch supporter of the government, and a firm believer in a liberal orthodox religion, and is a member of the church under the pastoral care of Rev. Reuben Thomas, Ph.D.

Although Mr. Wason has for a long time been away from the scenes of his early boyhood, he has ever been attached to his native town, and still holds the same in kind remembrance. He came to Brookline in August, 1858, and purchased the estate at the corner of Harvard Street and Alton Place, where he now resides. He was one of the principal movers and contributors in the erection of the new and elegant stone temple near his residence, known as Harvard Church, and has served as a member of the Prudential Committee of the same. In his private life he is domestic in his habits, fond of home, of a social temperament, gentlemanly in his deportment and intercourse with the public.

HENRY PEIRCE.

Henry Peirce was born in Waltham, Mass., Oct. 2, 1807. His first ancestor in this country was John Peirce, who came from Norwich, Norfolk County, England, a short time prior to his admission as freeman of Watertown, Mass., which admission bears date 1637/8. This John Peirce was born probably in 1586, as he was forty-nine years old at the time he applied for permission to "pass into Boston, New England, to inhabit."

John's son, Anthony, who preceded his father to America by a few years, was born in 1609, and was admitted freeman of Watertown, Sept. 3, 1634. The date of his arrival in this country was 1630, presumably with the company of Sir Richard Saltonstall.

The father of Henry Peirce was named William. He was educated at the common schools, and was a

farmer and stone-mason. He was a private and corporal for three years in the Revolutionary war. He was but fifteen years of age when the war broke out, and was stationed during his term of service among other places at Cambridge, West Point, and Philadelphia. He underwent in common with others many hardships, and was honorably discharged, receiving for many years a pension. He was a patriotic, liberal-minded man, honorable in all his engagements, loved and respected by all. He died in Waltham, Sept. 4, 1825, aged sixty-five.

Henry's mother was Phebe Manning, born Nov. 10, 1766, died Oct. 13, 1851. She resided with her parents in Charlestown at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, and was among those who fled for safety from their burning homes. She was then nine years old, and often in after-years told the story of her flight. She used to relate that, being ready to drop with fatigue, she exclaimed, "If they kill us, let 'em kill us, for I can't go any farther."

No man could have a better mother than had Henry Peirce. She had a firm and independent mind, full of probity and self-reliance. She gave her years to her large family, and lived to see her sons grow up to regard her with veneration.

Henry married, Jan. 21, 1833, Louisa Adeline Bayley. She was born in Rumney, N. H., March 1, 1807; died in Brookline, Mass., March 22, 1879. She was the daughter of Simon and Salina (Ramsay) Bayley, and descended from Richard Bayley, of Rowley, Mass., the first of his name in this country. They had four children,—1. Henry, born Oct. 25, 1833; died Nov. 30, 1833. 2. Henry Edgar, born April 13, 1835; died Aug. 26, 1881; married, Dec. 3, 1863, Ann Eliza Holt. 3. William Oliver, born Sept. 4, 1837; unmarried. 4. Helen Louisa, born Feb. 21, 1843; died April 6, 1855.

The subject of this sketch is widely known as a business man. The old church-going freeholders of his race in early times had not in all their line a more perfect representative of stanch, steadfast, manly integrity than he. His education was of the common school. His knowledge has been gained and his character formed in the conflicts of the world of business. He began his labors with George Murdock, a grocer of his native town. For seven years he performed the duties of his place. In 1828 he went to Lowell, a town then rising in importance, and engaged in the baking business. There for nearly nine years as partner in an enterprising and successful firm he exercised his abilities and industry. He came to Boston in 1837, entered into partnership with Elbridge Wason, and began business as a whole-

sale grocer at 61 Chatham Street, where he has remained to the present time (1884). For nearly fifty years Henry Peirce has kept the even tenor of his way. Not exempt from losses, at times large, nor from all the countless stringencies and struggles incident to the prosecution of a widely-extended business, he has always met his engagements, fulfilled every obligation, and wherever known has met with that confidence and respect which purity of life and honesty of purpose must ever inspire. He removed his residence from Charles Street to Brookline in 1860, where he now lives filled with good will towards all honest men, content to claim only for himself the merit that belongs to good intentions and manly effort. His numerous friends hope he may live long to enjoy that competence he has so fairly and honorably earned.

Before closing this sketch it may be well for all who read these lines to reflect how large a volume might be made in recording the career of a man like Henry Peirce, who is only a type of the straightforward, high-minded Boston merchant. Such as he labor not for wealth alone, nor for business reputation. They have not the hope of the brilliant prizes of public life to sustain them in their struggles through the dark days of business adversity. More or less consciously they work because they feel it to be a duty. They have too much self-respect to waste their time in frivolous pursuits. Long after they have obtained a pecuniary independence they labor on, feeling that the world must somehow be better for their labor. And what burdens such men bear! Who that has not experienced can fitly portray them? Sneered at often by those they help the most, they rally in times of distress and give the fruits of their toil to lift the world to a higher plane, knowing that the approval of the "still small voice" must be their sole reward.

THOMAS PARSONS.

Thomas Parsons was born in Boston, Mass., July 25, 1816. He was the son of Charles Chauncy and Judith (Parsons) Parsons. His grandfather was Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport, Mass., who married Elizabeth Greenleaf. The mother of Thomas Parsons was the daughter of Capt. Thomas and Judith (Kinsman) Parsons.

In 1850, Mr. Parsons purchased the estate known as the "Cabot Farm" and "Amory Place," upon which was an old house, which he removed in 1852, and erected a house upon the same site, where he now



Henry P. Price





Thomas Parsons

resides most of the time, passing the summer months in Mattapoisett, his residence running to the water's edge.

The subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant, on both his father and mother's side, from Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden. As an heirloom he has a side-board in his possession brought over to this country by a son of the Rev. John Robinson. Mr. Parsons was educated in the common schools of Boston, and fitted for college in the Public Latin School of Boston; entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen years, but owing to ill health was obliged to leave with only a partial course. He then entered the counting-room of Benjamin Rich & Son, East India merchants, where he served his term of apprenticeship, and then entered into business with his father, who was a merchant and owner of freighting ships, where he remained till 1865. He is at present interested in many corporations. He is president and director of the "Lyman Mill," at Holyoke, Mass. He became a resident of Brookline in 1848, and has always taken a great interest in the welfare of the town. He has been selectman for sixteen years, many years chairman, member of the school committee the same number of years, acting as chairman of the same. He was an original member of the "Brookline Public Library," and is now one of the trustees. Most of the time he has been president of the same. He represented the town in the Legislature for six years, serving on the Finance Committee five years. He was a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Revised Statutes in 1859, on the Valuation Committee in 1860. Appointed on the Board of Prison Commissioners by Governor Rice, and again by Governor Talbot, and chairman of the same for six years. In 1854 he was appointed as justice of the peace.

In 1847 he married Martha Watson, daughter of Henry P. and Charlotte (Bicknell) Franklin. Mr. Franklin was a merchant and wealthy manufacturer in Providence. The children of Mr. Parsons are Elizabeth, Theophilus (a graduate of Harvard College, 1870, now engaged in manufacturing in Holyoke, Mass.), Charlotte, and Lucy.

THE DAVIS FAMILY OF BROOKLINE.

BY W. E. WEBSTER.

The New England progenitor of this family was William Davis, who came from Wales in his early youth and settled in Roxbury, where he was married three times. He was a member of the Apostle Eliot's

church, as were his wives and most of his children. He died Dec. 9, 1683, and was buried on the 11th, as appears by John Eliot's record, in the possession of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society; the date is erroneously given as the 22d December in the Report of the Record Commissioners of Boston.

His grandson, Ebenezer Davis, a blacksmith, made large purchases of lands in various places and settled upon the Brookline property, which he purchased in 1746 of Thomas Cotton, of Windham, Conn., for £4500. This estate of ninety-five acres was separately described in three lots, and embraced the principal portion of what is now the village of Brookline.

Ebenezer Davis died in 1776; his will was probated March 4th of the same year. Although he had disposed of considerable real estate, what he left is worth recording, as his inventory indicates the value of lands in this county at that period:

"House, Land and one half the other Buildings on Easterly side of Cambridge Road and the Hill pasture on the Northerly side of said road, appraised at.....	£1660
House, Land &c lying southwardly and adjoining Watertown Road, with one half the buildings on the other side of the Road, the House excepted.....	1222
Four and a half acres salt-marsh.....	45
Four acres of salt marsh in the Great Marsh....	40
Thirty Eight Acres of land bought of Mary Winchester.....	550
A tract of Land in Troublesome Swamp (so-called).....	60
A House, Farm and other buildings in Roxbury.....	1000
A Wood-lot in Roxbury.....	112
Two Acres Salt Marsh in Roxbury.....	20
A Wood-lot in Needham.....	66 13s. 4d.
A wood lot in Newton bought of John Hammond.....	175
Another in ditto. Three & one half Acres.....	52 10s.
A Farm in Newton under the improvement of Mr. Joseph White.....	400
A House, Land and other buildings in the Town of Waltham under the Improvement of Mr. Matthias Collins.....	306 13s. 4d.
Total Real Estate, value.....	£5709 16s. 8d.

Two items of his personal estate were, "A Silver Tankard, valued at £18 13s. 4d. and Six Hives of Bees, valued at £3 15s."

This tankard is still in the possession of the family (the bees are not). On the curve of the handle, in accordance with the custom of the olden time, appear the husband's and wife's initials with that of the

D

family, thus, E + S, meaning Ebenezer and Sarah Davis. It bears the stamp of "J. Hurd," the famous goldsmith of Boston, whose daughter married Mr. Walley, and was the grandmother of Wendell Phillips. A son, Nathaniel Hurd, succeeded his father; he also struck his stamp upon it, simply the word "Hurd." He was an artist of great taste in heraldic engraving, and by a mistake not uncommon at that

time, engraved another family's armorial bearings upon this tankard,—that of the Davisons, instead of the Davis family of Carmathan, Wales. An impression of the Davis family seal is upon the will of Ichabod Davis, in registry of deeds in Suffolk County, A.D. 1754,—he was son of the original immigrant, whose will has been lost,—this was observed by J. C. J. Brown, of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, while making an examination of the heraldry on wills in Suffolk Probate Court.

Ebenezer Davis' will was quite long, and very particular in relation to the division and distribution of the estate, and very regardful of all his descendants. His daughters, Hannah, Sarah, and Elizabeth, were the wives respectively of Matthias Collins, Joseph White, and Joseph Craft. In a codicil he gives his "Negro man Sambo his freedom."

To Ebenezer Davis, his grandson,—who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch,—he gave the first item on the inventory, until his sister Sarah was twenty-one years of age, when she was to have two hundred pounds; and the real estate was to be equally divided between brother and sister; but Eben and Benjamin, another grandson, were to have the woodlands in Cambridge, Brookline, Newton, and Needham. The distribution to other children and grandchildren is not specified here, as this refers only to the line of Robert Sharp Davis.

A great-grandson of the Ebenezer Davis who settled in Brookline was named Robert Sharp Davis. This Robert Sharp had the following-named children, a brief sketch of whom will here be given: Samuel Craft, Robert Sharp, Phineas Stearns, Sarah, and Lucy.

Samuel Craft Davis was born in Brookline, Feb. 18, 1809, and died in Boston, Oct. 15, 1882. In 1834, Mr. Davis went to St. Louis, where he established the well-known dry-goods importing and jobbing house of Samuel C. Davis & Co., in which he remained the senior partner until his death. He was an industrious and sagacious man, and eminently successful merchant. In 1840, Mr. Davis married Caroline Tilden, of Brookline, by whom he had the following children: Samuel Craft, a lawyer, born March 10, 1842; died Oct. 10, 1874; John Tilden, born Sept. 13, 1844; now a partner in the house of S. C. Davis & Co.; also one son and one daughter who died in infancy. Samuel Craft Davis, Jr., married Sarah Shurtleff Shaw, of Boston, June 19, 1866; John Tilden Davis married Maria Jane Filley, Feb. 20, 1867.

Robert Sharp Davis, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Brookline, Jan. 1, 1811, and

died in the same town, Feb. 23, 1875. About the year 1825, Mr. Davis entered the employment of the well-known publishing firm of Crocker & Brewster, of Boston, a firm which remained the same, both in style and partners, for more than half a century. After remaining a few years with Crocker & Brewster, he became a partner in the firm of Lincoln, Edmands & Co., and in 1835 succeeded them. From that time he carried on the business of publishing school-books in Boston with uninterrupted success until his death,—a period of forty years lacking a few days. Among his most prominent publications were the mathematical works of the eminent author, Benjamin Greenleaf, books which are believed to have been in more universal use than any similar works ever published. In 1837, Mr. Davis married Mary Shannon, of Portsmouth, N. H., by whom he had the following children: Mary Shannon (Mrs. W. E. Webster), Lucy Stearns, Sarah Comstock, Laura Wood (Mrs. T. R. Shewell), Caroline Elizabeth, and Langdon Shannon, who married Hélène Bartlett O'Leary, Nov. 9, 1880.

Phineas Stearns Davis (named for his great-grandfather, who was one of the famous Boston tea-party) was born in Brookline. For many years he was connected in business with his brother Robert. He was an active member of the militia for more than twenty years, holding various commissions, including that of brigadier-general. At the breaking out of the war for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion, Gen. Davis, after serving several months upon a commission for the examination of candidates for positions in the military service, accepted the command of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, in which position he served with distinction until July 11, 1864, when he was killed by a rebel shell in front of Petersburg, Va. He was a brave and patriotic man and an accomplished officer. April 26, 1847, he married Elizabeth Lambert, by whom he had the following-named children: Nannie Sophia, Charles Lambert, Elizabeth Lambert (Mrs. A. J. Ward), and Agnes Andrews.

Sarah Davis was born in Brookline, Sept. 24, 1812; married Rev. Grover Smith Comstock, June 24, 1834; had the following children: Lucy D., Oliver C. (who was killed in the war for the Union), Robert Stearns, and Grover Samuel. Mrs. Comstock went to Burnah as a missionary and died there.

Lucy Stearns Davis was born in Brookline, Jan. 26, 1816; married Daniel H. Rogers, Sept. 21, 1843; had the following children: Sarah C., Clara Lavinia, Elizabeth S., Mary D.

The Davis family are descended in a maternal line from Robert Sharp, a youth of twenty, who came from England in the ship "Abigail," in 1635.



Robert S. Davis.





Gen. B. B. Blake

Robert Sharp stopped a while at Braintree, then at Rehoboth, and in 1650, with Peter Aspinwall, he purchased the large farm of William Colburn, at Muddy River. By his wife Abigail he had one son, John, born March 12, 1643, and two daughters, Abigail and Mary. John married Martha, daughter of Robert Vose, of Dorchester (Milton). John was a valiant soldier in King Philip's war, and was killed in the Sudbury fight, while lieutenant in Capt. Wadsworth's company, in April, 1676. His widow married Joseph Buckminster, from whom the distinguished persons of that name were descended. John Sharp had a son Robert, who perished in an expedition against the Indians in Canada. This Robert had a son Robert, who was a thrifty man, and became a large landholder in Brookline. He died in 1765, leaving a son, Robert, and four daughters. The fourth Robert married Sarah Payson, of Roxbury, by whom he had ten children, and from one of these children (Lucy), who married into the Davis family, was descended Robert Sharp Davis, the subject of this sketch.

BRADFORD KINGMAN.

Bradford Kingman is the son of Josiah Washburn and Mary (Packard) Kingman; was born in that portion of the town of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) called "Campello," Jan. 5, 1831; came to Brookline, May 1, 1856. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Henry Kingman, an early settler of Weymouth, Mass., who came from Weymouth, England, in 1635. After the usual course of study in the common schools of his native village he attended the Adelpian Academy, under the charge of Messrs. Silas L. & L. F. C. Loomis, in the central village, and afterwards in the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass. Studied law with Lyman Mason, Esq., of Boston; attended lectures of the late Professor Emery Washburn, at Harvard College; and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Boston April 21, 1863. Appointed justice of the peace by Governor Andrew, Jan. 22, 1864; and was trial justice for criminal cases for Norfolk County several years, notary public for the same county, and is now an attorney- and counselor-at-law, resident of Brookline. He is also commissioner of deeds for several New England and Western States.

In addition to the duties pertaining to the legal profession, Mr. Kingman has given much attention to the study of local history. In 1866 he published a "History of North Bridgewater, Massachusetts," pp. 696, and is engaged in preparing a "History of

Brookline," soon to be published. He is also a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers. In October, 1870, he started the first newspaper ever published in the town of Brookline, known as the *Brookline Transcript*, of which he was the editor and proprietor for over two years. Among his contributions are the "Memoir of the Late Deacon Lewis Bradford," of Plympton, Mass., "History of Andover," published in the "History of Essex County," also "History of North Andover" in the same work.

Mr. Kingman married Susan Bradford, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Susanna (Bradford) Ellis, of Plympton, Mass., Jan. 1, 1852, a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, Mass., in the eighth generation. They had one daughter, Carrie Parker, born July 15, 1858; died Sept. 18, 1859.

GEORGE BATY BLAKE.

The branch of the Blake family from which the subject of this sketch descended was first established in New England in the person of William Blake (a near relative of the famous English admiral, Robert Blake), who landed at Nantasket, May 30, 1630, and soon after fixed his residence at Dorchester, Mass., in that part now called Milton.

George Baty Blake, the youngest of nine children of John Welland and Abigail (Jones) Blake, was born at Brattleborough, Vt., May 19, 1808.

His grandfather, Joseph Blake (born Feb. 5, 1739; died July 21, 1818), was a lieutenant in the army at an early age, and saw some service at Crown Point. He married for his first wife Deborah, daughter of Samuel Smith, a physician of Sandwich, Mass., her mother, Bethiah Chipman, being reported by tradition to be a direct descendant of John Carver, the first Governor of Plymouth Colony.

His father, John Welland Blake, Esq., a lawyer by profession, was one of the early settlers at Brattleborough, having established his residence there in 1790. He was one of the first postmasters in this place, represented the town in the State Legislature, and was at one time a large owner of real estate in the vicinity.

He married, May 24, 1790, Abigail, daughter of Judge Daniel Jones, of Hinsdale, N. H. She died Dec. 14, 1808, within a few months after George's birth, and his father Oct. 27, 1818.

George, thus early left an orphan, was nursed and cared for during his infancy in the family of Maj. Stephen Greenleaf, a highly-respected citizen in the West Village of Brattleborough, and in after-years

he held the memory of this estimable man and his family in grateful remembrance.

Subsequently he lived at the homestead until the age of thirteen. His eldest sister, Anna Sophia, who, in 1814, married Henry Cabot, son of Hon. George Cabot, of Boston, had charge of the household during George's childhood, until her removal to Boston upon her marriage, and there lived until her death, in 1845. Mrs. Cabot is well remembered in Boston society of the time for her personal charms and winning social graces.

After the death of his father, George was for a few years particularly under the charge of his brother, John Rice Blake. These brothers long survived the other children, and were for twenty years or more partners in the banking business, which George undertook about the year 1850, in Boston, and to which the energies of the remaining years of his life were chiefly given.

Although George's father had been at one time a man of considerable wealth for the period, at his death the family were left quite poor, so that when Mr. Dickerman, a dry-goods dealer from Boston, who chanced to see George, then a lad of thirteen, in Brattleborough, offered him a place in his store, the family gladly availed themselves of the offer, and the boy went to Boston.

He lived at first with his sister, Mrs. Cabot, in High Street, Boston, and for two or three years received from his brother John and this sister fifty dollars a year, which was the only pecuniary help he ever received.

He was in Mr. Dickerman's employ a few years, and went thence to his brother-in-law, Edward Clarke, of the firm of Edward Clarke & Co., dry-goods importers, and before he was twenty-one years of age Mr. Clarke took him into the firm as partner, and he went at once to England to buy goods. From this time, in 1828, he was constantly going to England and the continent of Europe in the pursuance of his business, making many acquaintances and some lifelong friendships.

Among others, he thus became acquainted with the late George Peabody, at that time a buyer of dry-goods for his Baltimore firm, and afterward long resident in London, with whom Mr. Blake continued in warm relations of friendship until Mr. Peabody's death, and for several years their respective firms had extensive business relations.

May 24, 1833, Mr. Blake married his cousin, Anna Hull, daughter of Joshua Blake, of Boston, a prominent and successful merchant, doing business with the Mediterranean ports. They were married at her

father's house in Winthrop Place, by the Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, of King's Chapel, at which church Mr. Blake then, and during his whole life, attended service, acting for several years as vestryman, and always taking a deep and lively interest in the church and its several clergymen.

During his earlier visits in England, Mr. Blake made the acquaintance of Richard Cobden, the distinguished English statesman, then, about the year 1835, partner in a cotton-printing establishment near Manchester, where he had built up a prosperous business. Mr. Blake at this time bought goods of Mr. Cobden, and had a great admiration for the qualities which later won him such distinction as a legislator and political economist.

Mr. Blake gave full adherence to Mr. Cobden's free-trade views, and was always of the opinion that for any country customs duties were only to be justified by the need of revenue. He recognized, however, for the United States that reform in this direction, in justice to large vested interests, must be somewhat gradual; but he looked confidently to absolute free trade as the true policy for all nations, and he believed that, under such a free interchange of commodities, the United States would soon become cotton manufacturers for the world.

Mr. Blake had nine children, of whom the first two died in infancy, and the seventh, Henry Jones Blake, died Oct. 11, 1880. He served as lieutenant in the United States navy during the war of the Rebellion, and had an excellent record in the important engagements in which he participated.

The youngest son, John Welland Blake, bearing the name of his paternal grandfather, died in 1861, aged nearly fifteen years.

The other children, three sons and two daughters, are still surviving in the year 1884, and all the sons were for years partners in their father's firms in Boston, New York, and London.

This business is still continued by the sons and their associates, selected by Mr. Blake, essentially as established by him.

Mr. Blake, after leaving the firm of Edward Clarke & Co., formed a copartnership for the importation of dry-goods with Mr. William Almy, under the firm-name of Almy, Blake & Co., and during this time, and subsequently, he continued his frequent passages to Europe, having crossed the Atlantic upwards of eighty times during his life.

He next formed a copartnership with the late David Nevins and Edward H. R. Lyman, under the firm-name of George B. Blake & Co., also importers of dry-goods. Mr. Lyman still survives, being a resi-

dent of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has recently retired from active business after a long and most successful mercantile career in connection with the well-known firm of Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers, of New York, in the China trade.

About the year 1846, Mr. Blake's health, which had always been delicate, failing him, he was obliged to retire from active business, and in the spring of 1847 he bought an estate in Brookline, near Boston, where he resided during the remainder of his life, excepting the winters of the last few years; these were passed at his home in Boston.

During this three or four years' interval in his active business career, Mr. Blake became a director in the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, and took a most active interest in the affairs of that corporation, giving much of his time and energy to the development of its growing business. He was one of the very earliest to favor and promote the joining of this railroad with the Western Railroad.

The first steps taken by this corporation towards a rail connection with East Boston were chiefly instigated by Mr. Blake, at a time when few foresaw the prospective growth of the export trade from the West, which his sagacity enabled him to anticipate.

The construction of the Brookline Branch of the Boston and Worcester Railroad was also largely due to his energy and foresight.

In 1850, Mr. Blake associated himself with Mr. Addison Gilmore, president of the Western (now Boston and Albany) Railroad, and Mr. George Cabot Ward, son of Thomas G. Ward, Boston agent of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, for the prosecution of a foreign and domestic banking business. The firm-name was Gilmore, Blake & Ward. Mr. Gilmore dying very suddenly shortly after this firm was established, the name was changed to Blake, Ward & Co., and later to Blake, Howe & Co.

At this time his brother, John Rice Blake, came from Brattleborough and joined him as a partner, the firm-name being later changed to Blake Brothers & Co., the three eldest sons joining as partners about the year 1860.

One of the leading aims of Mr. Blake throughout his business career was to advance in every possible way the commercial interests of Boston. He was largely instrumental in securing and maintaining the regular visits of the Cunard steamers to that port.

During the civil war he was always most warmly interested in the preservation of the Union, and actively aided, both with his purse and by personal service, the Sanitary Commission and other organizations for the relief and welfare of the soldiers.

Originally a Whig in politics, and voting for Henry Clay in the Presidential election, Mr. Blake early sympathized in the views of Garrison, Sumner, and the others who looked upon African slavery in the United States as a barbarism.

With many other law-abiding citizens of Massachusetts, his sense of justice was shocked by the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law in Boston in returning Anthony Burns to servitude. He endeavored to prevent this, by offering, through a friend, to buy Burns of his owner, who then refused to sell his property at any price.

When the State of Massachusetts was rapidly forwarding troops for the suppression of the Rebellion, and was incurring a large debt for bounties and other war expenses, the money market had become exceedingly active, so that the State, for providing money on their notes having a few months to run, paid as high as twelve per cent. per annum.

At this time it became necessary for funding its indebtedness that the State should promptly secure some three or four millions of dollars. This was finally done by a sale to Mr. Blake's firm, by Governor Andrew and his Council, of three millions of dollars of five per cent. sterling bonds, and Mr. Blake was appointed by the State authorities agent for the State, with authority to domiciliate the loan with either of several London banking firms selected by him, foremost among whom were the Messrs. Baring and Rothschild.

Mr. Blake went at once to London on this mission, but found the time most unfavorable for such negotiations, the Bank of England having suddenly advanced the rate of interest to ten per cent. He, however, finally succeeded in making arrangements with the Messrs. Baring, through whom the loan was successfully negotiated.

Mr. Blake always felt that the deserved high credit of Massachusetts was largely due to the high integrity and strong sense of Governor Andrew, in insisting upon gold for the payment of both principal and interest of the funded debt of the State throughout the general suspension of specie payments in the United States during the Rebellion.

Possessed of a character of unswerving integrity, Mr. Blake stood as an example of the highest commercial honor, and the many young men whom he educated during his long business career all testify to the warm interest which he took in lending a helping hand to those who needed his assistance.

Devoted and affectionate in his family, it was perhaps in the home circle that his character appeared to best advantage, and those who were in the habit

of meeting him there will ever cherish the pleasant memories of his sprightly humor and friendly interest.

Reverent and devout by temperament, he was a regular attendant upon religious services, and, although he never identified himself with the church by active membership, his whole life testified to his sincere and earnest belief in the truths of Christianity.

Mr. Blake died at his residence in Brookline, Aug. 6, 1875, his death resulting from an attack of paralysis at his office in Boston two days previous. He was interred in the family burial-lot at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

His wife died two years before, June 7, 1873, at the Brookline home.

EXTRACTS FROM OBITUARY NOTICES PUBLISHED IN THE BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Globe, Aug. 7, 1875.

"GEORGE BATY BLAKE.

"The announcement of the death of George Baty Blake, the senior member of the firm of Blake Brothers & Co., bankers, will cause a wide-spread feeling of sorrow in the business and social circles of Boston. It is not often that we are called upon to record the death of a Boston merchant who has quietly and unostentatiously promoted the substantial interests of this city in the effective manner which was characteristic of Mr. Blake. . . . George Baty Blake was a strong man, one whose clearly-defined individuality and indomitable will would have made his power, nerve, and brain felt in any walk in life which he might have chosen.

"In both the dry-goods trade and the banking business he was very successful, although through nearly his whole life he labored with the disadvantage of a physical infirmity which would have paralyzed the efforts of men with a weaker will or a less active brain.

"What he has done for Boston can hardly be summed up in a few words or particularized in any special manner, since one of the leading aims of his life has always been to advance her interests. He was early a director in the Boston and Albany Railroad, where his ripe judgment and eminent business qualities were utilized to advance the interests of the road and of Boston. He was also largely instrumental in securing the regular visits of the European steamers to this port, and in numerous ways used his utmost influence to promote Boston's welfare.

"During the darkest days of the war Mr. Blake never lost courage, but remained firm in his conviction and hope that the Union would be preserved intact, and he was, in those trying times, ever self-sacrificing, patriotic, and generous in upholding the cause he believed in so thoroughly.

"Mr. Blake was a man of the strictest integrity, was upright in all his dealings with men of all classes, and gentlemen who have dealt with and associated with him more or less for a quarter of a century, or more, speak in the highest terms of his business capacity and fidelity to principle, fairness, and justice.

" . . . Boston has certainly lost in Mr. Blake one of her most positive, self-reliant, and enterprising business men,—one who achieved where many others failed, and one whose integrity, industry, and perseverance may well be copied by the younger business men of this city who are coming into the places he and others like him are vacating as the weeks, months, and years pass on."

Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 11, 1875.

"The recent removal by death of Mr. George Baty Blake from business circles will turn back the memories of many men over the last fifty years of the commercial history of Boston.

"The youngest of nine children of a highly respectable family in Brattleborough, Vt., he came to Boston in 1821, with nothing but his own exertions to depend upon.

"Amid the numerous temptations which a city life offers to young men, he kept himself pure and his moral character free from reproach.

"His aspirations were high, and were aided by an innate refinement which distinguished him through life. His manners and bearing were always those of a gentleman, and nothing coarse or vulgar ever found favor with him.

"Probably there is no society in the world where the English language is spoken in which Mr. Blake would not have borne himself with credit.

"Of his commercial sagacity there is no need to speak. In the long course of his business career he never failed to meet his engagements promptly, and during the years in which he acted as director of the Boston and Worcester Railroad his judgment, energy, and decision were such as to command the respect of his associates in an unusual degree.

"Mr. Blake delighted to select young men, to give them a chance of advancement and to feel that they owed their success to him.

"During an acquaintance of nearly thirty years, of which seventeen were passed in close and daily intercourse, the writer of this notice never received from him a harsh or unkind word.

"To his inferiors in station he was uniformly kind and courteous, a fact to which many attached dependants can bear witness.

"In his family relations he was affectionate almost without limit, and as a father at once indulgent and firm.

"Without theological bigotry, Mr. Blake was decidedly a religious man. His attendance at church was regular, and quite as much from pleasure as duty. He has often been heard to speak with emotion of sermons which especially pleased him. His reverence for sacred things, though unostentatious, was real, and any man who acted from conscientious motives was sure of respectful treatment from him.

"He professed to be, and we believe was, governed by a sense of responsibility to a higher power.

"We are quite sure that his descendants will attach less value to the pecuniary inheritance which devolves upon them than to the memory which they can thus cherish and hold in honor."

JEREMIAH GRIDLEY.

Jeremiah Gridley, or "Jeremy," as he was familiarly known, or "Uncle Jerry," was born in Roxbury about 1703, and was a brother of Col. Richard Gridley, the famous engineer during the Revolutionary war. It has been a source of dispute as to where he died. Tudor, in his life of Otis, says he was a Boston inhabitant and died there. Dr. Eliot, in his biography, says he died in Boston, and further, "that his legal knowledge was unquestionable," and adds that "he died poor because he despised wealth."

The records of the town of Brookline say he died there Sept. 10, 1767, aged sixty-four years. He





R. A. F. Candage

was a graduate of Harvard College, 1725. In 1731, he became editor of the *Rehearsal*, a weekly newspaper published in Boston. He was also engaged as an assistant in the grammar school in that town. He studied theology and became a preacher of the gospel; afterwards studied law, and became one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day. He had a very accurate and extensive knowledge of his profession, of great ability, an easy and graceful writer, and was fully imbued with the spirit of classical literature. He had a very extensive and well-selected library of classical works, and was familiar with their contents. He acquired a great reputation in his profession, and is now alluded to as the "Webster of his day." He had a powerful, clear, and discriminating mind. As a speaker, he was exceedingly rough, ungraceful, hesitating in his manner, but energetic and impressive in his peculiarly emphatic use of language, and when addressing the court his manner is said to have been rather magisterial than otherwise.

The records of Brookline bear witness of the frequency with which her citizens called him into positions of trust and importance, and from 1755 to the year of his death he was often moderator of their town-meetings, and was their representative to the General Court in 1755-57 and 1767. He was elected selectman and assessor in 1760-61 and 1767. He was also one of the committee having in charge the Edward Devotion fund, left for the schools of the town of Brookline.

In 1742 he was chosen attorney-general of the province for one year, and in 1767 he was appointed to the same office by the Governor and Council.

Besides his civil offices, he was a colonel in the First Massachusetts Militia, which included Brookline.

In 1743 the *American Magazine and Historical Chronicle* was started, and it is said Mr. Gridley was the editor.

His eminence in his profession rendered his office a favorite place of resort for students, and some of the most distinguished lawyers in Massachusetts received their professional education under his instruction, among whom may be mentioned Chief Justice Pratt, James Otis, Oxenbridge Thacher, and William Cushing.

Mr. Gridley was ranked with the Whig party of that day, but having argued the cause of Writs of Assistance, he lost the confidence of his political friends.

John Adams was presented to the court at Boston for admission to the bar, and, on the motion of Mr. Gridley and his recommendation, he was admitted.

Mr. Gridley was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been a Master in the First Lodge, May 11, 1748, and its Grand Master Oct. 11, 1754.

Mr. Gridley was a man of fine social qualities, and beloved by all those connected with him by social or domestic ties.

CAPT. RUFUS GEORGE FREDERICK CANDAGE.

Capt. Rufus George Frederick Candage, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Samuel Roundy and Phebe Weir (Parker) Candage, born in Blue Hill, Me., July 28, 1826. The name of Candage was originally "Cavendish," and later "Candish," and now Candage. Among the early settlers of Massachusetts we find John Candage a ship-carpenter and landed proprietor at Charlestown, Mass., in 1660, afterwards at Marblehead, Salem, and Lynn, in all of which towns this name appears. At Marblehead, Mass., in 1691, Thomas Candage was engaged in the fishery business. All of this name are descendants of the early name of Cavendish, of good old English blood. In 1766, James Candage, Jr., first settled in Blue Hill, Me. His father, James, and wife, Elizabeth, soon followed, in 1769, and took up his residence at that place.

James, Jr., was born May 9, 1753; married Hannah (born Aug. 4, 1753), daughter of John Roundy, who also settled at Blue Hill in 1762. He died in 1818; she died in March, 1851. He, with Joseph Wood, and their families, all of Beverly, Mass., became the first white settlers of Blue Hill. The children of James, Jr., and Hannah (Roundy) Candage were: (1) Elizabeth, born Sept. 16, 1775; (2) Gideon, born March 17, 1778, died Oct. 26, 1782; (3) Samuel Roundy, born Jan. 15, 1781; Phebe Weir Parker; (4) Gideon, born Aug. 18, 1783; (5) Sarah, born Jan. 4, 1786; (6) James, born April 30, 1788, died Aug. 1, 1798; (7) Azor, born April 8, 1791; (8) John, born Dec. 21, 1793, died Dec. 20, 1798.

Samuel Roundy Candage, the father of Capt. Candage, married, Feb. 29, 1816, Phebe Weir, daughter of Simeon and Mary (Perkins) Parker, and granddaughter of Hon. Oliver Parker, of Castine, Me., a judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1800 to 1815, who was a native of Worcester, Mass., 1728.

The children of this marriage were: (1) Simeon Parker, born Nov. 21, 1816, died Dec. 31, 1842; lost at sea; (2) John Walker, born March 15, 1818, died April 20, 1822; (3) James Roundy, born April 8, 1819, died at Fortune Island, one of the Bahamas,

Nov. 14, 1856; (4) Samuel Parker Brooks, born Jan. 25, 1821, died Sept. 1, 1826; (5) Robert Parker, born Oct. 26, 1822, died Jan. 30, 1878; (6) Dorothy Perkins, born Feb. 16, 1825, died Aug. 28, 1826; (7) Rufus George Frederick, born July 28, 1826; (8) Samuel Franklin, born Jan. 21, 1828, died May 7, 1863, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; (9) John Brooks, born June 24, 1829, died July 23, 1870, at Australia; (10) Mary Perkins, born Aug. 12, 1831, died Sept. 4, 1831; (11) Hannah Roundy, born Aug. 12, 1831, died Sept. 4, 1831; (12) Charles Edward, born April 20, 1833, died April 14, 1862, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The father died Dec. 23, 1852. The mother died Oct. 2, 1850.

Of this large family, the subject of this notice is the only one living. Seven of these children grew to manhood, and became commanders of vessels in the merchant service. Capt. R. G. F. Candage married, first, Elizabeth Augusta, born Jan. 17, 1829, daughter of Elijah, Jr., and Mary (Richards) Corey, of Brookline, Mass., May 1, 1853. The wife died Nov. 18, 1871. He married, second, Ella M., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah K. (Hall) White, of Revere, Mass., May 22, 1873. Children: (1) George Frederick Candage, born May 25, 1874; (2) Ella Augusta Candage, born Nov. 1, 1875; (3) Phebe Teresa Candage, born Oct. 12, 1877; (4) Robert Brook Candage, born Dec. 23, 1878; (5) Sarah Hall Candage, born Dec. 25, 1880, deceased; (6) Sarah Caroline Candage, born Feb. 2, 1882.

Capt. Candage passed the first twelve years of his life on his father's farm and in tending the saw-mill near by, attending school three months in the summer and two or three months in the winter. Upon arriving at the age of twelve, his father requiring his services in the mill and on the farm, he had to content himself with three months' schooling in the year for five years, to which were added two terms in the Blue Hill Academy, and that completed his early education. His father having been a mariner in his early life, and all his older brothers following the sea, he chose the same occupation, and determined on seeing the world. When he arrived at eighteen he started on his career for life as a mariner, sailing between Boston and ports of Maine, and gradually going farther from home, all along the whole coast of the United States, visiting all the principal ports. We soon find our young friend engaging in longer voyages, and to foreign countries, and in course of time his old friends built a vessel for him, a brig, named the "Equator." It was while at home at this time that his mother died quite suddenly. The first voyage of our young captain was from Blue Hill to Boston, with

a cargo of paving-blocks. This was at the age of twenty-four. From thence he commenced on foreign voyages, the first being to Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 18, 1851.

He has made three voyages around the world; eight voyages round Cape Horn to the westward, and five to the eastward, making thirteen times both ways that he has doubled that cape. He has made several voyages to San Francisco, three to Callao and the Chinchas, three to China, two to Australia, three to India, etc. In all he has sailed over three hundred thousand miles of ocean.

The following vessels are some he has sailed in: Sloops, "Fame," "Pink," and "Credit;" schooners, "Passamaquoddy," "Edward," "Zodiac," and "Zulette;" half-brigs, "Curaçoa," "Delhi," "Tavella," and "Equator;" square-rigged brig, "Pioneer;" bark, "Chesapeake;" ships, "Kentucky," "Java," "Iowa," "Hoogly," "Wizard," "Jamestown," "Electric Spark," and "National Eagle."

The ports visited and voyages made by Capt. Candage during his quarter of a century of sea-life are as follows:

Ports in Maine.—Blue Hill, Orland, Calais, Eastport, East Thomaston, St. George, Boothbay, Portland, etc., and Portsmouth, N. H.

Ports in Massachusetts.—Gloucester, Salem, Danvers, Beverly, Boston.

Other Ports in United States.—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, Va., Hampton Roads, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C., Mobile, and New Orleans, and Sisal, in Yucatan.

Ports in the West Indies.—Bermuda, St. Martin, Cardenas, Cuba, Kingston, Falmouth, and Montego Bay, Jamaica.

Mediterranean Ports.—Gibraltar, Malaga, Port Mahon.

European Ports.—Cork, Liverpool, London, Leith, Newcastle, Shields, Glasgow, etc., Cherbourg, and Havre.

South American Ports.—Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Callao, and Chinha Islands, Pisco.

Northwest Coast of America.—San Francisco, Port Townsend, Port Ludlow, and Port Gamble, Puget Sound.

Oceanica.—Sandwich Island, Baker's Island, and in Australia, Adelaide and Melbourne.

China.—Shanghai, Tsung-Ming, Woo-Sung, Hong-Kong, Whampoa, Canton.

India.—Angie, Java, Calcutta, and Bombay.

Many of these ports were visited several times. The last voyage made at sea as commander was in the ship "National Eagle," of which he was part

owner, arriving in Boston from Liverpool, England, in May, 1867. He gave up seafaring life and became a resident of Brookline, June 1, 1867, where he now resides.

Capt. Candage has frequently been elected to fill offices of trust and responsibility, and still holds several public positions. He was elected a member of Doric Lodge, F. and A. M., New York City, 1853; member of American Shipmasters' Association, 1861; Boston Marine Society, 1867; president of the same, 1883. The same year was treasurer of Boston Fire-Brick and Clay Retort Manufacturing Company. In 1873 elected president of the same; 1868, marine inspector of the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping." The same year appointed marine inspector by the Boston Board of Marine Underwriters; held that office ten years. In 1871 chosen member of the school committee of Brookline for five years (three years chairman); also trustee of Public Library. In 1872 elected assessor of town of Brookline, and declined. In 1876, one of the managers of Boston Port and Seaman's Aid Society; resigned in 1883. In 1877 was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; regent of the Sagamore Council, Royal Arcanum, of Brookline. In 1880-82, selectman of Brookline. In 1881, treasurer of Boston Seaman's Bethel Relief Society, and president of Boston Terra Cotta Company; president of Massachusetts Safety Fund Association. In 1882-83, representative to the General Court from Brookline; was on Committee on Harbors and Public Lands, and Committee on Rules. In December, 1882, he was appointed surveyor for the Bureau Veritas of Paris, France, for district of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In January, 1883, the last official act of Governor Long was to appoint Capt. Candage a justice of the peace; 1883, president of the Boston Marine Society.

He has always been interested in matters of public improvements, and in the general welfare of the community, having often presided as moderator of town-meetings, chairman of the Republican town committee for eight years, and being a member of the Republican State Central Committee from Second Norfolk District, beside delegate to many State, Congressional, county, councillor, and senatorial conventions.

In 1877-79 he was W. M. of Beth-Horan Lodge of F. and A. M., of Brookline, and since that time Chaplain. Being a member of the Baptist Church, he has held several offices in the same. He is now a member of the Thursday Literary Club. For seven years he has been a director of the Franklin Fire In-

surance Company of Boston. In March, 1884, he was elected assessor of the town of Brookline.

COL. THOMAS ASPINWALL.

Col. Thomas Aspinwall, the son of Dr. William and Susanna (Gardner) Aspinwall, was born on the old "Aspinwall homestead," in Brookline, Mass.,—which has been in that family since 1650,—May 23, 1786. He received his early education at the common schools of that town, and fitted for college at Leicester Academy. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1801, in the same class with his brother, Dr. William Aspinwall, Jr., who became a physician, but died when a young man, in 1818. He took his degree of A.B. in 1804, and received the high honor of Latin salutatory at commencement. Three years later he delivered the Latin oration on receiving the degree of A.M. Immediately upon graduating he entered the law-office of William Sullivan, Esq., in Boston, and in due time was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and became the law partner of Mr. Sullivan.

It was about this time he became a member of the "Independent Cadets" of Boston. This corps was in constant training, as war had been threatened long before 1812. Immediately after Madison's war proclamation was issued, Col. Aspinwall, who was then adjutant with the rank of captain, applied for a commission in the army of the United States, and was soon appointed a major of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, which he was largely instrumental in recruiting and in its efficiency of training exercise. With this regiment he entered the service, and served his country manfully, faithfully, and gallantly. He was in several actions. He was at Sackett's Harbor in 1813, and for his bravery there he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. On the 10th of August, 1814, when the British assaulted Fort Erie, Col. Aspinwall commanded "Scott's Brigade," and on the memorable 17th of September following he led Miller's column at the storming of the British intrenchments. It was on this occasion that he lost his left arm.

The volunteers of the year 1813 from what are now the four Bridgewater, Easton, Stoughton, Canton, and Sharon, all enlisted in Col. Aspinwall's regiment, and whenever any of the soldiers talked over the matters of the battles of that year and Col. Aspinwall's name was mentioned, their countenances would brighten, and all bore ample testimony to his bravery as a soldier and to his great ability as an officer. He outlived all the soldiers in his command.

It is said that at the battle of Sackett's Harbor the

British troops were veterans, and that, knowing Col. Aspinwall's regiment and the other regiments were new levies, they determined to frighten them from their position taken in some new log barracks in an open space near the town, and for that purpose the British troops marched up to the new levies and made desperate efforts to dislodge them, and the battle was fought for more than an hour by a portion of both armies discharging their muskets in each other's faces. During this action neither Col. Aspinwall nor his men budged an inch. The stentorian voice of their leader could be heard encouraging his men amid the roar of musketry almost in his face and eyes.

Peace was soon after declared, the army was reduced, but Col. Aspinwall was tendered a permanent position; but considering the life of a soldier in time of peace an indolent life, and the only service being on the frontier, he decided to retire to active civil life. He therefore resigned his commission and returned to the practice of his profession.

Soon after he had re-established himself he was appointed consul and agent of claims at London, in June, 1815, and immediately entered upon the duties of that consulate January 1st following. He continued to perform the duties of that office with exemplary fidelity and to the acceptance of all whose duties required his agency, until the 2d day of August, 1853, when President Franklin Pierce called him home without assigning any reason, but which really was to make room for one of his political friends. During the interval of time in which he was in office it was pleasant to mark the universal respect and cordial good will which existed towards him.

In 1854 he returned to America and took up his residence in Boston, where he resided till his death. Previous to his leaving London, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Company, George Peabody, Nathan Meyer, Rothschild & Sons, and thirty-three other firms and individuals presented Col. Aspinwall a token of their regard and respect in an elegant service of plate, accompanied by the following letter:

"DEAR SIR,—Having been informed that you are about to return to your native country, we cannot allow you to depart without offering you the expression of our sincere esteem and regard; and we avail ourselves of the occasion to tender you our best thanks for your uniform courtesy and kindness in all our intercourse with you during a long period, in which you have filled the important post of consul-general in this city.

"You have administered the arduous duties of your office with dignity, ability, and integrity unimpeached; you have lent a willing and patient attention to appeals for relief in all cases of distress, granting freely your counsel and your money, inviting others to aid you when needful. Wishing to mark our sense of your merits and of the efficiency with which you have discharged your duties by some lasting memorial, we request

your acceptance of a service of plate; and permit us at the same time to offer our best wishes for the future health and happiness of yourself and of your family.

"LONDON, December, 1853."

Col. Aspinwall was not only a venerable patriot and learned in military science, but was well versed in the history of the country, and was always ready to communicate his information to others. He was an active and useful member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, having been elected a corresponding member during his residence in London, in July, 1833, and soon after his return home, in 1855, he was chosen a resident member. At the time of his death he had been connected with this society longer than any other member. He served the society on the standing committee for four years, and was one of the publishing committee during the publishing of three volumes of their collections. He was vice-president from 1862 to 1870. During his resident membership he made valuable contributions to the collections of the society, such as the papers on the Narragansett Patent, and on William Vassall, also his tribute to his much cherished friend, Gen. Winfield Scott, on the occasion of his death.

In the ninth and tenth volumes of the fourth series of the society's collections may be found a large collection of valuable material gathered during his residence in England, entitled "The Aspinwall Papers," which will ever keep his name in fresh remembrance in the minds of his friends and the public. These were edited and annotated after he had reached his eighty-fifth year.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 he tendered his services to Gen. Scott, at the age of seventy-five, which were not accepted, but during the progress of the war he ever manifested a lively interest in, and kept himself informed of, all that was going on,—the movement of the armies, etc.

The following resolution was passed by the Massachusetts Historical Society in testimony of the respect with which he was regarded by that learned body:

"Resolved, That in the death of the venerable Thomas Aspinwall this society has lost one of its oldest and most respected members, to whom we are indebted for important and valuable services, and whose memory is worthy of being cherished as that of a gallant soldier in his youth, a faithful public servant abroad in his manhood, and a useful and patriotic citizen at home in his more advanced years."

In January, 1873, Col. Aspinwall's health began to give way to infirmity, although he was seen daily on the streets of Boston for exercise, but recognizing scarcely any one outside of his family, and remembering but little or nothing of things of the past.

His sickness was but of a short duration, only four

days and a half was he confined to his bed. His last hours were so calm and peaceful that one could hardly notice when he breathed his last. He died on Friday, the 11th day of August, 1876, at his residence, 33 Hancock Street, Boston, aged ninety years, two months, and nineteen days. His funeral took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Brookline, on Monday following his death, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The church was well filled with relatives and friends from Boston and elsewhere, and by prominent citizens of the town generally.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. G. Littell, of Wilmington, Del., in the absence of the pastor. Immediately upon the conclusion of the service at the church the body, which was placed in an elegant casket, was taken in charge by the following pall-bearers: Hon. George Tyler Bigelow, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Maj.-Gen. H. W. Benham, United States army; Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., and Samuel S. Shaw, Esq.

The remains are in the family lot in "Walnut Hills" Cemetery, Brookline.

DR. WILLIAM ASPINWALL.

The subject of this notice was the son of Thomas and Joanna (Gardner) Aspinwall, born in Brookline, May 23, 1743, on the farm where five generations of the name have lived, which building is now standing, and is owned by one of the Aspinwall family, a namesake of the doctor. The old house is but a short distance from the spot where Peter the ancestor resided for a short time during the building of this house, and is on an avenue named in honor of the family. Dr. Aspinwall fitted for college under the direction of Rev. Amos Adams, pastor of the "First Church in Roxbury," entered college in 1760, and graduated in 1764, receiving his degrees of Master and Bachelor of Arts in their usual order. Among his classmates we may mention Bishop Parker, Governor Strong, of Massachusetts, and Shearjashub Bourne, a member of Congress. Immediately upon leaving college, having decided on the medical profession as one for which he had a decided preference, he entered the office of, and pursued his studies with, the justly and highly-celebrated Dr. Benjamin Gale, of Killingworth, Conn., completing his education at the hospital in Philadelphia, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania about 1768. He attended a course of medical lectures in that city in the winter of 1768-69. It will

here be remembered that the first course of anatomical lectures ever given in this country were delivered only four years previous to that time, in that city, by Dr. William Shippen. The following certificate from Dr. Shippen shows the estimation of the ability of Dr. Aspinwall:

"This may Certify, that Mr. William Aspinwall has attended with uncommon diligence my course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, also my course of midwifery, which, added to his close attention to all the other medical lectures, and to the practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital, has amply fitted him to practice physic, surgery, and midwifery with credit and reputation. I can with pleasure add, that he promises fair, by his irreproachable conduct since his arrival in Philadelphia, to be in every other respect a useful and agreeable member of society."
"PHILADELPHIA, 27 May, 1769."

Professors Kuhn and Morgan are no less explicit in their commendations. The following certificate of Professor William Bond also confirms the foregoing opinions, after Mr. Aspinwall's attendance upon his course of clinical lectures:

"He has, on these and many other occasions, given me so many proofs of his capacity, assiduity, and improvement in the healing arts, that I with pleasure give him this testimonial of my esteem and affection; and do hereby recommend him, on my good faith, to the publick, as a judicious young physician and surgeon, who has taken indefatigable pains in acquiring a knowledge of the different branches of his profession."

Having completed his course of medical studies and attendance on lectures in Philadelphia, he returned to his native town, and immediately commenced a course of successful practice at the age of twenty-six, which soon extended far and wide, often requiring a journey of forty miles to visit his patients. These he usually performed on horseback, carrying his medicines in saddle-bags,—a custom in early days, when apothecary-shops were not as numerous as they are to-day.

At the breaking out of the war of the Revolution an enthusiastic impulse seized upon the doctor to such a degree that all personal and professional considerations were lost or forgotten in that all-absorbing and patriotic sentiment which had led thousands to rally to the country's rescue. Being young, ardent, and patriotic, he went with the Brookline men, "not standing on the order of their going," not by the road, but by the shortest way, as the bee flies, across fields, jumping fences, and over the river, and were soon in Cambridge, and joined those who saw the enemy safe in Charlestown. In the skirmish at Cambridge the doctor was actively engaged in the combat. In this skirmish Capt. Isaac Gardner was killed, pierced by twelve bullets and bayonet wounds. On Dr. Aspinwall's return to Cambridge, he sought and found the body of Capt. Gardner, and had it carried

from the field to his afflicted family, which consisted of a wife and eight children. Dr. Aspinwall early applied for a commission in the army, but his personal friend, Dr. Joseph Warren, afterwards Maj.-Gen. Warren, dissuaded him from this pursuit, and he finally decided to serve his country in the medical department. He was appointed surgeon in Gen. Heath's brigade, and very soon became deputy director in the hospital at Jamaica Plain.

His appointment as surgeon of the hospital at Roxbury by the Congress of the colony of Massachusetts Bay bears the autograph of James Warren, president, and is dated at Watertown, June 28, 1775. On the 19th day of August, 1775, he was surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital, otherwise known as "American Hospital."

The deep personal interest which he took in the war between the two nations acting upon a mind deeply imbued with a sense of his country's wrongs, gave strength and tone to his sentiments that were of immense value to him in the later part of his life.

Dr. Aspinwall's language on political subjects was bold and strong, his creed being that of a Democratic-Republican. In the unhappy scenes of party excitement he not only unwaveringly adhered to what he deemed original and fundamental principles, but he aimed to preserve a good conscience, and to do justice to the honest opinions, the pure motives, and undoubted integrity of his opponents. He was not a political persecutor, and when he was in the councils of the State resolutely declined acting with his coadjutors, who were disposed to drive from office incumbents whose only fault was what they deemed political heresy.

Soon after the death of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, also a native of Brookline, that eminent and distinguished physician and first inoculator of smallpox in America, Dr. Aspinwall established himself in that undertaking, and erected hospitals for that purpose on his own estate, one of which has been standing within the memory of a person now living in this town. One of these pest-hospitals was on the left-hand side of Aspinwall Avenue, between Toxteth Street and the railroad bridge. Another was near to the corner of Perry Street and the same avenue. He was very successful in his treatment of cases of this disorder, and his fame soon spread to a great distance. His practice was the inoculation of the genuine article of smallpox virus, so as to bring about the disease by design, and have it treated scientifically, instead of awaiting in expectation of receiving it, and being in constant dread and fear of the contagion. Probably there was no physician in the United States who had inocu-

lated so many persons as Dr. Aspinwall, and no one who had acquired such a celebrity in the treatment of this malignant disease. In 1788 the doctor was allowed to keep an open hospital by vote of the town, as appears by the following:

"Voted, that Doct^r William Aspinwall have Liberty and he is hereby Granted Liberty to continue Inoculating with the Small Pox as Usual."

To this hospital large numbers resorted, and from which they returned with warm expressions of satisfaction.

Dr. Aspinwall continued in the successful treatment of this disease till the introduction of vaccine inoculation by Dr. Waterhouse, of Cambridge. He had made ample accommodation for an enlarged practice, and established what might have been justly deemed a sure foundation for prosperity when vaccine inoculation was first introduced. He well knew that if vaccination possessed the virtues ascribed to it his schemes of fortune and usefulness arising from inoculation were at an end, he should be involved in a loss, and his anticipations of a fortune be blasted. But as an honest man and faithful physician, he deemed it his duty to inquire into the efficacy of the novel substitute. With the utmost alacrity, therefore, he gave the experiment a fair trial, promptly acknowledged its efficacy, and relinquished his own establishment.

An article published in the *Medical Intelligencer* from Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse well illustrates the honesty of Dr. Aspinwall, which is as follows:

"The late Dr. Aspinwall, a man of great sagacity, and uncommonly well grounded in the principles of his profession, gave evidence of it on the first sight of a vaccine pustule. I had invited all the elder physicians of Boston and the vicinity of Cambridge to see the first vaccine pustules ever raised in the New World. They gave them the ordinary inspection of an unusual eruption on the skin; all but Dr. Aspinwall, whose attention was riveted on the pustule, its areola and efflorescence. He came a second time, and viewed the inoculated part in every light, and reviewed it, and seemed loath to leave the sight of it. He seemed wrapped in serious thought, and said repeatedly, 'This pustule is so like smallpox, and yet it is not smallpox, that, should it, on scabbing, take out a part of the true skin, so as to leave an indelible mark or pit behind, I shall be ready to conclude that it is a mild species of smallpox, hitherto unknown here.'

"He had been in the habit of examining the smallpox pimple and pustule through glasses, to see if it had taken, and he remarked that they were peculiar, unique, and unlike any eruption he ever saw, but this kind pox came the nearest to them. Some time after I gave him a portion of the virus, to make his own experiments and observe the progress of its inoculation and coincidence of the constitutional symptoms, when he observed that its progress, febrile affection, and mode of scabbing were very like smallpox, and so of the indelible mark left on the arm, yet throughout the whole visible affection *different*. To crown the whole of his honorable conduct, he, some time after, took all those of my family whom I had vaccinated into

his smallpox hospital, the only licensed one in the State, and there tested them to his satisfaction, and one to the verge of rigid experiment, and then he said to me and to others, 'This new inoculation of yours is no sham. As a man of humanity I rejoice in it, although it will take from me a handsome annual income.' His conduct throughout was so strongly marked with superior intelligence, generosity, and honor as to excite my esteem and respect, and I accordingly dedicate this effusion of gratitude to the memory of the Hon. William Aspinwall, M.D., a gentleman, respectable in public life as a counselor, and an honor to his profession as a physician."

Of Dr. Aspinwall's religious life it may with truth be said he was always religious, and at an early age made a public profession of religion, and was always present at public worship, unless professional duties prevented. He was ever ready to impart religious as well as medical counsel at the bed of sickness, and for his holy faith he always had the most profound respect. Under bereavement, infirmity, or sickness, his religious principles yielded him firm support and buoyed him above the vicissitudes of life. During a confinement of several of the last years of his life, when deprived of his sight, the religion of Jesus Christ was his support and consolation. It was the theme of his discourse, and he considered his testimony in its favor the best legacy he could leave to his children.

Dr. Aspinwall was endowed with a strong intellect and a resoluteness that shrunk from no labor or duty. He was an example of perseverance amidst untoward circumstances and of accommodating them to his peculiar situation. To young physicians his example holds out encouragement, that economy, integrity, constant industry, and unremitting study of his profession will finally succeed, and bring reputation and competence. Few men in any profession have sacrificed so small a portion of their lives to pleasure or to inaction as he. His was a life of incessant toil.

As an instance of his devotion to his professional business is the following anecdote by a friend. One day, on returning home from a round of visits, he found at his table one of his college mates, whom he had not seen since they were at Cambridge together, and whom he could probably never meet again. In the midst of their delightful intercourse a message came for Dr. Aspinwall to visit a sick person ten miles distant. Without the least delay he took leave of his friend, mounted his horse, and hastened away.

Says one who knew him well,—

"I have a clear recollection of my terror when, sixty-four years ago, a very old man, with but one eye,—he seemed to be a very old man, though he was but fifty then,—came towards me, with a little glittering weapon in his hand, as I sat in my nurse's lap. I had the promise of a cake of gingerbread if I behaved well, and so I sat still and suffered him to make a little incision in my arm. I had been carried from Boston to Brookline to be inoculated for the smallpox at the hospital

there, and there we were to remain for several weeks, until the affair was well over, when, after having been thoroughly smoked and purified, we were again to go forth into the world.

"These associations were but short-lived, however, for this old man with but one eye really seemed to see farther into the hearts of little people than most of people who have two, and to have a master-key to their very souls. He carried me in his arms about his farm, and showed me his calves and pigs and poultry; told me some very pleasant stories, and gave me a puppy; in short, I became so fond of him that I asked my mother to say to him that he might inoculate me as often as he had a mind to; and when at last the time of our departure arrived, and we had been smoked all around, and he kissed me as he put me into the carriage, I bawled out loud; and I truly believe the good old gentleman was gratified by this unmistakable evidence of my affection."

He further adds:

"My recollections of Brookline do not quadrate with its present appearance; my reminiscences of it are of groves, and lawns, and orchards, and some noble elms around the preparatory, as it was called,—more trees and fewer houses.

"Upon the whole, my recollections of Brookline and of my residence at the hospital are very pleasant, and the impression of all I saw and heard must have been forcibly made; for by the assistance of a sort of Swedenborgian memory I can get up a very respectable resurrection of Dr. William Aspinwall at any time, just as he stood bending benignantly over me sixty-four years ago. I must have had rather a severe time of it, for I was blinded by the disease for more than a fortnight; during which my principal distress arose from my inability to see my new puppy. The good doctor often sat by my side and comforted me, telling me that I was much better off than he was, for in a very few days I should certainly see again as well as before with both of my eyes, but that one of his was closed forever.

"Dr. Aspinwall was about six feet in height, strongly built, and without any tendency to corpulency, even in his latter days. When a boy he entirely lost the use of his right eye in a manner which it may be well for young people to comprehend and remember. He had drawn his arrow to the head, when the notch escaping from the bow-string, the weapon was forced backward into his right eye, and utterly destroyed that organ. When I first saw him his left eye was perfect. But in his old age he was even deprived of the sight of the remaining eye by disease. His powers of vision were undoubtedly impaired by the too excessive use of his only eye, to such an extent that it brought on a disease which terminated in a cataract and deprived him of his sight. A few years previous to his death Dr. Nathan Smith, a professor in the medical schools at Yale, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin Colleges attempted to remove the cataract, but was unsuccessful, and thus the glimmering light that remained was totally extinguished. This calamity he endured with that characteristic resignation for which this excellent Christian had ever been remarkable under all and every trial of his life. He considered it a merciful dispensation in his Maker to suspend his labors and give him leisure and opportunity, which during a very active life he had too seldom enjoyed, for religious reflection and preparation for death. By a daily exercise of body and mind he preserved both in full vigor. His curiosity about public events and daily occurrences continued, and some of his last thoughts were upon his country, its prosperity, its improvement, its distinguished men, its relation with foreign powers. He was anxious that wise and good men should bear sway in our land, and that the intellectual, benevolent, and religious institutions received from our forefathers should be perpetuated."

While his professional duties consumed so much of his time, he was also not unmindful of what was doing in his native town, the birthplace and place of burial of so many of his kindred. He devoted time to its interests, and the records of the town abound in evidence of the respect and confidence reposed in him, by electing him to various positions of honor and responsibility in the gift of the town. He represented the town of Brookline in the State Legislature several years, and was thrice elected State senator for Norfolk County, beside having been called to advise in the Council of the State of Massachusetts. He was solicited to become one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined the honor, and retired from public employment. He was a justice of the peace throughout the commonwealth, and member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In each position he was faithful to his constituents and to the public weal, as well as unwavering in his political creed.

In 1788, Dr. Aspinwall purchased forty acres of land of Benjamin White, including the prominent and high hill on the south side of Washington Street, upon which he erected the present mansion-house in 1803, and the same has been occupied by his children and grandchildren since his decease, and is now in possession of his grandson and namesake, Hon. William Aspinwall. At the time the doctor purchased this estate there were but few houses in sight where now they may be counted by dozens. At the lower slope of the hill there formerly stood an old house owned and occupied by Francis Blanchard, the first sexton of the "Brookline Meeting-House," when there was but one in the town.

On the 16th day of April, 1823, he peacefully surrendered all that was near and dear to him on earth and departed to dwell in a mansion on high.

WILLIAM ASPINWALL.

William Aspinwall, the son of Col. Thomas and Louisa Elizabeth (Poignard) Aspinwall, was born in London, England, Feb. 16, 1819. Educated in a private boarding-school at Hammersmith, near London, till nearly fourteen years of age; passed a few months at William Well's school in Cambridge, Mass.; entered Harvard College August, 1834, graduated A.B., 1838; entered the "Dane" Law School the same year; studied law two years; took the degree of LL.B.; was one year in the law-office of Hon. Franklin Dexter and George William Phillips; admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1841; became a resident of Brookline in 1847; married, Jan. 11, 1848, Arixene Southgate Porter, third daughter of Richard King Porter, of

Portland, Me. (who was a nephew of Rufus King, United States senator from Massachusetts, and afterwards from New York, and minister to Great Britain). Mr. Aspinwall was town clerk of Brookline, 1850 and 1851; representative to the General Court, 1851-52; delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1853; senator from Norfolk County in 1854; trial justice, 1857-60; resigned in 1860; trustee of the Public Library, 1858-75, 1878, 1884; assessor, 1870, re-elected 1871, and declined; selectman, 1871-72; water commissioner, 1873.

EDWIN GROVER.

Edwin Grover, son of Simeon and Abigail (Hagar) Grover, was born in Newton, Mass., March 24, 1835. His early education was in the public schools of the town, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Kimball Academy, Meriden, N. H., from which he entered Harvard College in the class of 1857, from which he graduated with high rank. Soon after graduating he taught school in Jamaica Plain one year, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1859, and to the New York bar in December following. During his leisure hours in that city he occupied his leisure time writing editorially for the *New York Times* and the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and with private pupils. On his twenty-fifth birthday, March 24, 1860, he married Anna M., daughter of Thomas and Julia A. (Hathaway) Porter, of Lawrence, Mass., formerly of Taunton, Mass. In August, 1861, returning to Massachusetts, he selected Corey Hill as a place of residence, on which he erected the first house built on that eminence. The place is now owned and occupied by George F. Fabyan. This place Mr. Grover began to occupy in February, 1862, and immediately commenced upon the successful practice of his profession in Boston. In the early part of 1863 he was appointed trial justice for the county of Norfolk, and entered upon its duties immediately. He had a large and lucrative practice, and enjoyed the confidence of the citizens of Brookline and vicinity, and was fast gaining in popularity as an able and successful lawyer. Among his clients were the extensive boot and shoe house of T. and E. Bachellor & Co., of Boston, for whom he, on the 14th day of December, 1863, started on a journey to the South and West to collect and adjust settlements amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. When at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., on White River, on his way to Little Rock, he was taken suddenly ill with congestion of the liver, where, after an illness of three or four days, he died, Jan. 29, 1864, on board the steamer "Polar Star."

CHAPTER LXX.

HYDE PARK.

BY EDMUND DAVIS.

HYDE PARK lies in the eastern part of the county, and is about seven miles from the State-House in Boston. It is bounded on the north by the part of Boston which formerly constituted the town of West Roxbury, on the east by the part of Boston which was formerly Dorchester, on the southeast and south by Milton, and on the west by Dedham. Two lines of railroad—the Boston and Providence, and the New York and New England—run through it, being about one and one-third miles apart where they enter the town on the northeast, and gradually approaching and crossing each other on the southwest, near the Dedham line. There are seven stations within the limits of the town, four on the Boston and Providence Railroad, and three on the New York and New England Railroad. The Neponset River flows through the town in a course approximately parallel with the railroads, part of the way forming the boundary between it and Milton. Mother Brook, a water-course partly a stream and partly a canal, leading from the Charles River, enters the town on the west and empties into the Neponset near the centre of the town. Further natural drainage is afforded by a small brook running toward the northeast and emptying into Stony Brook, which has given our neighbors of Boston so much trouble and expense.

The area of the town is two thousand eight hundred acres, of which about two hundred acres are devoted to streets or ways. This fact argues a pretty close settlement, which is, indeed, the case, there being twelve hundred and sixty-five houses, containing upwards of eight thousand inhabitants. The surface of the land is somewhat diversified by hill and plain; enough so to please the eye, without causing much inconvenience to road-makers or builders. None of the hills are so high that they cannot be easily surmounted; none of the valleys so low that good drainage cannot be obtained. Between the railroads the surface is for the most part quite level, the beautiful little eminence of Mount Neponset being the most noticeable exception. East of the Neponset River the land rises somewhat abruptly, forming Fairmount Heights, the place where the pioneers of this new town first founded their homes, and which to-day is closely covered with pleasant and in some instances elegant residences bordered by wide and well-shaded

streets and avenues. West of the Boston and Providence Railroad the surface again swells into slight knolls and elevations, upon which stand many fine residences. This portion is known as Sunnyside. And still farther beyond this is a considerable tract of hilly and rocky territory forming a part of the rugged, woody wilderness, known as Muddy Pond Woods. These extend far beyond the town limits and into Dedham and Boston. They are a favorite resort of pleasure-seekers, traversed as they are in all directions by numerous wood-roads, and it has been well said that, "immersed in this maze of sylvan delights, one hardly realizes that he is within a few miles of the metropolis of New England, and requires but little imagination to persuade himself that he is among the primeval forests of Maine."

Readville is the name of the southeast portion of the town, and is for the most part a level plain, not so closely built over as the other parts of the town. In this section, however, and the territory adjoining it, the greater part of the manufactories are located. A branch railroad to Dedham Centre leaves the Boston and Providence Railroad here. Towards the northeast part of the town, on the same railroad, are the pleasant and thriving districts of Hazlewood and Clarendon Hill. Opposite the former, at about a quarter of a mile's distance, on a gently rising hill, stands the residence of Mr. Henry Grew, the house and its grounds on the sloping hillside, backed by the forest, forming a charming landscape. Still another small village is clustered around the paper-mills of Messrs. Tileston & Hollingsworth, at the eastern extremity of River Street, and near the River Street Station, on the New York and New England Railroad. These several districts, though thus distinguished by distinctive names, are by no means isolated and separate villages; one touches upon another, the rows of houses continue unbroken, and there is nothing in the way of unoccupied territory to mark the end of one section or the beginning of another. The town is compact, and its divisions thoroughly welded together.

Hyde Park is a town of to-day, and its history is the history of to-day. Incorporated in 1868, anything which is to be said about it prior to that time belongs to the history of those adjoining towns from whose territory it was made up. The writer is thus deprived of the greater part of that material which age in the subject affords. As mists and vapors in the atmosphere lend to the outlines of objects at a distance more graceful and pleasing, and at the same time larger and more imposing, proportions, so the mists of time constitute media through which the

men and events of long ago, though indistinct and shadowy, seem all the more grand and impressive. To the writer of to-day the attributes of his contemporaries are unmistakably human and personal; current events, though interesting, uninvested with special significance. It requires the halo of time, the attribute of remoteness, to take from any act its selfish and personal bearing, and leave alone conspicuous in it its effect upon subsequent events, and its influence upon the weal or woe of individuals or communities. The mind loves to contemplate the acts of those long since passed away as springing from motives grander and more prophetic than what we are willing to concede to the actors of our time, and to trace with laborious ingenuity, among the events succeeding those acts, indications here and there of results attributable to the far-sighted energy or self-denying sacrifices of the men of yore. We imagine a condition of things, material and intellectual, greatly different from that of the present, and in the toils, privations, and struggles of our ancestors discern a poetry and charm which they, probably, never dreamt of. We spiritualize the old, we rigidly keep the new down to hard practicality.

Yet in this brief review of Hyde Park as it is to-day, after its short existence of less than a score of years, it will be necessary to go a little beyond its corporate life and examine these influences to which it owes its being and the circumstances and surroundings which attended its inception.

One standing to-day upon the top of any of the small eminences which diversify the surface of the town, may, if the atmosphere is clear, sweep with his eye the lower harbor of Boston on the east, the Blue Hills which skirt the horizon in the southeast, the valley of the Neponset to the south glimmering through the green meadows, and to the west and north the elevated lands of the neighboring towns, while at his feet lie in thick profusion the hundreds of houses and miles of streets and avenues which go to make up the town of Hyde Park. The spires of churches, belfries, and tall chimneys of manufactories, the smoke of locomotives, and long lines of railways arrest the eyes, the hum of travel and traffic rises to the ear. Everything betokening the presence of eight thousand souls is manifest to the senses.

But far different was the view which awaited the anxious vision of the examining committee of pioneers in 1856; then, indeed, the hills, the rivers, and the high lands were to be seen in the distances, but nearer at hand little to mark the presence of man. There was then no considerable village on the line of the Boston and Providence Railroad from Jamaica Plain

to the Canton viaduct. The territory between was spread over with farms, woodland, and the meadows which fill the basin of the upper Neponset. All of human habitations in sight were a few farm-houses along the road leading from Dedham to Dorchester, and the small hamlet around the old cotton-factory at Readville. This tract was mostly in a state of nature, a great portion of it covered with the pine, the cedar, and the birch, with here and there a solitary farm-house, surrounded by a small clearing, its occupants quietly pursuing their pastoral lives almost within sight of the steeples of Boston, and little dreaming of the change which was so soon to come over the scenes with which they had been so long familiar.

The highway leading from Dedham to Dorchester, a narrow lane rather than road leading out from this highway westerly into West Roxbury—a road from Milton to Dedham, and one from this last to a point on the Dorchester highway at the old cotton-mill in Readville—were the only avenues of travel. The line of railway then called the Midland (now the New York and New England Railroad) had succumbed to the weight of financial difficulties and was not in operation; the Boston and Providence Railroad had a depot only at Readville, and not more than half a dozen trains per day stopped there. The cotton-mill at Readville, and the old Sumner Mills, which had passed into the hands of Tileston & Hollingsworth, were the only manufacturing activities. The following extract from an address delivered at the first annual banquet of the town officers of Hyde Park, March 9, 1872, by the venerable Henry Grew, one of the town's oldest as well as most esteemed citizens, presents such a graphic and truthful portraiture of the condition of things at and shortly before the time under consideration as to fully justify its insertion here:

"Having purchased a few acres of land in the summer of 1846, I commenced building a house, and moved to this place, then a part of Dorchester, on the first day of May, 1847. At that time most of this territory was occupied by farmers. There were on River Street (the old highway between Dorchester and Dedham), within a range of a mile or a mile and a half, about ten houses, most of them small and occupied by farmers, with two exceptions, one a blacksmith and one a wheelwright, with a population not exceeding fifty persons." Also Sumner's mills and a few small tenements occupied by their operatives, and a small school-house near the same. "These were the only settlements in Dorchester. On the easterly side of the Neponset River, which was the boundary line between Dorchester and Milton (now Fairmount), all was woodland and pasture, the first settlement in that part of our town having commenced in 1855 or 1856. West of my house was an unbroken range of forest-trees; on the northerly side, in West Roxbury, were three farms. My nearest visiting neighbor was $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles distant. I was almost literally surrounded by woods, and my friends in

Boston were much surprised at my going to such a wild and lonely place. There was, however, the Boston & Providence Railroad, on which cars passed within half a mile of my residence, running three times a day each way, to and from Boston. There was no station between Forest Hill and Readville; occasionally the cars stopped at the crossing at West Street to take or leave passengers. After a while some of the trains stopped at Kenney's Bridge (now Hyde Park Station), but passengers were few, perhaps ten or twelve in the course of a week. No house of shelter or station-master. The signal for stopping the cars by daylight was made by the turning of a signal board by the passenger, and after dark by the swinging of a lantern."

The region more particularly described in the foregoing address was known in "ye olden time" as Dorchester Commons, and was used as a common pasture for cattle by the inhabitants of that venerable town, and was then a wild and wholly uncultivated tract, covered with trees, shrubs, and undergrowth. A portion of it was embraced in the land granted to Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton, of Dorchester, in colonial times, and referred to by him in his will as "my farm which is beyond the Mother Brook." How far this farm extended is now an unsettled question, but undoubtedly it reached beyond the present limits of the town southwardly along the Neponset River, and through the easterly part of Readville, and probably embraced a goodly portion of the Fowl Meadows, that sort of land in the early days of the colonies being apparently far more prized than upland. The Governor had a farm-house somewhere on this farm, but where has not been determined. It is believed by many to have been on or near the site of the old Sprague Manor-house, itself a building dating back to near the time of the Revolution. "Dorchester Commons" was gradually sold or parceled out into farms. In 1846 three of these farms, containing about two hundred acres, and including what is now the most thickly settled and valuable part of Hyde Park, were purchased by three men, who proposed to build upon and occupy them. Two houses were erected, one the stone edifice, corner of Gordon Avenue and Austin Street, formerly known as the Lyman House, lately the residence of Charles A. White, and now owned and occupied by Col. John B. Bachelder, the Gettysburg historian; the other was the old homestead of Gordon H. Nott, whose enterprise and liberality were largely contributory to the early growth of this town. These three individuals then sold the remainder of their purchase to the Hyde Park Land Company. This company made some improvements and disposed of some of its land, but little was accomplished by it before 1856. The earliest recorded sale of some one hundred acres of the Commons was for five pounds colonial. The above

sale to the Hyde Park Land Company was for the expressed price of twelve thousand dollars, or about sixty dollars per acre. Within the last fifteen years considerable parcels of the same land, without buildings, has changed owners for a consideration of seventy-five cents per foot, and in two instances for one dollar per square foot.

The portion of the town taken from Dedham was formerly known as "the Lower Plains," a title sufficiently descriptive of its topographical characteristics. Away back a large part of it was owned by one Damon, in memory of whom the school-house now in that locality received its name. About 1850 it was named by its inhabitants Readville, in honor of Mr. Read, who was the principal owner of the cotton-mill there. About this mill were some score of houses and tenements; and farther away, but still within the district, were perhaps half a dozen other residences, among them the homestead of D. L. Davis and that of the late William Bullard, both on the Milton road, still occupied by the then owners or their descendants, and the handsome and, for those days, elegant French cottage of William S. Damrell, then member of Congress. This stood, with ample and pleasant grounds around it, on a low hill rising back from the pond caused by the mill-dam. It is now owned and occupied by E. A. Fiske. Mr. Damrell, as the only Congressman ever resident upon soil now included in our town, claims more than a passing notice. He was an intense anti-slavery man, bold and fearless in the expression of his convictions, a warm friend and supporter of Sumner, Banks, Hale, and the other foremost champions of human liberty. He was of indomitable will, and resolutely attended to his public duties during the years immediately preceding the Rebellion, although so disabled by paralysis of the lower extremities, occasioned by lead-poisoning, as to require the assistance of a person upon either side to move from place to place. Three of his sons served in the army of the Union during the civil war. One died in the service, another died after the close of the war from disease contracted in the service; the third and only surviving member of the family is Maj. A. N. Damrell, Engineer Corps, U.S.A.

In 1856, the time when the first of those enterprises which caused the growth and development of Hyde Park was begun, Readville contained the bulk of the population within its limits.

Fairmount was the spot selected for the experiment, and the credit of the first suggestion of, and of the greatest activity in pushing forward, the particular plan which led to the settlement there must be awarded to Alpheus P. Blake.

He was then a young man, employed in Boston, poor in everything but a vigorous brain and iron determination. His occupation brought him into contact with others who, like himself, had business in the city, and whose means did not permit them to procure satisfactory homes for their families there. He conceived the project of forming an association of these men, and, uniting their slender means into a common fund, acquiring therewith on more favorable terms sufficient land in some one of the outlying towns to afford each member ample space for a country home at reasonable cost, and within easy access to his place of business. Previous to this attempts to build up villages on some of the many unoccupied fields and hillsides in the region around Boston had been frequently made, and generally with entire want of success. But in most, if not all, these enterprises the lands had been acquired and put upon the market by men who looked only to the money profit to themselves, and had no intention of personally being residents of the settlements which they tried to incubate. Mr. Blake believed and argued that a body of men seeking homes for themselves in the spot which they might select would deserve and meet with entire success. He personally visited and inspected many localities in the suburbs, and was most attracted by the possibilities of this vicinity. He desired to secure the tract between the Boston and Providence Railroad and the Neponset River, but found this already in the possession of men who had so exalted an opinion of its prospective value as to put their estimate of its present worth entirely beyond his means. His attention was thus, perforce, directed to the hill-slopes on the opposite banks of the river. He succeeded in getting a reasonable price fixed upon what he wanted, and then talked the matter up so well among his friends as to effect a formal organization of a number of them at a meeting held Sept. 1, 1855, at the residence of one of the members on Revere Street, Boston. Mr. Blake was made president of the company thus formed, and a committee was appointed to examine the locality suggested by him. Although the Midland Railroad then occupied the location now of the New York and New England, it was bankrupt and not in operation; so the investigating committee were obliged to go to Mattapan, on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, and thence walk some two miles to their destination on Fairmount Hill.

This experience, with the wild appearance of the country it was proposed to acquire and subjugate, so discouraged several of the committee that they in disgust abandoned both the place and the enterprise, and thus forfeited *their* chances of future glory and

profit. The remainder of the associates, however, to the number of twenty, "stuck," formed a trust company under the title of "The Fairmount Land Company and Twenty Associates," purchased one hundred acres off the back part of the farms of the dwellers upon the Brush Hill road in Milton, and on the 15th day of May, 1856, the first blow toward the erection of the first house in Fairmount was struck. This building is the one now standing on the corner of Beacon Street and Fairmount Avenue, at present occupied by G. H. Peare. Henry A. Rich, David Higgins, and William H. Nightingale were the first mechanics. The latter died some years since; the two former are still among the prominent residents of our town, Mr. Rich having been its collector the greater part of the time since its incorporation. It was the plan of the twenty associates that each should build and occupy a residence in the new territory. Most, if not all, of them did so, and three of them, Messrs. Fisk, Higgins, and Payson, still live in the houses then built by them. A wood-cut, printed in an illustrated paper of the date May 23, 1857, shows twenty-six buildings standing on the slope of Fairmount; another, in 1859, represents forty-two. This not rapid growth was effected only by untiring perseverance under many difficulties and discouragements. The association was made up of poor men, and great economy was necessary. The land was not fully paid for, the balance of the purchase price being secured by a ground mortgage. At one time the project was on the point of being abandoned by reason of the many obstacles encountered, but the firmness of the late D. B. Rich prevented this. The pioneers had a hard time of it. The nearest point at which railroad accommodations could be obtained was on the Boston and Providence, at Kenny's Bridge, and there but two trains each way per day stopped; there was no depot, and to reach Fairmount from there it was necessary to cross the river in small boats, or on the stringers of the Midland Railroad bridge.

The lumber and other material needed in the construction of their buildings was brought from Neponset by teams through Milton, and with much labor and difficulty transported up and over the crest of the hill. The mere preparation of roads over which the material could be brought was a work of no little amount on that rough hillside, then far more steep and uneven than now. The nearest store was at Mattapan; the nearest post-offices at Milton and East Dedham. To accommodate the mechanics engaged upon the first houses, D. B. Rich opened a "boarding-house" in an old building, where the seats were boxes and kegs, and the other accommodations

of like ostentatious magnificence. But the settlers were resolute and full of resources. They endured what they could not remedy, and made use of every means attainable to better their condition. Before long, by joint contributions and efforts, they constructed a foot-bridge across the river. Finding the Midland Railroad there at hand, they resolved to utilize it, and did so, again combining their means and buying a car with an engine in one end, in which they journeyed in and out of Boston with great rejoicing, though they had for some time to dispense with a depot. In one respect they were greatly favored at this time,—no lawyer, doctor, or clergyman had invaded this Arcadia, and thus the denizens were left free to concentrate their efforts to the common good without unnecessary mental or bodily affliction.

It is true that in 1859 one disciple of Esculapius came like a serpent into this Eden; but the place was too much for him, too healthy, and after trying for some time to eke out a precarious existence by teaching in Boston during the day and searching for a chance to practice his profession at night, he was obliged to abandon the unequal contest and avoid starvation by retreat. Although the town has long since passed from a condition in which it could boast even an average immunity from the professions above specified, its sanitary reputation at least is still of a high order, and to this day it has no burial-place within its borders,—not, however, for the Western reason that no one dies here unless shot for the express purpose of starting a graveyard, but chiefly because the excellent cemeteries in the adjacent city and towns have rendered the necessity for one here less imperative.

Among the names of prominent and enterprising citizens of this earlier time, in addition to those already mentioned, appear those of C. F. Gerry, William Rogers, S. A. Bradbury, W. T. Thacher, D. W. Phipps, G. B. Parrott, J. N. Brown, and S. S. Mooney.

In 1859 the Real Estate and Building Company was formed, and in 1861 incorporated. This company, of which A. P. Blake was for many years the agent and principal manager, contributed very materially to the subsequent settlement and growth of the town. It operated at first in Fairmount, but soon acquired large portions of land between the two railroads, and mainly north of River Street. Under its management these tracts were surveyed, traversed by streets and avenues in sufficient numbers to make the land readily available to the individual builder, and lots of convenient dimensions were laid out and offered to purchasers on sufficiently liberal terms.

Many of these lots were sold by the company for an average price of two cents per foot, and the purchaser allowed several years in which to complete payment for them. It also advanced to buyers funds to assist them in building,—such loans, of course, being secured by mortgage. The fact that its stock never paid any large dividend to the holders seems to prove that the company was not conducted in any grasping or avaricious spirit. Under its efforts and the enterprise of many individuals the growth of the place was fairly progressing, when the civil war came, upsetting the plans of so many, and, by the doubt and uncertainty it engendered, paralyzed to a great extent all enterprises. The most strenuous efforts were made by the Real Estate and Building Company and others interested to overcome this incubus. Then, as now, printer's ink was deemed by the dwellers here a most potent instrumentality, and placards and circulars, urging investments in building lots, full of confident assertions calculated to inspire the most timid, were freely issued. Some of these are exhilarating. For instance, "The war appears to have very little effect upon the rapid progress of the great enterprise at Hyde Park and Fairmount;" and again, "Nothing short of the complete overthrow of the government can stay the rapid growth of the beautiful villages of Hyde Park and Fairmount." There seems to be in these extracts a calm candor, an air of casually mentioning an admitted fact, which ought to have convinced the most skeptical mind. With such inspiring words, and many other well-devised efforts, did our predecessors strive to allay the panic of those dark days. That these efforts were only moderately successful is apparent in the admission made by the building company, in its prospectus of 1864, that during the mighty struggle of the nation for its existence special expenses for the purpose of carrying on its enterprises had been mainly suspended by the company. Yet the growth of the town was not wholly arrested during this time, for we learn from a contemporary paper that in 1862 there were one hundred and fifty dwellings in the district between the Brush Hill road and the Boston and Providence Railroad station at Hyde Park, which number had increased to two hundred in 1865.

The end of the war, however, was the beginning of an era of truly wonderful activity and progress in this place, and for the next seven years it advanced at a marvelous pace. The vast increase of the currency of the country, caused by the prodigious expenditures of the government, made money plentiful and encouraged speculation. New lands in large quantities were acquired by the building companies and by individu-

als, platted, sold, built upon, and occupied with almost incredible rapidity. In the year 1867 not less than one hundred and six dwelling-houses were erected, to say nothing of buildings for business and other purposes. The price of lots trebled and quadrupled in value in a few weeks; sometimes in a few months increased twentyfold. They were bought and sold in great numbers, and the speculator who had not handled ten or a dozen lots a day felt that he was rather falling into habits of luxurious idleness. A good deal of money was made in real estate at this time; a good deal was likewise sunk out of sight in the same commodity, for the prices asked and given at last became excessive beyond all reason, and when the crash did come it found many in just the condition to be ruined. But while the "good times" lasted they brought the population of Hyde Park up to six thousand seven hundred and fifty, its dwelling-houses to the number of eleven hundred and twenty-one, and its assessed valuation to upwards of seven million five hundred thousand dollars. This, however, is a little anticipatory.

The growth of the place from 1865 was largely due to its natural attractiveness, which was now made to appear through the exertions of its public-spirited citizens, of whom the names of the following are most frequently mentioned in the current publications: W. J. Stuart, R. Bleakie, G. H. Nott, C. A. White, T. D. Weld, M. L. Whicher, A. H. Brainard, A. Webster, T. W. H. Moseley, W. U. Fairbairn, I. L. Benton, and L. B. Hanaford. Through their efforts, aided by many others, the establishment of manufacturing and other business interests of great importance was effected, social and moral needs were well provided for, and the unrivaled railroad possibilities developed. Local trains were multiplied on both railways, and additional stopping-places secured. When the railroad managers doubted the expediency of establishing a new station and erecting a depot at any required point, enough citizens were forthcoming to furnish means to build a station-house at the place desired and lease or give it to the railroad, on the condition of adequate train-accommodation. So great was the demand for mechanics at this time that the most indifferent workmen commanded exorbitant wages. This and the other inducements held out attracted to the town a not inconsiderable number of equivocal characters, and, as the credit system was largely in practice, many a confiding trader was sadly victimized. It appears from contemporaneous evidence that many hearts might have echoed the wail of one dismayed grocer, contained in the subjoined excerpt from a flyer distributed by him: "I have kept a grocery-store

about three years, mainly on the cash principle, but, notwithstanding this limited deviation from a strictly cash system, I have lost more than all the net profits on my sales, and am now poorer than when I commenced."

But such experiences are common to all new and rapidly-growing places, and under this froth of irresponsible adventurers was an able body of earnest, energetic, industrious, laborious, wide-awake men, whose faith in Hyde Park was as firm as adamant, and who plied every instrumentality without cessation tending to promote its prosperity. So well did they succeed that in 1867 they were in a condition to ask for incorporation. The first meeting looking to that end was called at Music Hall on October 14th in that year, at which E. P. Davis was chosen to preside, and S. A. Bradbury and Charles A. Jordan as secretaries. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of forming a new town, and the meeting adjourned to the 22d of the same month, at which the committee reported in favor of the proposed action, describing the district desirable to include. Almost all the residents conspicuous for their interest in the place were warm advocates of the measure, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. C. F. Gerry, A. P. Blake, R. Bleakie, H. S. Adams, B. F. Leach, B. Conner, B. F. Radford, D. L. Davis, T. C. Evans, M. L. Whitcher, A. Webster, B. C. Vose, and R. W. Turner. A formal petition to the General Court for incorporation of the district suggested in the committee's report was duly filed. As illustrative of the transitory nature of the residents of new places, it is interesting to note that of the fourteen men whose names are appended to this original petition but five are now among our inhabitants. The request for incorporation was variously viewed by the towns whose territory was affected. Dorchester made no opposition; Dedham refused to yield so much as was asked for, and succeeded in keeping a portion of it; Milton also objected strenuously, the contest here finally narrowing down to the question whether the petitioners should have the southeasterly line of their proposed town established as petitioned for, so as to include a portion of the Brush Hill road and some twenty-seven families resident thereon, or whether the line should run along the crest of Fairmount Heights, several hundred feet northwesterly from said road, and leaving the above-mentioned families to remain within Milton's limits.

Over this the fight waxed hot and furious. In the legislative committee-room frequent hearings were had during a period of five or six weeks, which resulted at last in a report to the Legislature recom-

mending a compromise line, giving the petitioners less than they asked, but more than the Brush Hill residents were willing to concede. The people of Hyde Park have been always and still are much addicted to a free use of printer's ink, and now its aid was invoked by both sides. Printed addresses "To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives," "Five Reasons why Brush Hill should *not* be Set Off from Milton to the Proposed Town of Hyde Park," "Five Reasons why Brush Hill *should* be Set Off," etc., were among the more ponderous missiles employed in this paper warfare, while the columns of the Boston dailies teemed with communications from champions of either side, pitching into their opponents with argument, ridicule, assertion, and denial, in a manner decidedly lively and, at this lapse of time, quite entertaining.

The outcome of all this heated controversy was that the act of incorporation of the town of Hyde Park, passed and approved April 22, 1868, took about thirteen hundred acres from Dorchester, eight hundred from Dedham, and seven hundred from Milton, and left the old residents along the Brush Hill road still within the boundaries of Milton, and presumably happy. The new town promptly organized on the 30th day of the same month, Maj. William Rogers, formerly of Governor Andrew's staff, being chosen moderator of the first town-meeting. The board of selectmen chosen consisted of Messrs. Henry Grew, Zenas Allen, M. L. Whiteher, W. J. Stuart, and B. F. Radford; C. W. Turner was elected town clerk; Henry S. Adams, treasurer; and Henry A. Rich, collector. The school committee chosen consisted of five clergymen and one layman, to wit: William A. Bullard and Revs. N. T. Whittaker, P. B. Davis, W. H. S. Ventres, W. H. Collins, and Amos Webster,—a fact going to show that there was now no dearth of spiritual ministration, whatever may have been the case in earlier days. The recipients of municipal honors were not elected without vigorous opposition.

Hyde Park esteems the places in its gift too highly to bestow them easily. There were no less than five tickets in the field; the regular caucus nominations being the successful ones. The custom thus inaugurated of lively competition for town offices has ever since been honored with implicit observance.

A section of Capt. Baxter's Light Battery was present, and hailed the birth of the new town with a salute of one hundred guns. The citizens made a holiday of the occasion, and celebrated the event with rejoicings, and plentiful displays of fireworks in the evening. A fine rainbow at sunset was accepted as a

propitious omen, significant of the future lustre of the town.

At this time there were in the town four school-houses, only one of which, however, was of any considerable size or value; six religious societies, three of which worshiped in churches of their own, and the remainder in hired halls; and of manufacturing industries, besides the cotton-mill and the paper-mill, a woolen-mill, a vise-factory, iron-works, car-shops, and a needle-factory. The population was about three thousand five hundred, the number of polls seven hundred and seventy-four, and the valuation, as fixed on the 1st of May following, two million nine hundred thousand dollars.

One of the leading motives which had caused the mass of the residents of Hyde Park to espouse so warmly the project of incorporation, had been the feeling that their needs had not received sufficient attention from the parent-towns of which it was previously a part. The school accommodations were very inadequate, the buildings insufficient in dimensions, and inconvenient in location. Most of the streets had been made by the adjacent owners, and, as few of them had been accepted by the towns, they were of different widths, ungraded, and in many instances full of obstructions. Few of them were furnished with lights, and most of these were at private charge. There was no fire department or any reliable means of subduing a conflagration. To remedy all these deficiencies and numberless others, the citizens had asked for and had obtained self-government. Many thoughtlessly expected that it would prove an immediate panacea for all their disabilities. So it will be well believed that for the first few years the town officers had no easy time of it. All those things, usually the result of many years of quiet effort in towns of slow growth, were here crowded, as it were, in a moment upon the attention of the people and their official agents. The latter addressed themselves to meeting the demands thus made upon them with creditable ability and *success*. Miles of streets were accepted, graded, widened, or relocated, and bridges built or extensively repaired, a good fire department organized and well equipped, and a suitable building constructed for its occupation, and many other things done to put the town on a proper footing. The number of school children increased so fast that within the first five years of its corporate existence the town was obliged to erect four large buildings at a cost of about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. All these improvements called for large expenditures, most of which was met by direct taxation, but a considerable amount by borrowing, which last expedient soon raised a debt of

very respectable proportions. The burdens thus incurred soon began to be felt very sensibly by the owners of land, which constituted seven-eighths of the taxable property of the town, and soon all propositions looking to further outlays became fruitful sources of contest, protest, and more or less successful log-rolling. The town-meeting was the natural arena for the final fight on these matters, and Hyde Park town-meetings have always been considered particularly interesting, though it is said that of late they have lost somewhat of their pristine brilliancy, and there are dark fears expressed that ere long they will become as unexciting and commonplace as those of less favored communities. But it is not to be understood that a niggardly policy has ever controlled this town; on the contrary, if it has erred at all, it has been in the opposite direction. During the sixteen years of its existence it has raised by taxation upwards of \$1,130,000, or an average of \$70,500 per year. Of this about \$154,000, or a yearly average of \$9600, has been expended upon streets and bridges; and not less than \$487,000, an average of over \$30,000 per year,—over forty per cent. of the whole amount raised,—has been devoted to the establishment and maintenance of public schools.

For several years the town business was transacted in rooms and halls hired for the purpose. This was felt to be inconvenient, and a town building was desired by many. A controversy, probably the most intense of any which has ever agitated the town, and which certainly stands out most prominently in the recollection of the participators, arose in 1870, over a proposition to purchase for the above-named purpose an edifice recently erected on the corner of Gordon Avenue and River Street, and known as Gordon Hall. Meeting after meeting was called to decide the vexed question, "Should or not the building be bought by the town?"

After much contention the property was finally purchased, but it was accidentally destroyed by fire March 8, 1883.

The year 1870 was quite prolific in notable events here. Then it was that another public demonstration was made in the dauntless attempt of some of its female citizens to storm the ballot-box and exercise the full powers of untrammelled suffrage, which carried the name and fame of Hyde Park into distant States and even beyond seas, and a failure to note which would render a sketch of the town's history undeserving the toleration of the fairer and mightier part of its population.

For some time previous to the March meeting, 1870, there had been signs and portents of approaching trouble, which took visible form and shape when

a placard appeared, addressed to the women of Hyde Park, inviting them to attend a caucus, to be held March 4th, to select candidates for the various town offices, the same to be supported by the women at the polls. The caucus was duly held, and well attended, stirring addresses were made inciting the auditors to stand by the position they had taken in the front rank of the woman-suffrage movement, to make up their ticket, and back it at the polls; the speakers arguing that, though votes thus tendered might be rejected at the ballot-box, or, if received, not counted, the movement would not on that account be barren of even immediate result, inasmuch as it would set the ball of universal suffrage in motion, mark them in the eyes of posterity as its foremost champions, and make this town historic. These appeals were not fruitless; a ticket was made up, the candidates thereon being men and legal voters, and the caucus adjourned.

Election day fell that year upon March 8th, and proved to be a stormy one, snowy and blustering; yet some fifty ladies assembled in the Everett House parlors, whence they proposed to make their descent in a body upon the voting place. At the latter place, meantime, was congregated a large number of men, who, aware of the impending conflict, awaited with mingled anxiety and impatience the *dénouement*. Among them were not a few who believed in the wisdom of the women's action, and ardently desired the early coming of the day when, as legalized and qualified voters, mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters might participate in shaping the policy of the community of which they are so essential a part. But most of the men there present being, as is the nature of rude man, somewhat despotic and overbearing, regarded with great disfavor the proposed attempt of the ladies, and some threatened forcible prevention of it. At length men who had been out as scouts, watching for a movement of the enemy, announced their advance in force. The excitement within the hall grew greater, and cries of "don't let them in" were raised and repeated, and perhaps this unmanly measure might have been adopted. But when the occasion arises the man for the occasion is generally on hand. He was here, and in the right place. The moderator's chair was occupied by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the well-known novelist, whose pen and voice were and are always ready to speed on reform, progress, and development, whose soul cannot tolerate injustice or oppression. From his place he spoke to the angry throng before him, urging them to behave with courtesy and decorum towards their approaching townswomen. His words allayed the tumult, and through the door came the women, each bearing in

her hand a bouquet of flowers, the line headed by the sisters, Mrs. Angelina Weld and Sarah Grimke, who, by the deeds of their previous lives, had made themselves exemplars of Christian charity, unselfish benevolence, and unhesitating self-sacrifice. Surely there was naught in the presence of these ladies, or those who closely followed them, to call for the storm of groans and hisses which immediately arose, drowning the comparatively few cheers of the men of another way of thinking. The line of ladies could with difficulty move through the throng about them. Again the moderator proved a host in himself. He stated that the votes thrown by the women would not be counted with the others, or influence the election in the slightest degree; rebuked the intolerance which would interfere with this harmless discharge of what they deemed a duty, and at last threatened with arrest and removal the most uproarious of the opponents. His attitude, aided much undoubtedly by that high esteem and love for him which has always characterized his fellow-citizens, produced a calm on the floor, and the ladies, without further molestation, advanced and deposited their ballots in a separate box, and at once left the room. The deed was done! The women had voted! And it is worthy of notice that a number of the ballots deposited by them were *scratched*, thus demonstrating their possession of one of the most essential qualifications for voting, particularly in Hyde Park. The women's ticket was voted by quite a number of men, and it was afterwards claimed in some of the Boston papers, as a proof of the moral effect of this action, that their candidates were elected; but this was erroneous, none being successful whose names were not on the other tickets.

The prediction of the ladies that this act of theirs would give notoriety to themselves and their town was prophetic. The affair was voluminously discussed and commented upon by most of the press within the commonwealth, received much attention from several well-known journals of other States, and even penetrated to the Sandwich Islands, and formed the subject of a flattering editorial in their newspaper, expressed in the mellifluous language of the beloved Kalakaua. The comments were of all sorts, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe;" but perhaps the following from the *New York Herald* is as good a sample as any of the more jocose style of treatment:

"The women succeeded in voting yesterday at the town election in Hyde Park, Mass. They put a separate ticket in the field and about sixty of them voted for it. They came in a body to the polling-place with bouquets and cotton umbrellas in their hands and modest determination in their countenances; some of them old and gray-headed, and many of them young and pretty. Their presence, which should have cast a benign

influence over the unhallowed precincts which heretofore had been accessible only to men and the vile odors of rum and tobacco, was the occasion of hisses on the part of some of the disorderly men in the crowd. But the women had a stanch defender in Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., who stood up for them with the gallantry and daring of the old Spanish knights or Muscovian gunmakers that he writes about in the *Ledger*. He cast upon the disturbers one look of his eagle eye. 'Base ruffians,' he cried, in thunder tones, 'think ye to bar the way of these fair dames to yonder ballot-box? By my halidom, these women shall vote or perish in the attempt.' These brave words had their effect, and the gallant women voted; and, more than that, although their votes were counted out, their ticket was elected."

This, the first, was also the last attempt to vote in this manner, but the spirit which prompted and animated the movement still survives, and woman suffrage has many warm adherents here of both sexes. Nor has the impress of woman's influence upon the morals of the town stopped here. A power everywhere in Massachusetts in all charitable, philanthropic, moral, and intellectual movements, women here have earned a recognition of their worth greater even than that enjoyed by most of their sisters. In referring to the very efficient assistance given by them in the establishment of the public library, to their great help of the temperance reform movement, to their auxiliary organization in aid of destitute sufferers from the late war, to their literary societies, and to the constant and effective work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, mention is made of but a few of the many specific ways by which they have abundantly contributed to give to their town whatever of virtue and excellence it may justly claim.

Always ready and liberal in everything tending to forward the education of the masses, the town in 1871 appointed the following gentlemen a committee to raise a fund for the establishment of a free public library: Perley B. Davis, Isaac H. Gilbert, Francis C. Williams, Horace R. Cheney, Edward M. Lancaster, Hobart M. Cable, E. P. Davis, E. E. Pratt, and Theodore D. Weld. Their first meeting was held at the house of Alanson D. Hawley, who had been custodian of the State archives for fifteen years and one of the foremost in urging on the founding of a library here, but whose rapidly-failing health, resulting in his death soon after, disabled him from active work in the cause which he had so much at heart. While the committee were in his study he pointed out to them over one hundred new and valuable books as his donation to the prospective library. The committee confined their action to personal applications for subscriptions, payable in six months, to the library fund; arranging for a course of weekly entertainments, extending over a period of six months, for the benefit of the fund; solicitation of donations of

books; and instituting measures for a general town fair, to be organized and conducted by the ladies. In pursuance of the last above action, a meeting of ladies was called and held in the Baptist vestry early in June, when they organized with a president, Mrs. L. B. Hunt, and the following vice-presidents, one from each religious society, to wit: Mrs. G. B. Parrott, Mrs. E. D. Swallow, Mrs. A. R. Whittier, Mrs. Horatio Raynes, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Mrs. Arthur O'Neil. Each of these was made the head of a sub-committee of six ladies. Under this organization a most admirable fair was held which netted upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars. H. S. Adams gave free use of Neponset Hall and the necessary adjoining rooms. A paper, issued daily during the continuance of the fair, under the editorial management of S. Thurber and W. Hamilton, added to its interest and profit. The report of the general committee, made April 11, 1872, gave as the net result in hand for the library fund four thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy cents, and upwards of one thousand books donated. Theodore D. Weld was especially prominent in accomplishing this gratifying exhibit. Subsequent payment of subscriptions increased considerably the amount of money.

The library was opened to the public in March, 1874, in Everett Block, with William E. Foster as librarian, and three thousand seven hundred volumes ready for circulation. The first board of trustees consisted of Theodore D. Weld, Rev. P. B. Davis, Rev. I. H. Gilbert, elected for three years; Rev. E. A. Manning, H. M. Cable, E. M. Lancaster, for two years; Rev. W. J. Corcoran, E. S. Hathaway, C. W. W. Wellington, for one year. Mr. Foster remained as librarian till his resignation in March, 1876, when he was succeeded by Mr. Reeves, who, in October of the same year, was followed by Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson, in charge at the present time, with Miss Mary Hawley as assistant.

During the last few years the library has greatly increased in size and circulation. It contains over seven thousand three hundred books, and seven thousand three hundred and forty-five persons have registered their names for cards. It remained in Everett Block until February, 1884, when, having entirely outgrown its limits, it removed to rooms specially fitted up for it in Masonic Block, and affording much more ample accommodations. The present trustees are A. H. Brainard, chairman; G. Fred. Gridley, secretary and treasurer; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., C. C. Hayes, M.D., H. B. Miner, E. C. Aldrich, E. M. Lancaster, H. M. Cable, Edmund Davis.

The call for aid to the sufferers from the great

Chicago fire met with a liberal response from Hyde Park. Frequent meetings were held, and upwards of five thousand dollars, in addition to large supplies of clothing, bedding, and necessities, was contributed. In this noble work the ladies were as usual untiring, Mrs. Dr. Edwards, Mrs. A. H. Brainard, and Miss Nettie Richardson being especially prominent.

The financial panic which swept over the country in the latter part of 1873 fell with excessive weight upon Hyde Park and almost menaced its future existence. The reasons for this result are readily apparent. The very methods which had been adopted to cause the town to fill up and build up so fast, the selling of land for a small sum down and a large sum secured by mortgage, rendered it peculiarly open to such a catastrophe as then came upon it. The greater number of its citizens were men of limited means, attracted here by the ease with which property could be acquired, largely upon credit, and by speculative hopes. The price of land had become greatly inflated. Parcels subject to inundation at time of high water often sold for ten cents per square foot, and more desirable lots had proportional values. The greater part of the real estate was under mortgage, not a little of it to an amount nearly up to even its inflated valuation. The assessors had yielded to the craze, partly from sharing in it, partly, perhaps, to keep down the percentage of taxation by a high valuation. Then the depression in business and the destruction by fire of several mills caused the abandonment of a number of productive industries, the consequent removal of many operatives and families to other places, and a great falling off in the demand for residences and for the general commodities of life. All this operated to cause the bottom to fall out of real estate, and a reduction in the apparent value of all property in the town of nearly fifty per cent. This is seen by comparing the assessed valuation of May 1, 1873, to wit: real estate, \$6,608,179; personal, \$901,636; with the valuation May 1, 1880, namely, real estate, \$3,701,250; personal, \$421,640. This fearful shrinkage discouraged many who had been holding on to their estates by the eyelids as it were. Taxes were suffered to remain unpaid. In 1874 the list of estates advertised for sale for non-payment of taxes comprised two hundred and nineteen estates, and filled ten and a half columns in the local paper. The interest due on mortgages remaining unpaid, they were foreclosed in great numbers, and many thus lost all which they had. But this experience, which brought loss and ruin to very many, was not in its final result a calamity to the town. The process of shaking things down to a substantial foun-

dation was decidedly unpleasant, but the outcome has been beneficial. The estates lost by their unlucky former possessors have become the property of others better able to hold, improve, and beautify them, and the town has thus gained in its outward appearance and the number of its well-to-do citizens. A greater conservatism is manifested in public and private enterprises, and the present status of the town is one of healthy and well-based prosperity. Its net debt, which in 1873 was \$178,766, is now reduced to about \$96,000, and by means of the sinking-fund, as now managed, will be entirely liquidated in a few years, and this debt is placed on terms as favorable as those enjoyed by any town or city in the State.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the "hard times," the citizens of Hyde Park were fully awake on Centennial year. They were well represented at the Exposition both by products and by visitors, and they celebrated the glorious Fourth in the most enthusiastic manner. The day began with a procession, followed by a meeting of citizens in the grove, corner of Austin and West Streets, which was presided over by E. R. Walker, chairman of the Board of Selectmen. Here there was singing by chorus, prayer by Rev. P. B. Davis, reading of the Declaration of Independence by G. Fred. Gridley, singing of the Star Spangled Banner by Miss M. C. Pollard, oration by Hamilton A. Hill, and singing of "America" by the audience. At 4 o'clock P.M. union religious services were held in the Congregationalist Church, opened with prayer by Rev. M. T. Alderman, followed by remarks by Theodore D. Weld, Rev. P. B. Davis, and Rev. I. H. Gilbert, and closing with prayer by Rev. Mr. Gilbert. At 7 o'clock P.M. an immense meeting was held in Everett Square, and the new pump, presented to the town by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Hyde Park, was dedicated. Mr. Walker presided, and an address was delivered by E. I. Humphrey, which was followed by a fine original poem by Charles F. Gerry. A flag, the gift of N. H. Tucker, was then presented by Miss Nettie B. Richardson, accepted by Mr. Humphrey in a brief speech, and run up to the top of the flagstaff amid the cheers of the assembled multitude. A regatta and an exhibition of athletic sports were among the other attractions, and at night a grand display of fireworks closed the stirring observance of the day. The committee charged with the preparation and conduct of the programme embraced upwards of one hundred of the most prominent residents.

Another event in commemoration of that year was a great tree-planting, which took place October 28th, when more than eight hundred and fifty shade trees were set along the streets and avenues of the town.

This was brought about mainly through the efforts of Charles F. Holt, and has been the cause of many more being planted since, and has added greatly to the beauty and comfort of the thoroughfares.

This same year, 1876, is also memorable in the history of the town on account of the great temperance reform movement which began here in the spring. The Temperance Reform Club, then formed, during that year and the following held weekly public meetings, at which one of the largest halls was frequently filled to overflowing, and sometimes hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The good results of this organization are inestimable. By it many were redeemed from lives of gross indulgence; many more were stopped in a downward career toward such lives; the subject of temperance and morality was brought home to every thinking mind; and the sentiment thus awakened has placed and kept this town among the foremost in opposition to the encroachments of alcohol, and in support of all restrictive measures. In this connection it will not be amiss to state that the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has been a power for good in this community, was begun here by an organization formed by a few women, April 26, 1876. It became at once auxiliary to the State organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and worked under the direction of the national organization. Mrs. William Sturtevant was its first president, and until her death, some four years subsequent, was one of its most earnest and efficient members. Mrs. E. T. Lewis was first secretary. The presiding officers since have been Mrs. L. P. Alderman, Mrs. J. B. Richardson, Mrs. J. L. Doty, and Mrs. Jesse Wager, at present in the chair. The work done by this body of devoted women in the promotion of Christianity and temperance cannot be detailed here. Mention can only be made of some incidents. When the law entitling women to vote for members of the school committee was passed in this State, the union addressed itself to urging women to avail themselves of the privilege, not only that they might have a voice in the educational interests of their children, but that a large vote might operate towards obtaining woman suffrage on the liquor question. The result of these efforts was that over eighty women qualified and voted. To their efforts also is it owing that Hyde Park was the first town in the State to place temperance text-books in the schools for reference and oral instruction. The Union, believing that the most important as well as hopeful branch of its work was among the young, has labored unceasingly in this direction, and a juvenile organization of about three hundred children is now under its charge. Toward

the establishment and success of the Temperance Reform Association it rendered the most efficient aid. It has a standing committee for the dissemination of temperance literature, another to visit and carry aid and consolation to homes resting under the bane of alcoholic indulgence, another to provide for weekly Sunday meetings for the awakening and strengthening of temperance sentiment. The Union has also contributed greatly to the large majority here against the licensing of the liquor traffic, by communicating directly with every voter before election, and by the personal solicitations of its members at the polls.

Two other associations for the promotion of temperance have an assured existence here.

Energetic Lodge, No. 125, I. O. G. T., was instituted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts March 13, 1882, with fifteen charter members, and has steadily increased, till at the present time it has a membership of over one hundred and twenty-five of both sexes, representatives of many of the best families in the town, and, as their lodge-name suggests, energetic in every good word and work. The place of meeting, which has been the Odd-Fellows' Hall, is on the point of being changed to Grand Army of the Republic Hall.

The first Worthy Chief Templar of this lodge, Daniel F. Wood, is the oldest member of the order in the State, and it was introduced into Massachusetts through his efforts. George Manley, by whose energy Energetic Lodge was started, was its first Worthy Secretary.

Star of Hope Section, Cadets of Temperance, is composed of boys and girls from eight to eighteen years of age. Its principal object is to demonstrate the pernicious effects, physiologically, upon the system of indulgence in alcoholic stimulants and narcotics. Meetings are held every Thursday evening in Congregational Chapel. R. C. Habberley is Worthy Patron.

The religious societies of the town claim more extended mention.

First Baptist Church.—This was the first church organized in town, and antedates by several years the town incorporation. In the year 1856, when "the twenty Associates" commenced the erection of the first houses here which constituted the nucleus of Hyde Park settlement, Rev. Mr. Patterson, pastor of the East Dedham Baptist Church, came over and preached occasionally at five o'clock on Sunday in the boarding-house on the corner of Fairmount Avenue and Brush Hill road. Sometimes pastors from Boston came out and preached in the grove then crowning a hill between the present Baptist meeting-house and the New York and New England Railroad.

In the year 1858 it was thought that the time had fully come when a Baptist Church should be organized and assume the responsibility of sustaining public worship. Accordingly, on the 9th day of September, in the house of L. B. Hanaford, Esq., on Fairmount Avenue, ten members of Baptist Churches elsewhere met and formally organized what is now the First Baptist Church in Hyde Park. One of the members having built Fairmount Hall midway Fairmount Hill, the church hired and dedicated to the worship of God the second floor hall.

In 1861 the church commenced the erection of a chapel on the avenue between Pierce and Davison Streets, and finished it in 1862, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars. In 1868 increased church accommodations became necessary. A building committee was appointed, and limited to the expenditure of twenty thousand dollars for a new house, which was completed in November, 1870. It is cruciform in style, brick walls to the top of the vestries, which are ample in size for all church purposes, and supplied with modern conveniences. The auditorium has a seating capacity of seven hundred persons.

Rev. G. R. Darrow was the first pastor, settled in 1863, but resigned in 1864. Since then the pastorate has been successively filled by Revs. C. A. Skinner, W. H. S. Ventres, I. H. Gilbert, D. C. Eddy, D.D., and Gorham Easterbrook. The membership of the church, originally only *ten*, is now three hundred and seventy-four.

Episcopal Church.—The first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was conducted by Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, rector of St. Paul's Church, Dedham, in Union Hall, near the New York Central Railroad depot, Oct. 10, 1858, at one of the "union meetings," at that time supported by adherents of all denominations. After a while the Episcopalians transferred their place of meeting to Lyman Hall, near the Boston and Providence Railroad, where services were held every Sunday morning, the various clergymen officiating being furnished and paid by the Southern District Association. When there was no clergyman forthcoming, services were read generally by Mr. Lyman. A Sunday-school, which soon grew to a membership of sixty-five, was established, mainly through the exertions of Rev. John W. Nott, who was at that time passing a vacation here. For some time the family of A. H. Brainard constituted the entire number of communicants, the congregation being made up of those who only had a preference for that form of worship. Mr. Brainard also furnished a portion of the choir and all the instru-

mental music, which latter consisted of a small melodeon, which its owner "shouldered" to and from the place of meeting every Sunday. This instrument also assisted in the services of several other religious societies, which borrowed it in turn until able to acquire something more pretentious. If still in existence, as it was a few years ago, it will undoubtedly be freely at the service of any other infant congregation to help out the music if necessary.

The present parish was organized Nov. 8, 1860, under the name of Christ Church, with the following officers: Wardens, A. H. Brainard and G. H. Nott; Vestrymen, L. Bickford, J. Pratt, S. Fennell, and W. H. Hoogs; Treasurer, S. A. Bradbury; Clerk, J. M. R. Story. Rev. A. H. Washburn took charge of the parish in March, 1861, was elected its rector in January, 1862, and so continued till early in 1866, when he became rector of Grace Church, in Cleveland, Ohio. During the early part of his ministration a church edifice was erected largely through the efforts of Gordon H. Nott, the same now used by the society, on the corner of River and Maple Streets. This is of Gothic style of architecture, with a seating capacity of about 300. While it was in process of construction worship was held in Bragg's Hall, on Fairmount Avenue. The building was consecrated Dec. 1, 1863, by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, bishop of the diocese, assisted by several other divines. Mr. Washburn's connection with the parish was of great benefit to it, and his resignation deeply deplored. He was succeeded, April, 1867, by Rev. Wm. H. Collins, who officiated as rector till his resignation, July 21, 1869. His successor, Nov. 16, 1869, was Rev. John W. Birchmore, who remained till May 15, 1872. In October, 1872, Rev. Robert Scott was unanimously elected rector.

In the summer of 1874 the Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D.D., was chosen rector. He was a man well known and highly esteemed by clergy and laity in all parts of the country, and the five years of his rectorship form a memorable period in the history of the parish.

During the year 1879-80 the Rev. F. H. Horsfield was minister in charge of the congregation. He was succeeded in the autumn of 1880 by the Rev. Edward A. Rand, who with unremitting devotion to duty continued as minister in charge until Whitsunday, 1882.

He was succeeded by the Rev. John T. Magrath, who officiated for the first time on Trinity Sunday, 1882, and immediately entered upon the duties of the rectorship. Since Jan. 20, 1884, the sittings have been free.

Congregational Church.—Congregational services

were first held in Hyde Park in December, 1860, in Bragg's Hall.

The place of meeting was soon changed to Lyman Hall, where, for a few months, the services were conducted by Rev. L. R. Eastman, afterwards, with only occasional clerical aid, by the brethren, until Dec. 1, 1862, when Rev. Hiram Carlton commenced ministerial labors, which was continued till October, 1864.

On May 7, 1863, an ecclesiastical council organized here a church of ten members, of which Sylvester Phelps and Thomas Hammond were elected deacons. Rev. R. Manning Chipman was the officiating clergyman from Dec. 1, 1864, to Nov. 30, 1866, the services being held during this time in Bragg's Hall.

In January, 1867, the church and society extended a call to Rev. Perley B. Davis, who was then settled over the church at Sharon, Mass., who accepted, and was installed April 10th following, and who has continued as pastor of the society to this day.

Measures were now taken for the erection of a parsonage and church edifice. A lot of land at the junction of Fairmount Avenue and Everett Square, extending through to Oak Street, was presented to the society by the Real Estate and Building Company, and a parsonage fronting on Oak Street, and costing about five thousand dollars, was built, and occupied by the pastor the following September.

On Jan. 31, 1868, the corner-stone of the church edifice was laid with appropriate exercises, and on October 15th following the church was publicly dedicated to the worship of God, the pastor preaching the sermon. The building is a Gothic structure, costing seventeen thousand dollars, and had a seating capacity of four hundred and sixty-two. By the untiring efforts of the ladies of the congregation it was furnished with an organ, bell, carpet, and cushions at an expense of nearly five thousand dollars. For the better accommodation of the Sunday-school and social meetings, in the autumn of 1874 a chapel was erected adjoining the church, capable of seating three hundred people. This was built by voluntary subscription, presented to the society, and dedicated Jan. 1, 1875.

On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1879, by the efforts of Mr. Edward Kimball, the church-debt raiser, the debt of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, which had rested very heavily upon the society, was raised by pledges from the congregation, and in December, 1880, the debt was fully paid. April 16, 1880, seven members were dismissed from the church to form a nucleus for the church at Clarendon Hill. Owing to the increase in numbers of the congregation and the Sunday-school during the two years en-

suings, it was decided to enlarge both church and chapel, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and, the requisite amount having been pledged, work was begun in October, 1883. The church was so remodeled as to furnish seven hundred and sixty-nine sittings, including the choir-seats. The chapel was made thirty-five feet longer, a portion being fitted for class-rooms and library. Thirteen cathedral glass windows for the church were donated by J. P. Higgins, and a large double front window, representing St. Paul and the Good Shepherd, was a gift from the Young Ladies' Aid Society. The enlarged church was rededicated Feb. 26, 1884, and the chapel the next evening.

The condition of the church is very prosperous, it having a membership of four hundred and eighty, of whom seventy-two were received during the first year. The Sunday-school membership is five hundred and fifty, with an average attendance of three hundred and seventy-five for the year.

The Clarendon Congregational Church was organized April 19, 1880, with fifteen members. Rev. S. D. Hosmer was then its acting pastor, and continued ministerial labors there till May, 1882. He was followed by Rev. A. H. Johnson, the present pastor. The membership is now twenty-seven.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—June 28, 1857, the residents of Fairmount, then numbering twenty-seven families, met at the house of A. P. Blake, and organized the Fairmount Sabbath-school, with Daniel Warren as its superintendent. During the following summer preaching services were held every Sunday afternoon at Mr. Blake's house, and in the fall the Hyde Park and Fairmount Religious Society was formed, which was a strictly union society, and held its meetings in the hall of the Hartford & Erie depot building. The Sabbath-school was held there also, and a prayer-meeting, which became very interesting and effective. During the spring and summer of 1858 the society met in a new building in Fairmount owned by Messrs. Pierce and Higgins; but in the fall of that year, the Baptist element forming a separate organization and remaining there, the remainder of the society returned to the depot hall. July 6, 1859, the Hyde Park and Fairmount Religious Society dissolved, but the Methodist members continued holding meetings till September 4th, when these also were discontinued, the Sabbath-school alone continuing, and meeting at the house of Mr. Warren. This school was then only sixteen in number, having been greatly depleted by the departure of many to join the Baptist and Episcopal schools. It gradually increased, however, till, in 1861, it numbered fifty-nine mem-

bers, when it was again reduced to thirty-two on the formation of the Orthodox and Universalist societies, but during the following year it rose to the number of sixty-eight. In the winter of 1863-64 preaching services were held one evening each week in Benton's Hall, at which the pulpit was filled by different clergymen, and from April 17, 1864, till the following spring Rev. C. S. Sewell supplied this meeting and one at Jamaica Plain, one-half of each Sunday in either place, after which the desk was for a time again left vacant. During the most of this period and until June 2, 1867, the Sabbath-school held its sessions at the house of its superintendent, Mr. Warren, whose interest in it had from its start been constant and unwavering, and to whose unremitting efforts a great part of its growth was due. Among the means employed by him to promote its vitality were a series of social entertainments, called "superintendent's parties," at one of which the proposition was made and adopted which resulted in the organization of the Methodist society, Feb. 10, 1867, with a membership of twenty-eight, and the appointment of Rev. N. T. Whittaker as its pastor. On the 2d of June, 1867, the Sabbath-school, then called the Warren Fairmount Sabbath-School, was presented to the Methodist Church, though not by its beloved superintendent, who had looked forward to participation in the event with intense interest, but who had passed to his heavenly reward on the 26th of the previous May. The school brought with itself to the society six hundred and eighty books and a small sum of money.

From this time to the present the history of the society has been one of uninterrupted growth in every respect. As its increase in numbers necessitated, it from time to time changed its place of meetings in quest of more commodious quarters, removing to Union Hall in 1869, and to Neponset Hall in 1871, where it remained till the completion of its church building. In 1871 it erected a parsonage. Ground was formally broken for laying the foundation of the church edifice, June 2, 1873, by Mrs. Mary S. Warren, the pioneer Methodist of Hyde Park; the corner-stone was laid Oct. 28, 1873, with exercises conducted by former pastors, and an address by Bishop Wiley. The auditorium was completed and dedicated Nov. 19, 1874, with appropriate exercises, and a sermon by Rev. H. W. Warren, D.D., the vestries having been dedicated December 31st preceding, the sermon being preached by Dr. B. K. Pierce, editor of *Zion's Herald*. During the following winter there was a great religious interest manifested in the society, and a large addition made to the membership.

The following have been the pastors: 1867-68, Rev. N. T. Whitaker; 1869, Rev. George Prentice; 1870-71, Rev. E. S. Best; 1872, Rev. E. A. Manning; 1873-75, Rev. George W. Mansfield; 1876-77, Rev. J. S. Whedon; 1877-78, Rev. H. J. Fox; 1879-81, Rev. W. N. Richardson; 1882-83, Rev. Jesse Wagner, the present incumbent. The present condition of the society is exceedingly flourishing; its membership is two hundred and ninety, that of its Sunday-school three hundred and fifty.

Its house of worship, situated on the corner of Central Avenue and Winthrop Street, is of wood, with freestone base and steps, and a single lofty spire one hundred and sixty-five feet in height. The first floor contains an ample vestry, class-rooms, dressing-rooms, and kitchen. The auditorium, on the second floor, is sixty feet long by seventy-five feet in breadth, finished in ash and black walnut, lighted by large stained-glass windows, with sittings for seven hundred and twenty people, exclusive of one hundred more in the gallery at one end. This room has been the scene of many union meetings, and on occasions has accommodated one thousand persons. Its walls are delicately tinted and the frescoing very chaste. This edifice cost \$45,000, and entailed a heavy debt upon the society. Previous to 1881 special efforts had reduced this to \$29,000, and during that year, by the work of a debt-raising society, the whole remaining amount was pledged and paid, and the church thus relieved from the burdensome and harassing obligations which had so long hampered and limited its usefulness. Of this amount, \$15,000 was pledged at one meeting conducted by Bishop Randolph S. Foster. The Ladies' Circle and the Sunday-school aided nobly in this work, the former raising \$2800, the latter \$575. By authority of the Northeast Conference the collections of the year from the churches of the Boston District, amounting to \$850, were also contributed, and subscriptions were made by friends in those churches aggregating thousands of dollars.

The original furnishings of the church, including settees, cushions, and carpets, to the cost of \$1500, were provided by the Ladies' Circle.

First Unitarian Society.—The first meeting of this society as a separate denomination was held in June, 1867, as the consequence of action taken at a preliminary meeting, June 1st, held in the Fairmount school-house, at which John P. Jewett was chairman, and Benjamin C. Vose, secretary. During the following summer regular services were held every Sunday afternoon at the old Music Hall, prominent Unitarian clergymen of Boston and vicinity occupying the pulpit. In November of the same year the society

moved to Deacon Hammond's Hall, and engaged as pastor Rev. T. B. Forbush, who remained until the following March. In June, 1868, a permanent organization was formed under the name of the Christian Fraternity. The next year this name was changed to that of the Second Congregational Society of Hyde Park, which in turn was, in May, 1880, superseded by the present title.

In June, 1868, Rev. William Hamilton was invited to become the regular preacher of the society, and he continued as such about a year, services during that time being held in Hamblin Hall. In November, 1868, Rev. Francis C. Williams was selected to take charge of the society, and was installed as pastor the following February. During his pastorate, which continued until June, 1879, the society had a varied experience, particularly in its places of worship. Meeting in the town hall for about a year, they thence went to Neponset Hall, where they remained till its destruction by fire, in the early part of 1874. Their church building was then in process of construction, and until its completion, in the latter part of the same year, they were kindly accommodated by the Methodist Society, which tendered the use of its vestry. The Unitarian Church was dedicated Feb. 18, 1875, and in it their services have since been held. It occupies a slightly and pleasant position on the corner of Oak and Pine Streets, on Mount Neponset, and presents to the eye a neat, attractive, and agreeable aspect. It is of the Romanesque style of architecture, and is constructed in a very substantial manner, and of excellent material. The audience-room, exclusive of vestibule, is sixty-seven by thirty-seven feet, with a seating capacity of a little more than three hundred. The finish of the pulpit and its surroundings is of black walnut; of the pews, black walnut and ash. It is well lighted, with stained-glass windows of shades affording very agreeable effects. In the vestry is a ladies' reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, etc. The cost of the building was fifteen thousand dollars. During his long stay, Mr. Williams' influence on the church and town was marked and beneficial. His successor was Rev. A. Judson Rich, who was invited in November, 1879, installed the next January, and who remained four years. At the present time the society is without a settled pastor.

Roman Catholic Church.—The parish was organized Oct. 1, 1870. Previous to that time services were regularly held by Rev. Father McNulty, of Milton, and under his administration the number of worshipers increased so rapidly that Rt. Rev. John J. Williams ordered a separate parish to be formed on

the above date, and Rev. William J. Corcoran was appointed pastor. During the first few years of his stay the Catholics worshiped in the old Music Hall, on Everett Square. Finally, by Father Corcoran's efforts and the co-operation of the faithful, a frame church was built on land on Hyde Park Avenue, which had been previously secured by Father McNulty. This church was destroyed by fire Jan. 2, 1875, and the parish attended services in the town hall until Music Hall was removed to their lot on Hyde Park Avenue and fitted for temporary use, when they went there. In the mean time a large lot of land, most delightfully located on Maple and Oak Streets, in Mount Neponset, had been bought. An ample dwelling-house, situated on a portion of this lot, became the residence of the pastor and his successors.

Father Corcoran was followed as pastor, in February, 1877, by Rev. M. Conlan, who, Feb. 1, 1880, was succeeded by Rev. Richard J. Barry. Under the administration of Father Barry the society has grown very largely in numbers and influence. Immediately upon his taking charge he zealously set to work to cause the erection of a church upon the lot on Mount Neponset, and the result is a spacious and elegant edifice, a lasting memorial of what can be accomplished by energy and perseverance. It is of brick and stone, with interior woodwork of cherry, and a seating capacity of one thousand and eighty. The frescoing, stucco, and windows are works of real art. Taken as a whole it is a gem, and will compare favorably with any church in the State in architectural merit and beauty of finish. Situated on a slight eminence, it presents a conspicuous and pleasing object of view from several miles around. It was designed by Charles J. Butemore. The funds for its construction were raised principally by collections from house to house. Among the donors most generous in amount should be mentioned Messrs. Robert Bleakie, John S. Bleakie, and Daniel Sheedy.

The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1880, by Most Rev. John J. Williams, in the presence of some six thousand people, the trowel used on the occasion being now in the ownership of Mrs. John S. Bleakie. Nov. 18, 1883, a chime of bells, weighing eleven thousand pounds, was blessed by Bishop De Goesbriand, of Burlington, and sounded forth November 25th following. This was the generous donation of the late Martin O'Brien, of this town, and of the pastor. The numbers of persons at the present time attached to the church is two thousand one hundred, with three hundred and forty attendants at the Sunday-school. The society is in a most flourishing con-

dition, and is still under charge of Rev. Father Barry, ably assisted by his brother, Rev. Henry A. Barry. A number of religious societies are connected with the church.

There is also a society of Second Adventists, who meet in Lyric Hall, and a weekly Union Meeting held in Readville.

The manufacturing industries of Hyde Park, already great, are yearly becoming more extensive. Particular reference to some of them will be of interest.

Industries.—R. Bleakie & Co.'s woolen-mills. The gift of several acres by a number of interested land-owners to Francis Skinner and others, in 1862, led to the formation and incorporation of the Hyde Park Woolen Company in 1863, which at once began the erection of a twelve-set mill for the production of army goods, blankets, and flannels. The first blanket was woven by John Bleakie, father of the present owner, on July 31, 1863. Robert Bleakie became superintendent Aug. 1, 1864, and under his able direction it became so successful that, in 1865, the capacity of the mill was increased to twenty-one sets of cards, employing about four hundred operatives. Early in the morning of June 9, 1873, the mills took fire, and all but the bare walls of the main building, and the chimney, was destroyed, involving a loss of some four hundred thousand dollars, and scattering the employes to other places until the work of rebuilding should be completed. This work was commenced at once, and pushed with all possible energy until Fall, when the disastrous financial panic which then swept over the country made it seem most prudent to discontinue new enterprises till it should be past. So the windows and doors of the mills were put in, and the property left in the care of faithful watchmen. Then followed a long season of depression in the woolen business, so serious that there was no encouragement to resume operations; and finally, in the fall of 1878, the whole plant was sold to Robert Bleakie, since which time it has been operated to its full capacity, fourteen sets of cards, in the manufacture of suitings and overcoatings, by the firm of which Mr. Bleakie is the senior partner, and gives employment to nearly three hundred workers.

The large amount of taxable property, and the money monthly paid to the operatives, is a considerable item in the prosperity of the town, and its citizens regard with much pride the neat appearance of the buildings and the well-kept grounds around them.

Tileston & Hollingsworth's Paper-Mill. In 1836, Edmund Tileston, of Dorchester, and Amos Hollingsworth, of Milton, purchased the old Sumner Mills, a

detailed account of which, since its erection by George Clark, was published in 1859 in the "History of Dorchester." Then (1836) the property consisted of a paper-mill and a cotton-mill. In 1837 the cotton-mill burned down, and the firm built a paper-mill in its place. This mill, on which many additions and alterations had in course of time been made, was burned March 12, 1881, and the same year Franklin L. Tileston and Amos L. Hollingsworth, sons of the former partners and successors of the old firm, built the present mill. This, with the other mill standing on the same privilege, now makes five tons of fine plate- and book-paper per day.

The cotton-mill at Readville is the oldest manufactory in the town, and one of the oldest in the State. A portion of the present wooden building was erected in 1814. It was capable of running sixty-six looms and producing two thousand yards of cloth per day. It was built and operated by a copartnership, which was changed from time to time, but always retained the name of the Dedham Manufacturing Company. It was first under the superintendence of F. A. Taft; later under that of Ezra W. Taft, still living in Dedham. In 1832 the late James Downing, of Hyde Park, became its superintendent and agent, and so continued till 1864. He began in the mill as overseer in 1816, and consequently was identified with it for forty-eight years. Ex-Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, was one of the early partners; also Mr. Lemist, who was lost at the burning of the steamer "Lexington"; also Mr. Read, in honor of whom Readville took its name. At the breaking out of the civil war a quantity of cotton *in transitu* for the mill was seized by rebels at Baltimore, and not recovered. When the supply on hand was exhausted the mill closed, and did not reopen under its old management. In 1864 it was sold to Mr. Boynton, of Boston, and Manton Bros., of Providence, by whom the large brick mill was built. In 1867 it passed into the hands of the Smithfield Manufacturing Company of Providence, by whom the wooden mill was enlarged to about double its former capacity. The whole property is now owned by B. B. & R. Knight, of Providence. It runs about four hundred and fifty looms, and furnishes employment to over three hundred and fifty operatives. The power is supplied partly by water, but chiefly by steam. The following incident attending the acquisition of this privilege is handed down by oral tradition. At the time when the old mill was built, by the law or usage a privilege could be acquired by the party first improving it by a dam and wheel in operation. Three parties competed for this privilege,—one at, one above, and one below

the present site. The middle party proved most enterprising. It got its dam well along, ferreted out somewhere an old water-wheel, placed it in position in the night, and got it actually in motion, and thus claimed and held its location.

The American Tool and Machine Company, manufacturing castings, is among the most valuable and important of the industries of the town. It occupies extensive buildings, has a great amount of taxable property, employs a large force of skilled and intelligent workmen, and has a monthly pay-roll of some thirteen thousand dollars.

The Brainard Milling Machine Company, whose specialty of manufacture is indicated by its name, is a concern of large extent and great activity.

Among the others may be enumerated the Boston Blower Company, machines; Glover & Wilcomb's curled-hair factory; J. T. Robinson & Co., manufacturers of paper-box machinery; John Scott, wool scouring; Kenyon & Crabtree, chemicals; Alden & Co., Waste Rubber Chemical Company; Alden & Gammett, tack manufacturers; Moody & Co., horse-nail manufacturers; Readville Rubber Company; R. H. Gray & Co., shoddy; S. Z. Leslie & Co., Novelty Wood-Work; H. N. Bates, door-spring manufacturer; John Johnston, carriage manufacturer; McDonald & Co., morocco curriers; J. M. Bullard, grist-mill; People's Ice Company and C. E. Davenport & Co., ice cutters and dealers; C. L. Farnsworth's bakery; and many others of less proportions.

As has been previously mentioned, about two hundred acres, or one-fourteenth of the area of the town, is embraced in streets; of these, some twenty-five miles of highways have been accepted and are under the care and supervision of the surveyors; the remainder are private ways. No street less than forty feet in width is accepted. Thanks to the Centennial tree-planting, these avenues are beginning to be well shaded by thrifty forest-trees. They are for the most part thickly studded with residences, which, being of so recent construction, are all of modern style, are kept in remarkably good repair, and present a very attractive appearance. They are the homes of hundreds whose daily avocations are pursued in the adjacent city of Boston. The two lines of railway, furnishing in the aggregate forty-five trains each way to and from the city, provide every facility for this manner of living, and being through lines, the convenience of access to any desired point is unsurpassed. The amateur culture of pears and grapes is almost universal, and quite successful. The schools of Hyde Park are contained in six buildings. The high school, with about one hundred pupils and four

teachers, is located on the corner of Hyde Park Avenue and Everett Street, near the middle of the town. A small building in the same yard is occupied by a primary school. The Grew School, on Gordon Avenue, Sunnyside, F. H. Dean, principal; the Damon School, on Readville Street, E. W. Cross, principal; the Fairmount School, H. F. Howard, principal; and the Greenwood School, D. G. Thompson, principal, in the Hazlewood district, are each large edifices, with eight class-rooms and a hall, and in them, at the present writing, one thousand four hundred and fifty scholars are taught by twenty-nine teachers. The annual reports of the State Board of Education give Hyde Park a very honorable standing among the towns of the commonwealth. The only other public structure belonging to the town is the fire-engine house on Central Park Avenue. This department is well organized, and has been effective in subduing fires. W. W. Hilton is chief engineer, C. L. Farnsworth and F. A. Sweet, assistants. The principal apparatus consists of two steamers, one chemical engine, and the requisite hose and hook-and-ladder carriages. The principal other buildings of a *quasi*-public character are the Bank Building, owned by A. H. Holway, and Neponset Block, owned by I. J. Brown, both on Everett Square, and Masonic Hall Block, owned by J. S. Conant, and Everett Block, owned by the East Boston Savings-Bank, both on River Street, the latter now containing the town offices.

The following is a brief sketch of the only banking institution which Hyde Park can boast. During the winter of 1870-71 the necessary preliminary steps were taken, which resulted in the passage by the Legislature of "An Act to incorporate the Hyde Park Savings-Bank," approved March 11, 1871, in which Henry Grew, Martin L. Whitcher, and James Downing were named as corporators. These gentlemen, with the associates whom they selected,—forty in all,—met in the hall then used for a high-school room, corner of River Street and Hyde Park Avenue, April 20, 1871, and voted to accept the charter. A full organization was effected at that time by the choice of Charles F. Gerry as president, with the requisite number of vice-presidents and trustees.

At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, at the house of Mr. Whitcher, April 27, 1871, Henry S. Bunton was elected treasurer, and has held the position continuously since. The bank was opened for the reception of deposits in the selectmen's room, town hall, June 17, 1871, the first depositor being John M. Twitchell.

On the 1st of September following rooms were occupied in Neponset Block, where the business of

the bank was transacted until that building was destroyed by fire, May 5, 1874. Temporary quarters were then provided in the town offices, Everett Block. The Bank Building was erected in 1875, and the rooms in the same, which are now used; were leased from and after Jan. 1, 1876. The bank has had four presidents, Charles F. Gerry serving five years; Henry Grew, one year; Isaac J. Brown, three years; and Robert Bleakie, four years.

The bank shared in the embarrassments to which the majority of Massachusetts savings-banks were subjected as the result of protracted business stagnation and depression. For two years, in common with many others, it was placed by the State Commissioners under the restrictions of the "Stay Law." By this means one of our most useful local institutions was preserved, although at the date of resumption, June 15, 1880, the amount of deposits had dwindled to about thirty thousand dollars. Since that time, under wise and conservative management, the Hyde Park Savings-Bank has prospered, and has received a full measure of the confidence and patronage of the citizens of the town. It has now about eight hundred depositors, the amount of the deposits being one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The present officers are, viz.: President, Robert Bleakie; Vice-Presidents, Amos H. Brainard, Benjamin C. Vose, J. Ellery Piper, Sidney C. Putnam; Trustees, Robert Bleakie, William J. Stuart, Benjamin F. Radford, David Perkins, Waldo F. Ward, Orin T. Gray, Rinaldo Williams, Frederick N. Tirrell, John S. Bleakie, Hobart M. Cable, Augustus H. Page, James D. McAvoy, Francis W. Tewksbury, Wilbert J. Case, George Sanford; Treasurer, Henry S. Bunton.

The town rejoices in two weekly papers. The *Norfolk County Gazette*, Samuel R. Moseley, editor, is the lineal descendant of the *Dedham Gazette*, which was established in Dedham in 1813, and of the *Hyde Park Journal*, started in Hyde Park in 1868, by Barrows & Getchell. Feb. 26, 1870, the *Gazette*, then edited by Henry O. Hildreth, now postmaster at Dedham, and the *Journal* were united, under the name of the *Norfolk County Gazette*, Hildreth & Getchell, editors, and the place of publication fixed at Hyde Park. A few years later Mr. Hildreth retired, and Getchell & Moseley carried on the paper until Jan. 13, 1877, when Mr. Getchell was succeeded by Mr. Moseley, the present editor and proprietor. It is by far the oldest paper in the county, and has numbered among its contributors many of the most eminent men in this section of the State.

The *Hyde Park Times* issued its first number June

9, 1883, with E. S. Hathaway as its editor; it soon passed into the hands of Hunt & Chamberlin, and again into those of Herbert E. Hunt, its present editor and proprietor. A mere infant yet, its career and reputation lie before it.

Oct. 29, 1868, the Everett House, a pretty and comfortable building, standing on the corner of the square, was opened to the public as a hotel. During the twelve years it was kept open it served as the temporary home of many families now domiciled in homes of their own in the town, and their recollections of their sojourn there are doubtless fraught with pleasant memories. The Willard House, on Gordon Avenue, was first opened Jan. 22, 1873. It is now called the Lincoln House, and is the only hotel in the place.

Hyde Park abounds in secret orders, prominent among which stand the Masons and Odd-Fellows, a detailed account of which organizations follows.

Masonic Organizations.—Before the incorporation of the town of Hyde Park, the establishment of a lodge was considered desirable by the Masons resident within its present territorial limits. A dispensation was, therefore, procured from the Most Worshipful Grand Master in response to a petition bearing twenty-one signatures. Preliminary meetings had been held at various places in Dedham and Hyde Park, and the first regular communication of Hyde Park Lodge was called Feb. 15, 1866, at a small hall on Fairmount Avenue, since occupied by the Advent society. Here the lodge held its meetings until the following winter, when a hall was leased and fitted up in the Music Hall building, corner of River Street and Hyde Park Avenue. The same was dedicated, and Hyde Park Lodge was constituted by Grand Master Charles C. Dame and the officers of the Grand Lodge, Dec. 21, 1866. The charter members were fifteen in number, viz.: Enoch P. Davis, Charles F. Gerry, Charles A. Jordan, Samuel A. Bradbury, William W. Colburn, William U. Fairbairn, Nathaniel Hebard, James L. Vialle, David S. Hill, Timothy Phelps, William A. Bullard, Robert Campbell, Francis H. Coffin, Waldo F. Ward, and Ambrose B. Galucia. In September, 1869, the fraternity again folded their tents, and occupied apartments in the third story of the Gordon Hall building, corner of River Street and Gordon Avenue. The building was purchased by the town the following year, and used and known as the Town Hall until its destruction by fire, March 7, 1883.

During this period of nearly fourteen years a Chapter, Council, and Commandery were organized, and the history of each of the several bodies was one of

uninterrupted prosperity. By the fire the fraternity were suddenly ejected from the pleasant rooms which had so long been their home, and suffered a total loss of all their furniture and paraphernalia. By special authority from the Grand Master the meetings of Hyde Park Lodge were held for three months in the hall of Constellation Lodge, of Dedham, and more recently in Neponset Hall, until the completion of spacious and convenient apartments in the new Masonic building on River Street. The new halls were occupied by the lodge on the 15th of February, 1884, and are admirably arranged for Masonic purposes. The furniture includes a fine organ, built by Messrs. Hook & Hastings, of Boston.

The lodge has now about one hundred and forty members, and includes many of the leading business men and officers of the town. Among the names which have appeared on its roll of membership are those of two venerable Masons, James Downing and Timothy Phelps, each of whom had served the old Constellation Lodge, of Dedham, as Worshipful Master. Mr. Downing was made a Mason in 1819, and Mr. Phelps in 1821.

Its first chaplain was Rev. Alvan H. Washburn, D.D., who at the time was rector of Christ Church. He was a man of prominence in the church, and his untimely death, Dec. 29, 1876, in a railroad disaster at Ashtabula, Ohio, sent a thrill of sorrow through the hearts of many who had known and loved him. Hyde Park Lodge has a charity fund of good proportions, and its philanthropic work has been constant and effective. One of its pleasant social features has been an annual entertainment on Washington's birthday for the benefit of the wives and families of its members.

The following-named persons have successively held the office of Worshipful Master since the organization of the lodge, each for a term of service of two years: 1866-67, Enoch P. Davis; 1868-69, Charles F. Gerry; 1870-71, William H. Jordan; 1872-73, Henry S. Bunton; 1874-75, Fergus A. Easton; 1876-77, William H. Ingersoll; 1878-79, Charles H. Colby; 1880-81, John F. Ross; 1882-83, Stephen B. Balkam.

The following is the present list of officers: Henry N. Bates, W. M.; James F. Moor, S. W.; Henry F. Howard, J. W.; Henry S. Bunton, Treas.; Thomas D. Tooker, Sec.; Charles Sturtevant, Chaplain; Melville P. Morrell, Marshal; Edwin W. Sawyer, S. D.; Albert E. Bradley, J. D.; Robert Scott, Jr., S. S.; George L. Lang, J. S.; Thomas F. Sumner, I. S.; Zorester B. Coes, Organist; David A. McDonald, Tyler.

Norfolk Royal Arch Chapter commenced its existence May 18, 1870, under a dispensation from the Grand High Priest, Henry Chickering. The chapter was duly consecrated and constituted May 24, 1871, with twenty-eight charter members. Its several High Priests have been, viz.: 1871-72, Gamaliel Hodges; 1873, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.; 1874-76, Henry S. Bunton; 1877, Charles C. Nichols; 1878, William H. Ingersoll; 1879, Henry C. Chamberlain; 1880-81, Charles L. Farnsworth; 1882-83, Moses N. Gage.

Its present officers are Moses N. Gage, M. E. H. P.; David L. Hodges, E. K.; Eugene E. Cadue, E. S.; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Treas.; Henry S. Bunton, Sec.; Henry N. Bates, C. of H.; Charles Sturtevant, P. S.; Melville P. Morrell, R. A. C.; Philander Harlow, M. 3d V.; Henry M. Phipps, M. 2d V.; Edwin C. Aldrich, M. 1st V.; Andrew Cochran, Chaplain; Charles L. Farnsworth, S. S.; Henry S. Holtham, J. S.; Edward Roberts, Organist; David A. McDonald, Tyler.

The present membership of Norfolk Chapter is about eighty. Two of its members are permanent members of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., who was elected Grand Scribe in 1880, and Henry S. Bunton, who was elected Deputy Grand High Priest in 1883.

Hyde Park Council of Royal and Select Masters was organized under a dispensation from Charles H. Morris, Most Illustrious Grand Master, dated Oct. 1, 1872, and was chartered and constituted Oct. 6, 1873, with thirty-five charter members.

The following-named persons have held the office of Thrice Illustrious Master: 1873-74, Gamaliel Hodges; 1875, Fergus A. Easton; 1876-77, Henry S. Bunton; 1878, John F. Ross; 1879-80, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.; 1881, Charles M. Tilly; 1882, Henry N. Bates.

The present officers are, viz.: David L. Hodges, T. I. M.; Eugene E. Cadue, D. M.; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., P. C. W.; Francis L. Gerald, Treas.; Henry S. Bunton, Rec.; Moses N. Gage, C. of G.; Charles Sturtevant, C. of C.; Ellis H. Williams, Chaplain; John F. Ross, Marshal; Charles L. Farnsworth, Steward; David A. McDonald, Sent.

The present membership of Hyde Park Council is about sixty.

Cyprus Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders was organized under dispensation from Nicholas Van Slyck, Grand Commander, Oct. 31, 1873.

The name was given in allusion to the island of Cyprus, which was the first asylum of the Knights of

St. John of Jerusalem after their expulsion from the Holy Land. Cyprus Commandery was constituted and dedicated Oct. 12, 1874, by the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on which occasion Rev. George S. Noyes delivered an historical address. The number of charter members was twenty-seven.

Its Eminent Commanders have been, viz.: 1873-75, Gamaliel Hodges; 1876-77, Henry C. Chamberlain; 1878, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.; 1879-80, Henry S. Bunton; 1881-82, George F. Lincoln.

The present officers are, viz.: Stephen B. Balkam, E. C.; Moses N. Gage, G.; Melville P. Morrell, C. G.; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Prel.; Henry N. Bates, S. W.; Charles Sturtevant, J. W.; Daniel J. Goss, Treas.; Francis L. Gerald, Rec.; Edwin C. Aldrich, St'd B.; Philander Harlow, Sw'd B.; Samuel E. Ward, W.; Benjamin F. Tyler, Henry S. Holtham, Joel F. Godwin, C. of G.; David A. McDonald, A. and S.

Its present membership is about sixty.

Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.—In response to a petition bearing ten signatures, the Grand Lodge granted a charter, and Feb. 20, 1869, Forest Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F., was instituted by Grand Master Levi C. Warren and suite of Grand Officers. The charter members were nine in number, viz.: David Perkins, Rufus B. Plummer, George W. Haliday, Sidney Winter, John R. Thompson, Fergus A. Easton, William H. Nightingale, George G. Bolton, and Nathaniel Shepard. The lodge held its first meeting in what was then known as Masonic Hall, in the building now occupied by Putnam & Worden, corner of Hyde Park Avenue and River Street. From this it removed, Oct. 8, 1869, to Bragg's Hall, on Fairmount Avenue, where it remained till January, 1870, when it again changed to the New Masonic Hall, in the late town building, corner of Gordon Avenue and River Street. In 1873 it took up its quarters in Pythias Hall, where it has since remained, the name being changed to Odd-Fellows' Hall. The whole experience of the lodge has been gratifying in respect to its growth in numbers, in social influence, and financially. It was particularly prosperous under the guidance and energetic assistance of Deputy Grand Master Samuel Cochran, a citizen of Hyde Park, a present Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Massachusetts.

Its present active membership is one hundred and seventy-seven, embracing among its members many men of influence and standing in the community, and from whose ranks numerous recipients of municipal honors have been drawn.

The lodge has some \$4000 standing to its credit in safe investments, and lodge furniture, regalia, and paraphernalia to the value of \$1500 to \$1800 more.

The following persons have held successively the position of Noble Grand since 1880, the time of the adoption of the present constitution and by-laws: Henry P. Bussey, from July, 1880, to January, 1881; George L. Eldridge, from January, 1881, to July, 1881; Frederick E. Rollins, from July, 1881, to July, 1882; William W. Fowler, from July, 1882, to January, 1883; Frank H. Fogg, from January, 1883, to July, 1883; Charles S. Butters, from July, 1883, to January, 1884.

The present elective officers are: N. G., William E. Kelley; V. G., James H. Bell; R. S., Henry F. Arnold; Treas., Francis L. Gerald; P. S., Richard F. Boynton; Trustees, William Price, George L. Eldridge, Frederick E. Rollins.

The appointed officers are: W., Edward J. Price; C., Edwin L. Slocomb; O. G., Jacob C. Hanscom; I. G., William Holtham; R. S. N. G., Frederick E. Rollins; L. S. N. G., Robert P. Holmes; R. S. V. G., James O. Buzzell; L. S. V. G., Douglas Strachan; R. S. S., Edwin L. Tuckerman; L. S. S., Henry L. Boss; Chaplain, George L. Eldridge; Organist, Frank A. Shuman.

Progressive Degree Lodge, No. 34, Daughters of Rebecca, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Odd-Fellows' Hall, March 8, 1882, by Grand Master Henry W. Clark and suite, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. It began with thirty-three charter and forty-nine other members, and now has ninety-eight.

Its first Noble Grand was William Price; Mrs. Carrie F. Arnold at present holds that office. It meets at Odd-Fellows' Hall, first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.

Ambassadors Lodge, No. 5, Union Order of Independent Odd-Ladies, was instituted in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Feb. 9, 1880, by the late Mrs. Eliza A. Hamlin, then Right Worthy Lady Governess of the Government Lodge. It started with fourteen charter members, and now numbers forty-seven. One member only, Mrs. Emma S. Christopher, has been removed by death. The first presiding officer of the lodge was Mrs. S. J. Boynton; the present one is Mrs. S. J. Fowler. It meets alternate Tuesday afternoons at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

The following secret orders of mutual life insurance societies are established in the town:

Hyde Park Lodge, No. 437, Knights of Honor, was organized Jan. 31, 1877. It meets in Neponset Hall on the second, fourth, and fifth Wednesdays of

each month. Its present membership is one hundred and thirty-one.

Neponset Council, No. 136, Royal Arcanum, was organized Aug. 6, 1878. It meets in Neponset Hall, alternate Monday evenings. Its present membership is one hundred.

Golden Rule Commandery, No. 53, United Order of the Golden Cross, was organized April 2, 1879. It meets at Neponset Hall on first and third Thursday evenings. Its present membership is thirty-four.

Fairmount Council, No. 149, American Legion of Honor, was organized April 7, 1881. It meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall, second and fourth Thursday evenings. Its present membership is sixty-five.

Riverside Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized Oct. 31, 1881; meets in Neponset Hall, first and third Tuesdays, and has a membership of sixty-two.

St. John's Court, No. 23, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, was organized Dec. 14, 1881; meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall on second Mondays of each month, and has a membership of fifty.

Hyde Park Council, No. 66, Order of United Friends, was organized March 28, 1883; meets in Grand Army of the Republic Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month, and has a membership of sixty-three.

The subjoined includes the remaining orders and associations:

Timothy Ingraham Post, No. 121, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized March 24, 1870, with the name of H. A. Darling Post. Its present membership is one hundred and thirty-five. It meets in Grand Army of the Republic Hall, on first Mondays of each month from April to October, and on first and third Mondays from October to April. George G. Bailey, Jr., commander.

Timothy Ingraham Woman's Relief Corps, No. 35, Dept. Mass., organized Feb. 18, 1884, with forty-four charter members. Mrs. Helen Bryant, president. Meets at Grand Army of the Republic Hall.

Young Men's Lyceum, organized April 8, 1883, meets in Lyric Hall, on alternate Thursdays; membership, forty-four.

There has just been incorporated a water company, composed of citizens of the town, who propose to soon furnish an ample supply of pure water for domestic and other uses, and thus provide for a want which has been greatly felt.

The writer has purposely avoided the ungrateful task of selecting from among his contemporaries names of citizens for special mention or honor.

Where particular reference has been made to individuals, it has been in consequence of their connection with events which fell within the scope of this memoir. Hyde Park contains at least its fair proportion of men and women whose abilities and achievements will leave an indelible mark after them, but it will devolve upon some future historian to commemorate them. Our successors are our only just biographers.

It only remains now to refer to the town's representatives and local government.

Hyde Park did not become entitled to a representative in the General Court until 1877. Charles F. Gerry served in that capacity during that year, it being the last year of his residence here. His successor was William J. Stuart, who served during 1878 and 1879. Hobart M. Cable followed him, and held the position during 1880-83. Henry C. Stark is the present representative.

The principal town offices are now held by the following gentlemen :

Selectmen, H. C. Stark, D. W. C. Rogers, Samuel Cochran ; Assessors, J. F. Goodwin, George Sanford, Charles Haley ; Treasurer, Henry S. Bunton ; Collector, George Sanford ; Town Clerk, Henry B. Terry ; School Committee, Andrew Washburn, C. G. Chick, H. S. Bunton, R. M. Johnson, G. M. Fellows, H. M. Cable.

The present valuation of the town is \$4,855,402.

Hyde Park has now passed through the somewhat boisterous, turbulent, and doubtful period of adolescence, and stands upon the threshold of a long life of promise and vigor. Favored in its location, strong in its resources, proud of its institutions and its people, it looks to the future with hope and confidence.

The writer must express his acknowledgment of the ready assistance afforded him by several, and particularly by Mr. Henry A. Rich, who placed in his hands a mass of valuable papers gathered during the last twenty-eight years with a view to their use in the preparation of an extended history of Hyde Park, which Mr. Rich proposes to have prepared at an early date. Without these the foregoing sketch would have been, necessarily, much more incomplete.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT BLEAKIE.

Robert Bleakie was born Aug. 1, 1833, at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, Scotland, and is the eldest of the four children of John and Mary Maxwell Bleakie.

In 1836 the elder Bleakie moved to Hawick, Scotland, where he followed his profession, that of an overseer of woolen weavers, for the prominent firm of Dixon & Laing. Robert received the first of his school education in an institution under the management of the Presbyterian Church, and at the age of eleven years entered the employ of the above firm as a hobbin-boy, and in a year's time became a weaver under his father.

In 1847 his father engaged to go to America, in the employ of the famous Salisbury Mills, of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass., for the purpose of starting the *first* fancy woolen looms in the country. Less than one year later the family followed, under the care of Robert, who was employed in the mills as a weaver until 1850, when the family moved to East Greenwich, R. I., where he followed his trade until 1852, when he, in his turn, was called to take charge of the weaving department of the very successful Elm Street Woolen Mills, in Providence, R. I., and while living in that city he completed his school education at night schools. Here he continued until 1859, when he was engaged as superintendent of the Harrison Mills, at Franklin, N. J. Two years later he accepted a similar position in a large woolen-mill in Rhode Island, where he remained until he went into business for himself, starting a one-set woolen-mill, in 1861, at Tolland, Conn.

While considering, in 1864, a proposition to go into business with Messrs. Chapin & Downes, of Providence, R. I., he received what seemed an advantageous offer, to take the superintendence of the woolen company's mills at Hyde Park, which he accepted, and in this place he has since made his home, except for a short interval, during which he resided in Amesbury, Mass. After the destruction of the mills at Hyde Park by fire, in June, 1873, Mr. Bleakie assisted in the management of several other mills controlled by the same owners.

Early in 1876 he invited his brother, John S., and his friend, Charles Fred. Allen, to become his partners in the woolen business, and they commenced operations under the firm-name of Robert Bleakie & Co., in a six-set mill at Sabattus, in the town of Webster, Me., on the 1st day of February. Before the end of the year they hired an eight-set mill at Amesbury, Mass., and afterwards bought both, and operated them in connection with the woolen-mill in Hyde Park, which was purchased by the firm in 1878, and supplied with fourteen sets of machinery. The business at Sabattus, Me., had increased to eleven sets in 1882, making the whole number thirty-three under one private management, with headquarters at



Robert Bleckley







Wm J. Stuart -

Hyde Park, and doing an annual business of more than a million dollars.

Mr. Bleakie was twice married. Of five children three survive,—two daughters and a son.

As a citizen, he has always taken an active interest in national, State, and local affairs, although he has never been persuaded to accept public office. He has always commanded the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Masonic order, and for several years has been the president of the Hyde Park Savings-Bank.

WILLIAM J. STUART.

William J. Stuart, son of Arthur and Agnes (Mason) Stuart, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1828. He comes from the noted Stuarts of Scotland, through a Scotch-Irish branch. His father was prominently connected with railroading in the United States from its earliest days, being employed on the Pottsville Railroad, in Pennsylvania, one of the first adventures of this now greatly multiplied means of travel. About 1835 he came to Boston, and became what is now called assistant superintendent or general manager of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and thus William received the educational advantages of the justly-celebrated public schools of Boston, supplemented by two years' attendance at Marshall S. Rice's private school at Newton. When he was fourteen years old he was indentured to learn the trade of coppersmith with Hinckley & Drury (predecessors of Boston Locomotive-Works). Serving until he was of age, he became master of all the details of the business, but, wishing a short change of avocation, he went to Pennsylvania, and passed one season with a company of civil engineers on a railroad in the Lehigh Valley. Returning to Boston, the next year he engaged in business for himself as a coppersmith in South Boston, on the site ever since occupied by him for the same purpose. Since the establishment of his business, which was then largely devoted to locomotive work, there have been three radical changes in the character of his products. From locomotive work he changed to sugar-works for Cuban plantations. About 1860 this trade was superseded by steamboat work for Loring, the ship-builder, and during the Rebellion was entirely employed on government vessels. He made the copper-work of the first two gunboats (small ones) ordered by the government, and also for, among numerous others, the "Nahant" and "Canonicus," and put all of the copper-work into Commodore Farragut's celebrated flag-ship "Hartford." When the war closed and government work

ceased, Mr. Stuart for some years was engaged on sugar machinery and brewery fittings, but now makes a specialty of radiators for house-warming. He has been content with a profitable business of moderate extent, has never tried to do a rushing business, and has had no desire to change from the even tenor of his regular avocation. Although burned out three times, he has, on each occasion, at once rebuilt, and, as before mentioned, carries on his business to-day where he first started. Mr. Stuart married, May 23, 1853, Sarah M., daughter of the distinguished Dr. Leroy Sunderland. She was a woman of more than ordinary attractions and character. She died July 26, 1871. On Oct. 4, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Daniels, daughter of Edward and Ruth (Snow) Barber.

Mr. Stuart became a resident of Fairmount in the spring of 1858, and the next year became a land-owner here, and erected his present residence. He was one of the incorporators of the town of Hyde Park, was elected one of its first board of selectmen, was its second representative to the Legislature, serving two years (1878-79), and is now one of the three commissioners of the sinking fund of the town. He has ever been active in public affairs, is a thoroughly genial and pleasant social companion, and has many friends. He is an advanced thinker, and holds the most liberal and progressive views in politics, religion, and other questions of the day. Originally Free-Soil, he has been a Radical Republican since 1856. Possessed of a fine amount of property, the reward of his diligence and attention to business, he is one of the best representatives of the town of his adoption, and to whose welfare he has given so much of his service, and holds a high place in the regards of his townsmen.

MAJ. ANDREW WASHBURN.

Andrew Washburn, son of Joshua and Sylvia (Mosman) Washburn, was born at Newton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1830. He is a scion of the highly distinguished Washburn family, which has held so many prominent positions in civil, military, and professional affairs. Governor Emory Washburn once informed Andrew that his great-grandfather and Andrew's grandfather was the same person.

Joshua Washburn was born in Natick about 1800. He removed to Newton about 1820, where he married Sylvia Mosman, a native of Weston, Mass., but of Scotch ancestry. He purchased a large farm, on which he has resided for over sixty years, combining the avocation of merchant with that of agriculturist. His present homestead lies in the centre of Auburn-

dale (Ward 4, Newton), which occupies the greater part of his former estate. He is now hale and vigorous at the age of nearly eighty-five. A man of decided principles, he was one of the very earliest to espouse the cause of freedom for the slave side by side with Jackson, Phillips, Weld, and Garrison, when even a suspicion of abolitionism meant almost social ostracism, and placed its supporters at the mercy of lawless mobs. Often when he was attending anti-slavery meetings Mrs. Washburn would pass the hours at home in terror, fearing never to see him alive. He was never an office-seeker, and shrunk from all such positions, excepting those connected with town affairs, which he discharged, as became a good citizen, with the same sound practical sense that characterized him in his private affairs. He has been for years a member of the Orthodox Congregational Church, and was at one time parish clerk of the Second Church of Newton. Mrs. Joshua Washburn died in 1865, aged sixty-five. Of their six children, of whom Andrew is third child and second son, four now survive.

Andrew was fitted for college at Newton by Rev. Dr. Gilbert, and at Grantville (Wellesley Hills) by Rev. Mr. Adams. He entered the class of 1848 at Middlebury College, Vermont, and after two years passed from the sophomore class of that college into the junior class at Harvard, a fact which speaks well for his proficiency at that time. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1852, and at once engaged in teaching, which profession he followed in high schools and academies for about eight years. In 1861, Maj. Washburn was resident superintendent of the Massachusetts State School for Feeble-Minded at South Boston. This position he resigned to take a commission of first lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (afterwards First Heavy Artillery), and was quartermaster and commissary of the regiment. From Fort Warren, where the regiment was organized, it was ordered to Washington, and there was kept for some months as part of the defensive forces of that city. It was sent to the front, however, and Mr. Washburn with it participated in the second battle of Bull Run, after which engagement they again were placed on the defensive force of Washington. Mr. Washburn was commissioned major Jan. 16, 1862, and served as regimental and brigade quartermaster, regimental and brigade chief of ordnance, and also served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. W. Whipple as chief of ordnance and artillery. His period of service in the Army of the Potomac was about two years, mostly in Washington and vicinity. He then returned to Massachu-

setts, and was employed as construction clerk, assistant master pyrotechnist and master of pyrotechnics, and to take charge of the laboratories at the arsenal at Watertown. Here he remained until the close of the war. Resigning these offices, he then went to Richmond, Va., for the Freedmen's Aid Society of Boston, as superintendent of its schools, and was appointed to the same position for white schools by the American Union Commission of New York. Soon after arriving at Richmond he received the appointment of inspector of schools for the State of Virginia under the Freedmen's Bureau, with headquarters at Richmond. He was a member of the City Council, and drafted the bill organizing the schools under the new order, and was made the first city superintendent. Afterwards, in connection with Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, he established the Richmond Normal School, and was its principal five years. For two years during the same period Maj. Washburn was clerk of the Hustings Court, with seven deputies and clerks, and had all the responsibility of the criminal business of the city, and of all courts of record, probate, etc. He was also appointed United States pension agent, and twice commissioned as such, and was offered a third commission, which was declined. As an evidence of the high valuation placed upon Maj. Washburn's services, we give the following letter from Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1875.

"Dear Sir,—I am advised by your letter of the 7th that you decline a reappointment as Pension Agent at Richmond, Va.

"I take pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with your administration, because it has always been marked with fidelity to the public interests, and I trust that the conduct of your successor will be equally satisfactory to the Pension Office and to this Department.

"With a sincere desire for your future prosperity and success, I am,

"Very truly yours,
(Signed)

"C. DELANO.

"HON. ANDREW WASHBURN,

"Pension Agent,

"Richmond, Va."

He was one of the executive committee of the National Council of the Union League, an organization numbering at that time many thousand members in the Southern States, and was president of the Virginia State Council of the same order. He was president of the Richmond Colored Normal School Association for seven or eight years.

The public schools of Richmond have stood to the present as established, and have never taken one retrograding step. This city is the only place in the



Andrew Washburn



Southern States of which this can be said, and this result is largely due to the care, foresight, and wisdom of Major Washburn. Probably no other man could have been found who was better fitted for his work, or who would have discharged his numerous and responsible duties with more ability, or who would, from the ruined and chaotic state of society in the anarchy immediately subsequent to a great war, have evolved such beneficial and satisfactory results as were brought about by him; and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his services have been appreciated, and that where his labors were carried on he still has the warmest friendship of the best people. While a resident of Richmond his private business was extensive, and we mention a few of the enterprises in which he was engaged in order to show his active, energetic, New England character. He had the contract for cutting the granite for the new building of the Department of State at Washington, employing from fifteen hundred to two thousand men. He was president of the Buckingham Slate Company, with a large number of employés, and, with one other, purchased a large tract of timber land, on which they erected saw-mills, and employed many wood-choppers and timber-cutters, producing timber, lumber, shingles, hoop-poles, etc. After his return to Massachusetts, in 1875, he resided two years at Walpole, where he engaged in manufacturing "curled hair" for about one year. He served as chairman of school committee in Walpole. From Walpole he removed to Hyde Park, where he has since been resident. He is now vice-president and director of the New York Refining Company, organized under the laws of New York for manufacturing and handling petroleum products, of which organization he was one of the incorporators. He married, May 24, 1854, Eliza, daughter of James and Macey (Stone) Billings Gardner. Her father is of the Dorchester branch of the Gardner family, which goes back as a family of good repute to the infancy of New England colonization. Their children now living are Gardner and Mary.

Major Washburn is Republican in politics. He has been member of the school committee of Hyde Park for seven years, four of which he has been chairman, which office he now holds. He is a member of Forest Lodge (Hyde Park) of I. O. O. F.; of Columbian Lodge (Boston), St. Andrew Chapter, of Boston; Hyde Park Council; and Hyde Park Commandery of F. and A. M.

In social life Mr. Washburn is characterized by pleasing, unassuming manners and warmth of friendship, and enjoys a wide range of cultured and intellectual acquaintance.

CHAPTER LXXI.

CANTON.¹

BY SAMUEL B. NOYES.

Indian Name of the Town, Punkapaog—John Eliot—Organization of Precinct, 1715—List of Precinct Officers—Incorporation of Stoughton, 1726—Roger Sherman—War of the Revolution—Various Votes—The Suffolk Resolves—The First Troops from Stoughton—Capt. James Endicott's Company—Other Companies—Committee of Correspondence and Inspection—Documentary History—Incorporation of Town—Names of Petitioners—First Town Officers—War of 1812—Extracts from Town Records—The First School-House.

THE Indian name of the town of Canton was "Pakemit, or Punkapaog." "The signification of the name," writes Gookin, in his "Historical Collections of the Indians of New England," "is taken from a spring that ariseth out of red earth. This town is situated south from Boston about fourteen miles."

Pakemit, or Punkapaog, was a part of that territory which was granted to the town of Dorchester by the General Court in 1637, and which comprised the present territory of the towns of Canton, Stoughton, Sharon, portions of Foxborough, and Wrentham. In the year 1636, according to Blake's "Annals of Dorchester," "This Year ye Gen. Court made a Grant to Dorchester of ye old part of ye Township, as far as ye great Blew-hill: and ye town took a Deed of Kitchamakin Sachem of ye Massachusetts for ye same." That became incorporated as the town of Milton, 1662.

The apostle John Eliot had begun to preach to the Indians at Neponset Mill, Dorchester, as early, probably, as the year 1633. The Neponset Mill, built this year, was the first mill built in this colony, and in the year 1657, "the town at the request of ye Revd. Mr. John Eliot, Granted Punkapaog Plantation for ye Indians and appointed men to lay it out, not exceeding 6000 acres." Here the apostle probably came to preach, and the first magistrate who was appointed to have charge of the Indians in the colony, Maj.-Gen. Daniel Gookin, came with him. "Eliot's son John (H. U. 1656) began his ministerial labors among the Indians about the time he left college," says Sibley; and Gookin says, "For sundry years he

¹ In the preparation and compilation of this history, free use has been made of the material furnished by the valuable and timely address made by Hon. Charles Endicott, July 4, 1876, and the published historical contributions made by Hon. Ellis Ames, with their kind assent and co-operation. S. B. N.

preached the Gospel unto the Indians once a fortnight constantly at Pakemitt, until his decease in 1688, at the age of 32."

The village was about two miles southwest of Blue Hill, and about three miles southeast of the town of Dedham. In 1674 there were "not above twelve families in it, and so about sixty souls." Here they worshiped God and kept the Sabbath in the same manner as was done at Natick. They had a ruler, a constable, and a schoolmaster. Their ruler's name was Ahawton; their teacher, William Ahawton, his son. "In this village," says Gookin, "besides their planting and keeping cattle and swine, and fishing in good ponds and upon Neponsitt River which lieth near them; they were also advantaged by a large cedar swamp, wherein such as are laborious and diligent do get many a pound by cutting and preparing cedar shingles and clapboards, which sell well at Boston and other English towns adjacent."

In 1637, "ye Gen. Court made a Second Grant to ye Town house to Plymouth Line called ye New Grant."

In 1707, "Punkapoag Plantation with some other of ye Inhabitants of ye New Grant were set off a Precinct by themselves as far as Machopaog Pond and Moose Hill, and ye meeting-house ordered to be sett where it now stands upon Packeen Plain."

In 1717 a church was gathered, and on the 30th of October, Rev. Joseph Morse (Harvard University, 1795) was ordained pastor thereof.

The territory, including what is now Canton, Sharon, Stoughton, and a part of Foxborough, together with some other parcels of land now in Wrentham and Dedham, was created a precinct, with the necessary powers and privileges exercised in precincts for the maintenance of the gospel ministry, on the 19th day of December, 1715. That territory was then a part of Dorchester, and the precinct was called Dorchester South Precinct, until it was all incorporated into a town by the name of Stoughton, in December, 1726.

The precinct was organized and held its first meeting March 28, 1716, when Joseph Hewins was chosen moderator and precinct clerk, and Henry Crane, John Fenno, and Joseph Hewins, assessors.

The following is a list of officers for the precinct annually, until its incorporation into a town in December, 1726, together with the date of the annual meeting:

March 25, 1717. Samuel Andrews, moderator; Peter Lyon, clerk; Assessors, Peter Lyon, Joseph Hewins, Henry Crane.

March 17, 1718. Peter Lyon, moderator; Peter Lyon, clerk; Assessors, Peter Lyon, John Vose, John Fenno.

March 4, 1719. Joseph Hewins, moderator; Joseph Hewins, clerk; Assessors, Joseph Hewins, John Puffer, Joseph Tucker.

March 21, 1720. Joseph Hewins, moderator; Peter Lyon, clerk; Assessors, Peter Lyon, Joseph Tucker, and William Crane.

March 3, 1721. ———, moderator; Joseph Tucker, clerk; Assessors, Joseph Tucker, ———, John Fenno.

March 5, 1722. Samuel Bullard, moderator; Joseph Tucker, clerk; Assessors, Joseph Tucker, Samuel Bullard, and William Crane.

March 4, 1723. Samuel Bullard, moderator; Joseph Tucker, clerk; Assessors, Joseph Tucker, Samuel Bullard, and William Crane.

March —, 1724. Joseph Hewins, moderator; Joseph Tucker, clerk; Assessors, Joseph Tucker, Samuel Bullard, William Crane.

March 1, 1725. Elder Joseph Hewins, moderator; Joseph Tucker, clerk; Assessors, Joseph Tucker, Samuel Bullard, William Crane.

March 1, 1726. Nathaniel Hubbard, moderator; Joseph Tucker, clerk; Assessors, Joseph Tucker, John Fenno, Peter Lyon.

In 1724 a portion of the new grant was set off to Wrentham, and on the 22d of December, 1726, the town of Stoughton was incorporated, and the present towns of Stoughton, Canton, Sharon, and a part of Foxborough were included within its limits. Dorchester interposed no objection to the act of incorporation, for when the question came before that town to see whether they would agree to its being set off, the vote was thirty-four in favor and twenty-nine against it.

On June 20, 1765, Stoughtonham was incorporated as a district, and continued as such until by a general act, passed Aug. 23, 1775, that and all other districts of like character were invested with all the powers and privileges of towns. By special act Feb. 25, 1783, Stoughtonham took the name of Sharon. This part of the old town of Stoughton (now Canton) constituted the First Precinct or Parish, and that part, now Stoughton, after the incorporation of Stoughtonham as a district, constituted the Second Precinct.

We may assume that the inhabitants of the different precincts lived harmoniously together under one town government, increasing in population and wealth, maintaining their churches and schools, and educating themselves and their children in these as well as in the town-meeting, the militia, and the General Court, not only for the ordinary duties of life, but also for those of local government and the more stern realities of the Revolutionary crisis.

Here, within a mile of this spot, Roger Sherman, whose name is appended to the Declaration of Independence, and who was one of the committee that reported it to the Congress, passed the days of his boyhood and youth, even if not born here upon our own

territory, which is a matter of some doubt and uncertainty.

The Revolutionary War.—For a series of years preceding the Declaration of Independence the action of the British ministry and Parliament on the subjects of taxation, trade, and labor had been such as to exasperate the colonies, and doubtless led many thinking minds to reflect upon the value to the colonies of their connection with the mother-country and the absurdity of remaining in subjection under the many grievances imposed upon them.

That a people like this, numbering two and a half millions, with an extensive territory and ample room for expansion, could long remain subject to a foreign government that oppressed and held them down is utterly inconceivable.

Sabine scouts the idea that the stamp-duty and the tea-duty were the causes of the American Revolution. "Colonies," says he, "become nations as certainly as boys become men, and by a similar law." "The Declaration of the fifty-six at Philadelphia was but the contract signed by the forty-one sad and stricken ones in the waters of Provincetown, with the growth of one hundred and fifty-six years." "At most, taxation and the kindred questions did but *accelerate* the dismemberment of the British Empire, just as a man whose lungs are half consumed hastens the crisis by suicide."

For years prior to 1776, Samuel Adams, the great leader of Revolutionary sentiment, had labored with all his powers to instill into the minds of the people republican ideas. He was unreservedly for separation and independence, which he had avowed as early as 1769, and which he wished to have declared immediately after the battle of Lexington. He foresaw that sooner or later it must come, and to his view, apparently, the sooner the better.

"Taxation" and "Taxation without Representation" were the watch-words to some considerable extent. But it was not simply the paltry taxes that were levied upon the colonies that led to independence. These words were but the terms used to signify a certain class of legislative acts that were especially aimed at the industrial and maritime interests of the colonies. Sabine tells us, "there were no less than twenty-nine laws which restricted and bound down Colonial industry," "hardly one of which, until the passage of the Stamp Act, imposed a direct tax." "They forbade the use of water-falls, the erecting of machinery, of looms and spindles, and the working of wood and iron; they set the king's arrows upon trees that rotted in the forests." It was not so much "direct taxation" as it was this restrictive policy and

legislation, the end and purpose of which was to keep the colonies as mere tributaries and market-places for the trade and manufactures of the mother-country, and to prevent our merchants from carrying on trade with any nation other than Great Britain.

The colonies hesitated long before proceeding to active resistance, but having once entered upon it, the path of duty became plain, and they persevered until success crowned their efforts.

In the early spring of 1773 the Boston Committee of Correspondence, at the head of which was Samuel Adams, addressed a letter to the town, and a meeting was called to consider it. The record proceeds as follows:

"At a Town Meeting, legally assembled in Stoughton on Monday y^e 1st day of March, A.D. 1773. Mr. Joseph Billings, Moderator.

"Voted to hear the Letter sent from the Town of Boston: and after some debates, the following Letter was read:

"To the Boston Committee of Correspondence:

"HONORED GENTLEMEN:

"Having had opportunity to hear and consider your Letter to us: for which we are obliged and Thankful to you; We, according to our best understanding, think that our rights as Men, as Christians and British subjects are rightly stated by you and in the many instances produced have been greatly infringed upon and Violated by Arbitrary Will and Power. We esteem them heavy grievances, and apprehensive that in future time they may prove fatal to us and our Posterity, as to all that is dear to us, Reducing us not only to Poverty but Slavery, We do Humbly Remonstrate against them and concur with you and our Brethren in several Towns of the Province, tho' we cannot Joyn with all the Towns, nor with you in every circumstance and Particular of your Proceeding, Yet we must concur with you and them in Bearing our Testimony against them and in uniting in all Constitutional methods for regaining these Rights and Privileges that have been ravished from us and for retaining those that yet Remain to us and accordingly we advise and Instruct our Representative to exert himself for these ends. And as that this Province ever had, and (ought) to have a right to Petition to the King for the Redress of such grievances as they feel and for Preventing such as they have just Reason to apprehend and fear, that he move that an Humble Petition for these Purposes be Presented to His Majesty, Hoping for a Divine Blessing upon all our Constitutional Endeavours for the Preservation and Enjoyment of all our natural and Constitutional Rights and Privileges, and Professing our Loyalty to the King and Praying that he may Long sit upon the throne and Rule in Righteousness, and that he may be a nursing father to us his Loyal Subjects and all his officers may be peace and his exactions Righteousness, We subscribe ourselves your distressed Brethren and oppressed fellow subjects."

"Voted to accept of this Letter and that it be Recorded upon the Town Book, and a copy be sent by the Town Clerk to the Committee of Correspondence in Boston."

It will be seen that at this time the town was extremely cautious about committing itself to the views and purposes of the Boston committee. They agreed fully in the statement of grievances, but preferred to continue their petitions to the king. This caution is

still further exhibited by the action of the town-meeting held on July 11, 1774, when it was

"Voted to dismiss the 2^d Article, viz:—To see if the Town will vote to pay £2. 17. 9. to the Hon^{ble} Thomas Cushing, Esq^r of Boston, by y^e 15th day of August next, to pay y^e Committee of this Province chosen by our General Court to meet y^e Committee of other governments."

It is evident, however, that there were active friends of resistance in Stoughton, and that they were not idle, nor were they long delayed in bringing the town to their way of thinking.

A little more than a month from the date of the preceding meeting, to wit, on the 16th of August, as Baneroft informs us, "a county congress," of the towns of Suffolk (which then embraced what is now Norfolk), met at a tavern in the village of Stoughton. This tavern, Mr. D. T. V. Huntoon says, was the "Doty Tavern," a building now standing a little to the south of the base of Blue Hill. At this meeting Joseph Warren was present. "As the aged Samuel Dunbar, the rigid Calvinist Minister," of the First Parish, continues Baneroft, "breathed forth among them his prayer for liberty, the venerable man seemed inspired with 'the most divine and prophetic enthusiasm.' 'We must stand undisguised upon one side or the other,' said Ebenezer Thayer, of Braintree."

We do not find that the Stoughton men, who may have attended this meeting at Doty's tavern, were chosen thereto by any action of the town; so far as our own citizens were concerned, it was an individual matter. It is said, however, by Baneroft, "that the members were unanimous and firm, but that 'they postponed their decision till it could be promulgated with greater formality,' " and, so far as this town was concerned, it may be added, with greater authority. To this end, and in contempt of Gage and the act of Parliament, they directed special meetings in every town and precinct in the county to elect delegates, with full powers to appear at Dedham on the first Monday in September.

On the 29th day of August another town-meeting was held. The meeting at Doty's Tavern had had its effect; the appearance there of the aged minister Dunbar probably had created enthusiasm among the people, given courage to the timid, and hope to all. William Royal was chosen moderator, and it was

"Voted that a Committee be chosen to represent y^e Town in a County Convention of y^e Towns and Districts of this County to be holden at the house of Richard Woodward at Dedham on Tuesday y^e 6th day of September next, with full power of adjourning, acting and doing all such matters and things in said Convention, or in a general Convention of the Countys of this Province as to them may appear of Public Utility in this day of Public and General Distress." "Voted that five persons be chosen for this Purpose, and also that John Withington, The-

ophilus Curtis, John Kenney, Jedediah Southworth and Josiah Pratt be this Committee."

"That this Committee be directed to endeavor to obtain a County Indemnification for all such persons as may be fined or otherwise suffered by a non-compliance with a Late Act of y^e British Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the better regulation of the Government of the Massachusetts Bay in North America.'

"That this Committee be also a Committee of Correspondence to advise and correspond with the other Towns in this Province about all such matters and things as may appear to them likely in any way to affect the Public."

On the 6th of September, 1774, the county convention assembled at the house of Mr. Woodward, in Dedham; every town and district in the county was represented. Their business was referred to a committee, of which Joseph Warren was chairman.

The convention was adjourned to meet on Friday, the 9th of September, at the house of Daniel Vose, in Milton, when Warren presented the resolutions, with an elaborate report introductory thereto, from which we extract two lines, in these words: "On the fortitude, on the wisdom, and on the exertions of this important day, is suspended the fate of this new world and of unborn millions."

The address and resolutions, since known as the "Suffolk Resolves," were unanimously adopted.

And it was "Voted, That Joseph Warren, Esq. and Doct. Benjamin Church of Boston, Deacon Joseph Palmer and Col. Ebenezer Thayer of Braintree, Capt. Lemuel Robinson, William Holden, Esq. and Capt. John Homans of Dorchester, Capt. William Heath of Roxbury, Col. William Taylor and Doct. Samuel Gardner of Milton, Isaac Gardner, Esq., Capt. Benjamin White, and Capt. Thomas Aspinwall of Brookline, Nathaniel Sumner, Esq., and Mr. Richard Woodward of Dedham, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency Gov^r Gage and inform him that this County is alarmed at the fortifications making on Boston Neck, and to remonstrate against the same."

The committee on the next day prepared an address "To His Excellency, Thomas Gage, Esq., Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay," and presented the same to Gage on Monday, the 12th.

To this address the Governor replied on the same day; after which the committee met together and adopted an answer to the Governor, of which a copy was delivered to Secretary Flucker by Joseph Warren, with a desire that he would present it to the Governor, and request His Excellency to appoint a time for receiving it in form, which, as the committee were informed, the Governor declined.

These resolves attracted great attention. They were sent by special messengers to our delegates in the Continental Congress, delighting Samuel Adams and John Adams, and creating great excitement in the Continental Congress, where they were read. Jo-

seph Galloway, a loyalist, at one time a member of the Continental Congress, in his "Historical and Political Reflections of the Rise and Progress of the American Revolution, London, 1780," said these "Suffolk Resolves" "contained a complete declaration of war against Great Britain."

On the 26th day of September, at a town-meeting held in the First Precinct (in the meeting-house which stood within twenty rods of this spot), the town, together with the District of Stoughtonham, made choice of Mr. Thomas Crane for their representative, and voted him the following instructions:

"SIR.—As we have now chosen you to Represent us in the Great and General Court to be holden at Salem on Wednesday y^e 5th day of October next ensuing, We do hereby Instruct you that in all your doings as a member of the House of Representatives you adhere firmly to the charter of this Province, granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and that you do no act that can possibly be construed into an acknowledgment of the validity of y^e act of y^e British Parliament for altering y^e Government of Massachusetts-Bay. More especially that you acknowledge y^e Honourable Board of Counselors elected by y^e General Court at their session in May last as y^e only rightful and Constitutional Counsel of this Province; and as we have reason to believe that a Conscientious Discharge of your duty will Produce your Dissolution as an House of Representatives, We do hereby Impower and Instruct you to join with y^e members who may be sent from this and y^e other Towns in y^e Province, and to meet with them at a time to be agreed upon in a General Provincial Congress to act upon such matters as may come before you, in such a manner as may appear to you most conducive to y^e true Interest of this Town and Province and most likely to Preserve the Liberties of all North America."

On the same day the town made choice of Mr. John Withington to meet the committee from the several towns in this province, at Concord, the second Tuesday in October next, in a General Provincial Congress, "to act upon such matters as may come before you in such a manner as may appear to you most conducive to the true interest of this town and province and most likely to preserve the liberties of all North America."

Jan. 9, 1775, the town made choice of Mr. Thomas Crane to represent them in a Provincial Congress to be held at Cambridge the 1st day of February next.

At the same meeting it was put to vote whether the town would send their province money to Henry Gardner, Esq., and it passed in the negative.

Gardner had been elected province treasurer by the Provincial Congress.

This money consisted of tax money collected by the constables for the province, and the proposition really was to divert it from the use of his majesty's officers and treasury and use it for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of the crown.

How this vote could have been carried in the nega-

tive after what had already taken place it is a little difficult to conceive; however that may have been, at an adjourned meeting held a week later the vote was reconsidered, and it was "voted to send all our province money to Henry Gardner, Esq., of Stow, as is recommended by ye Provincial Congress." It was further "Voted to indemnify the constables for not carrying the Province money to Harrison Gray, Esq.," who was the treasurer of the crown.

On the same day the Continental Congress and their resolves were fully approved and a Committee of Inspection chosen, consisting of nineteen persons, viz.:

John Withington, John Kenney, Adam Blackman, James Endicott, Jeremiah Ingraham, Abner Crane, Peter Talbot, Jonathan Capen, Robert Capen, Jedediah Southworth, Samuel Shepard, David Vinton, Theophilus Curtis, Josiah Pratt, Eleazer Robins, Samuel Tucker, Benjamin Gill, Robert Swan, and Peter Gay.

This committee was instructed to use its interest that the resolves and the association of the Continental Congress be closely adhered to.

Matters now looked warlike, for on March 6, 1775, the town "Voted to raise one quarter of the Militia as Minute men agreeable to the advice of y^e Provincial Congress," "and to give them one shilling for half a day's training, for two half days every week." The field-officers with the selectmen were directed to raise the men.

March 20th, the town "Voted that Mr. Thomas Crane attend the County Congress at Mr. Daniel Vose's in Milton, y^e 26th day of April next."

It will be remembered that it was at the house of Mr. Vose that the Suffolk Resolves were adopted on Sept. 9, 1774.

Whether the meeting at Mr. Vose's was held on the 26th we are not informed, very likely not, for before that time important events were to happen. The 19th of April was fast approaching. Gage had determined to cripple the country towns by destroying the colony stores at Concord, and secretly prepared an expedition for that purpose. A force of eight hundred grenadiers and infantry crossed in boats from the foot of the Common to East Cambridge. The activity of Warren and Paul Revere discovered the purpose of Gage, and arrangements were made by which Concord and the Middlesex towns should be notified. Paul Revere's famous midnight ride on the 18th of April aroused the people of Medford, Lexington, and Concord, and it almost seems as if the clatter of his horse's hoofs was heard here in Stoughton, for, on the 19th, nine companies of

militia marched from Stoughton and the district of Stoughtonham to the assistance of their brethren, viz.:

Capt. James Endicott's company.....	83 men.
“ William Briggs’ “	41 “
“ Asahel Smith’s “	77 “
“ Peter Talbot’s “	85 “
“ Josiah Pratt’s “	33 “
“ Israel Smith’s “	23 “
“ Samuel Payson’s “	33 “
“ Edward Bridge Savels’ company.....	64 “
“ Ebenezer Tisdale’s “	31 “

Making in all four hundred and seventy men who marched from Stoughton and Stoughtonham on that eventful day.

On the 27th of April, Capt. William Bent's company, fifty-nine men, marched to Roxbury for three months and twelve days' service.

In June, Capt. Frederick Pope enlisted a company of fifty-eight men for one month and nine days' service.

Capt. Endicott, on the 4th of March, 1776, marched with his company of forty-one men “to the assistance of the Continental troops, when they fortified on the heights of Dorchester.” A little later in the same year, with eighty-two men, he marched to Ticonderoga, and on the 28th of March, 1778, to Roxbury, “agreeable to an Order of Council,” with seventy-eight men.

On the 22d of March, 1776, Capt. Theophilus Lyon's company, forty-seven men, marched to Braintree, and on March 1, 1778, Capt. Lyon, with forty-nine men, marched to Castle Island.

Capt. Robert Swan, with sixty-two men, marched to Bristol, R. I., and with thirty men, to the Castle, on Dec. 19, 1777.

Capt. Abner Crane, with fifty-eight men, in 1779, marched with his company “in a campaign to Claverack on the Hudson River.”

The promptness with which the militia met every call was most creditable. Nor was the town less prompt in furnishing its quota to the Continental army. For this the town furnished nearly or quite two hundred men, for terms of service varying from six months to three years, or during the war, some of our men having served for the full period of four years.

May 25th, Thomas Crane was chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress for the six months following, and Peter Talbot, Christopher Wadsworth, and Benjamin Gill were appointed a Committee of Correspondence.

On July 10th Stoughton and Stoughtonham, in town-meeting assembled, elected Thomas Crane to represent them in a great and General Court, to be

held in Watertown, on Wednesday, the 19th day of July, 1775.

Very little action of importance in town-meeting was transacted during the remainder of the year 1775.

We come now to the year 1776. On March 18th, Messrs. Elijah Dunbar, Peter Talbot, Josiah Pratt, Theophilus Curtis, John Kenney, Christopher Wadsworth, and David Lyon were chosen a Committee of Correspondence and Inspection.

All of these men, except the chairman, had marched to the lines, to the music of fife and drum, on the 19th of April, two of them, Talbot and Pratt, as captains, each in command of a company.

On May 22d another town-meeting was held, at which, we may well suppose, the men who had mustered and marched so promptly on the 19th of April were present. An article in the warrant had informed them that the question of independence was to be acted on by the meeting. The first business was the choice of representatives, and Benjamin Gill and Thomas Crane were chosen.

The date of this meeting was May 22d, six weeks prior to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, and while the question there was trembling in the balance our fathers passed this resolve:

“Voted, That if the Honourable Continental Congress should, for the safety of this Colony, Declare us Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, We, the Inhabitants, will Solemnly engage with our lives and fortunes to support them in the Measure.”

All honor to these men of seventeen hundred and seventy-six!

On the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted. The following is the action of the Massachusetts Council, showing what measures were taken to give publicity to the document:

“In Council, July 17th, 1776.

“ORDERED, That the Declaration of Independence be printed, and a copy sent to the Minister of each Parish, of every Denomination within this State, and that they severally be required to read the same to their respective Congregations as soon as divine service is ended, in the afternoon, on the first Lord's Day after they shall have received it: And after such Publication thereof to deliver the said Declaration to the Clerks of their several Towns or Districts, who are hereby required to record the same in their respective Town or District Books, there to remain as a perpetual Memorial thereof.

“In the Name and by Order of y^e Council.

“R. DERBY, JR., President.

“A true Copy, Attest, JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.”

And our town clerk adds, “faithfully recorded.” Attest, George Crossman, Town Clerk.”

On July 18th the town voted to raise, by taxation, a sum of money to give to each man to the number

of thirty-eight men, that shall enlist into the service for the Northern Department, against Quebec, the sum of £6 6s. 8d. as an addition to their bounty.

May 21, 1777. John Kenney was chosen as "agent of the town, to procure evidence against the 'toreys,' and a committee, consisting of John Kenney, Christopher Wadsworth, David Vinton, Peter Talbot, Capt. Pratt, Capt. Endicott, and Benjamin Tucker, was chosen to see to the enforcement of the 'Regulating Act.'"

May 28th, a committee chosen to examine the accounts of the town's Committee of Correspondence, etc., made report, which was accepted.

Some of the items of these accounts are given, as showing the character of the work performed by the committee.

The account of Elijah Dunbar, Esq., contained, among others, these items:

"1776.			
March 18th.	To $\frac{1}{2}$ day writing circular letters ...	£0	4. 5.
" 20th.	To $\frac{1}{2}$ day at Johnson's about getting wood for the army		2. 0.
May 13th.	To $\frac{1}{2}$ day taking cognizance of those y ^e have been unfriendly to y ^e country	1.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
June 23rd,	To $\frac{1}{2}$ day at Capt. Smith's to take some order with those who refused to sign the Test Act	2.	0.
July 22 and 26,	To 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days at Johnson's about procuring hard money, etc.....	4.	0.
1777.			
Feb. 12 and 13,	To 2 days on y ^e business of Regulating prices.....	8.	0."

The full amount allowed Mr. Dunbar was £2 17s. 6d.

"Capt. Peter Talbot attended all the above said service, except the writing of notifications about regulating prices, and over and above y^e aforesaid account he attend^d y^e County Convention at Dedham and singley he went about $\frac{1}{2}$ day to get the Test Act signed."

Capt. Talbot's allowance was £2 4s. 4d.

Capt. Christopher Wadsworth attended substantially the same service that Capt. Talbot did, and was allowed £21 4s. 4d.

"Capt. Theophilus Curtis was allowed.....	£1.	3.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Capt. David Lyon	£2.	8.	0.
Capt. Josiah Pratt.....	£1.	10.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
And John Kenney's is allowed.....	£3.	3.	8.

the same as Capt. P. Talbot, and over and above, for one journey to Gen^l Washington, sent by the Selectmen."

On May 26th the selectmen exhibited to the town-meeting a list of those persons that, in their opinion, "have endeavored since y^e 19th of April, 1775, to counteract y^e United Struggles of this and the United States, for the preservation of their Liberties and Privileges, as follows: William Curtis, Noah Kingsbury, Samuel Capen, Edward Taylor, Henry Crane, Edward Shail."

The report is signed by Benjamin Gill, Adam

Blackman, Jonathan Capen, and James Endicott, selectmen.

Some, if not all, of these men must have joined the Loyalist party but a short time prior to the presentation of this report, for both Edward Taylor and Edward Shail marched with Endicott's company on the 19th of April, and on two later occasions, in 1776, Shail's name appears upon the muster-rolls.

March 16, 1778, the town voted to accept the report of the committee chosen to make an average or equal balance of duty, by fixing the pay for the different kinds of service, as follows:

The eight months at the Lines in 1775.....	£3.	0.	0.
The two months service at y ^e Lines in 1775.....	1.	4.	0.
The twelve months service in 1776, excepting the men that went with Capt. Pope.....	20.	0.	0.
The 12 months service with Capt. Pope in 1776...	15.	0.	0.
The 4 months service at Ticonderoga, in 1776, } each man giving credit for bounty received.....	8.	0.	0.
The 4 mos. service at the Lines in 1776.....	4.	0.	0.
The 2 " " at York in 1776.....	6.	0.	0.
The 3 " " " " 1776 & 1777.....	7.	0.	0.
The 3 " " " " y ^e Lines in 1777.....	2.	10.	0.
The 12 days service at Castle Island in 1777.....	0.	15.	0.
The 3 weeks service at Bristol, R. I. in 1777.....	2.	0.	0.
The 2 months " " North Kingston, R. I. in 1775.....	5.	0.	0.
The 3 " " " Stillwater and other places, in 1777.....	10.	0.	0.
The 4 " " " Rhode Island in 1777.....	6.	0.	0.
The 1 " " " y ^e Secret Expedition in 1777.....	3.	0.	0.
The 5 " " " to Gen. Burgoyne in 1777 & 1778.....	7.	0.	0.
To 3 " " " at Dorchester & Boston in 1778.....	2.	10.	0.
" 3 " " " in Rhode Island in 1778...	6.	0.	0.
" 3 " " " at Noddle's Island & Hull in 1776.....	2.	0.	0.

In this year the town began to be excited about a new form of government for the State of Massachusetts, proposed by the General Court.

March 23d it was "Voted That Messrs. Elijah Dunbar, Peter Talbot, Wm. Wheeler, Jed^h Southworth, John Kenny, Adam Blackman, Hezekiah Gay, Nath^l Fisher, Samuel Shepard, Geo. Crossman, Isaiah Johnson, James Hawkes Lewis, and Samuel Talbot, be a committee to take under consideration the new form of government, and make report to the town."

April 7th, "Voted That Elijah Dunbar, Esq. and Capt. Jedediah Southworth, be a committee to meet in a county convention at Dedham, on the 28th day of this inst, to take into consideration y^e new form of government."

And on May 18th the committee of thirteen, appointed 23d March, made an elaborate report against the proposed new form of government. And it was voted unanimously to disapprove the same, two hundred and thirty-five votes being given.

May 28th, Thomas Crane, Esq., was elected representative, and the town voted him the following instructions:

"To THOMAS CRANE, ESQ.

"SIR,—The town of Stoughton having made choice of you to Represent them in a Great and General Court, y^e ensuing year, it must be agreeable to you, (if you consider yourself the

servant of y^e town and accountable to them as you really are,) to know y^e minds of your constituents, respecting y^e important Duties of your Station, who have chosen you to act for their safety & happiness, as connected with y^e whole & not for your own private emolument or separate interest, & therefore, y^e Town think fit to give you the following instructions: You are by no means to vote for any person belonging to y^e following orders of men to have a seat in y^e legislative Council, but use your Influence that they may be excluded, (viz,) the members of the Continental Congress and officers holding Commissions under them, —Judges of y^e Superior Courts of Common Pleas, Judges of the maritime Courts,—Judges of Probate, Registers of Probate, Sheriffs,—Members of the Board of War, & all Executive Officers who have a fixed annual stipend. As soon as y^e Two Branches of the Legislature are settled and properly organized, your primary object must be the Prosecution of the War with spirit and vigour, with a view to bring it to a speedy & honourable issue.

“For this purpose you are directed to exert yourself to have y^e Continental Army completed in the most expeditious manner, & see that negligent Towns and Delinquent officers are punished according to law in that case made and provided. And also, you are to vote for such large and speedy supplies as may appear to you necessary to enable y^e Commander-in-Chief of our armies to answer the expectations of his Country, that y^e war, if Possible, may be ended the ensuing campaign with Immortal Honour to himself & Permanent Glory and Security to y^e United States of America.”

Lengthy additions were made to these instructions by the town, which may be found duly recorded in the records. They were also published in the “Continental Journal” of June 18, 1778:

June 1, 1779. “Voted, To give our Representative y^e same Instructions our Representative had y^e last year, Together with y^e following Instructions, (viz):

“To Elijah Dunbar, Esq.—Sir: Whereas y^e Town of Stoughton thought proper to instruct their Representative y^e last year in matters that concerned the public weal,—and you being the Present Legislative Servant of this Town, & as such you have solicited instruction from your constituents for the guidance of your General conduct in that Capacity y^e ensuing year, Therefore, y^e Town think fit to Direct & Instruct you strictly to adhere, and in the most cautious manner observe & obey” . . . “y^e instructions given to their Representative y^e last year,” . . . “excepting these two Paragraphs in said Instructions which relate to the form of Government that was proposed to the consideration of the inhabitants of this State for approbation or Disapprobation, which paragraphs are now redundant, as we find by a resolve of the General Court, pass^d Feb^y 29th, 1779, that s^d form hath been Disapproved by a majority of y^e Inhabitants of said State,—And also, you are further directed and empowered by your constituents to vote for y^e calling a State Convention for the sole purpose of forming a New Constitution or Form of Government, provided it shall appear, on Examination, that a majority of y^e people present & voting at their respective Town meetings choose, at this time, to have a New Constitution or Form of Government made, and if such a Convention should be voted to be called, you are hereby instructed to exert your utmost endeavors that some mode may be adopted, whereby the inhabitants of the State, (as nearly as possible,) may be equally Represented in said Convention; and furthermore, you are enjoined ever to be watchful of the Rights & Liberties of the (people,) and whenever any Infringement shall be attempted on them: or you are apprehensive that their

safety or Interest are in Danger, You are, like a faithful Sentinel, to give the alarm to your Constituents.”

August 9. “The Town made choice of y^e Rev^d. Mr. Jedediah Adams for our Delegate to sit in State Convention for y^e sole purpose of forming a New Constitution.”

Paper money had now become so much reduced in value that the town adopted a report of a committee regulating the prices of certain articles. We give a sample of these prices as established Aug. 9, 1779:

“Cyder £6 per bbl. and for making, 18s. per bbl. *Pertators* and Turnips 18s. per bushel, & other sauce in proportion. For a common dinner 15s. other meals in proportion. For lodging 3s. per night. West India Tody at 12s. per Bowl. New England do. 9s. per bowl. Horse keeping one Night on grass 18s. on Hay 15s. Beef 5s. per lb., Mutton, Veal & Lamb, 4s. per lb., Butter, 11s per lb., New Milk Cheese 6s. per lb., New Milk 2s. per Quart, English Hay, 36s. per Hundred. For Shoeing a Horse £4.—a yoke of Oxen £8.”

A committee of twenty-one persons was selected to inform the Committee of Correspondence of any breaches of the resolution respecting these prices.

On May 24, 1780, Thomas Crane, Esq., was chosen representative, and on September 4th the first election for Governor took place, agreeably to a resolve of the State Convention passed on the 16th day of June, and John Hancock had fifty-three votes, the whole number thrown.

October 10th, Elijah Dunbar, Esq., and Thomas Crane were chosen representatives. Thomas Crane was excused from serving, and Capt. James Endicott was elected. Capt. Endicott was excused from serving, and Mr. Christopher Wadsworth was chosen.

On April 2, 1781, the vote for Governor was as follows: John Hancock had forty-seven votes; James Bowdoin had two votes.

May 16, 1783, John Kenney was chosen representative, and sundry instructions were voted him, showing a violent state of public feeling in regard to the Tories, and showing also the first recorded evidence that the war was ended:

“2d. Whereas we have reason to believe that this year every effort will be made for the return to their possessions of that abandoned set of men, very justly described by the Laws of this Commonwealth, Conspirators and absentees, who voluntarily at the beginning of the war, not only deserted their country's cause, but have aided and assisted the Enemy with their counsels and money, and many of them with their personal services, most inhumanly murdering innocent women and children, therefore, we instruct you to attend the General Court constantly, and use your utmost exertions that they, and every one of them, be forever excluded and Barred from having Lot or portion amongst us. And that the Estates they formerly possessed and have justly forfeited, may be immediately sold, and the money arising therefrom be applied to the Discharge of our public debt; and that such of them as have unwarily crept in among us, may be immediately and forever removed out of this Commonwealth.”

“4th. And, whereas the war is at an End, we earnestly recommend it to you to use your interest in the General Court that

our army, both officers and privates, may be paid off as soon as possible, either in money or securities, according to the public engagements made to them when they entered the service. But on no account are you ever to give your voice or vote for the establishing of half-pay officers amongst us, or any thing that may be called an equivalent, but to use your utmost exertions against it."

On the 30th of November, 1782, the preliminary treaty of peace was signed by the commissioners of the two countries, by which the independence of the United States was acknowledged.

When the news was promulgated here we may well believe there was great rejoicing. In 1783 a meeting was held in the old meeting-house, at which the venerable Dunbar was present. His prayers at the Doty Tavern had been answered, and he was doubtless ready himself to depart hence, to be here no more forever. At that great meeting of gladness and joy, it is humiliating to reflect that religious intolerance should have prevented the attendance of the veteran Gridley, whose services in the French war had been so valuable to his king, and in the early days of the Revolution so important to the republic.

May 7, 1787, Elijah Dunbar and Col. Frederick Pope were elected representatives.

The bitter feeling which existed in 1783, as shown by the instructions to representative Kenney, before quoted, appears to have subsided. The following are extracts from the vote of instructions to Messrs. Dunbar and Pope:

"These discriminating and disqualifying acts, which serve to irritate the minds of the people, instead of promoting the desirable blessing of peace, your constituents wish to have repealed, together with all other laws that appear repugnant to the common good."

"You will inquire whether the liberty of the Press, so essential to the security of freedom in a State, has been in any manner violated or restrained in this Commonwealth, and if so, you will endeavour to have the violators impeached and future restraints prevented."

"That if the Tender Act should be continued, which, on account of the present scarcity of Cash, may be for the best, for a limited time, you will endeavor to have amended, so that property may be appraised at the same rate for the payment of a Creditor, as it would have been at the time when the particular Debt was contracted."

"In order that all the Inhabitants in the Commonwealth may have full employ, be beneficial to themselves and the Public: You will endeavor by every feasible and rational method, to encourage & promote *Ship Building, Whale and Cod Fishery, Agriculture*, and every necessary & useful manufacture that may be profitably carried on in the States:—& that large Duties be laid on all imported articles that might be thus manufactured in them; and also upon all articles of Luxury & Extravagance, and that moderate Duties be laid upon many articles of convenience, but none upon the real necessities of life."

From 1783, for several years, the attention of the town was given to the division of Suffolk County,

which the town heartily favored. Success finally crowned this enterprise, and Norfolk County was incorporated March 20, 1793.

The obstructions to the passage of fish up the Neponset, by the dams at Milton, were fruitful sources of contention and litigation, so that, at one time, serious trouble was imminent. A party from Stoughton went to Milton to remove obstructions, when they were set upon by the employés of the mill-owners and driven away. A special town-meeting was called to take action thereon. A committee, of fourteen members, was chosen to join with the fish committee in getting the way through Leeds' Dam, and another committee, of twenty members, as the vote expresses it, was chosen "to stir up the People to go down and assist in opening Leeds' dam, for the fish to go up;" but cooler counsels prevailed, and the parties contested their rights in the courts.

In 1794 a novel experiment was tried for supplying the town treasury, by voting that the person who should be chosen representative should serve for 6s. 7d. per day, and if the General Court should fix the pay at a higher rate, "y^e overplus is to be returned to the town." Col. Frederick Pope was chosen, and accepted the condition prescribed. It is probable that the experiment proved not to be remunerative, for at the next election the subject was dismissed.

Incorporation of Town.—In 1795 the inhabitants of the First Parish met in legal meeting, held at the meeting-house, on the 9th day of March, and voted on the thirteenth article (which was to see if the parish will petition the General Court to be set off as a separate town), that Elijah Dunbar, Esq., Col. Nathan Crane, Mr. Joseph Bemis, Col. Benjamin Gill, and Capt. Elijah Crane be a committee to prepare a petition for the inhabitants to sign for a division of the town. And further voted that Col. Gill, Capt. Elijah Crane, and Col. Nathan Crane be a committee to present the petition to the General Court.

A petition was accordingly prepared, signed by one hundred and forty-three inhabitants of the parish, and is here given:

.. PETITION.

"To the Honourable Senate and House of Representatives of the Comth of Mass^{ts}, in General Court assembled:

"The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the first Parish in the Town of Stoughton, in the County of Norfolk in s^d Comth, humbly sheweth that the local situation of said Town of Stoughton is very singular, being near Eleven Miles in length & about four Miles in breadth, as may appear by a Plan thereof, and also that there is a large body of land laying upon and contiguous to the line between the North and South Parishes, which is and always will be incapable of any valuable improvement, which throws the bulk of the Inhabitants of said Parishes at a great distance from each other, which peculiar

circumstance makes it always inconvenient & sometimes impracticable for the Inhabitants of either of said Parishes to attend Town Meeting as they have been usually held for some years past, by reason of the great distance of way & sometimes impassable roads.—

"Therefore, your Petitioners humbly pray that the lands within the said first Parish & the Inhabitants thereof, (except those persons and their property that wish to remain with the Town of Stoughton,) may be incorporated into a Distinct and separate Town. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"Stoughton, Apr^l 17th, 1795.

Elijah Dunbar.
Benj'n Gill.
Nathan Crane.
Elijah Crane.
Joseph Bemis.
Sam'l Capen (2d).
William McKendry.
Ezekiel Fisher.
David Hartwell.
Jno. Kenney, Jr.
Charles Fenno.
Sam'l Wales.
Nath'l Hill.
Moses Baker.
Redmon Spurr.
Thomas French.
Michael Shaller.
Sam'l Strobridge.
Isaac Billing.
Seth Strobridge.
Archibill McKendry.
Samuel Gooch.
Lem. Tant.
John Wentworth.
Ezekiel Johnson.
John Puffer.
Abel Puffer.
Ephraim Hunt.
David Talbot.
Nathaniel Pitt.
William Bent.
Nath'l Fisher.
John Kenney.
James H. Lewis.
Laban Lewis.
Benj'n Bussey.
Elijah Puffer.
Lem'l Whiting.
Sam'l Tucker.
Simeon Tucker.
Samuel Tucker, Jr.
Benjamin Tucker.
Benjamin Sylvester.
John Mudden.
James Tucker.
Elisha Haws.
Elijah Wentworth.
Joseph Henry.
Stephen Blake.
James Smith.
John Morse.
Ephraim Smith.
Amos Upham.
John Dunlop.

Rodolpis Kinsley.
Wm. Crane.
James Reed.
Lemuel Davenport.
Fisher Kingsbury.
Ebenezer Holmes.
Edward Downs.
Samuel Canterbury.
Thomas Allen.
Jarath'l Crane.
Silas Crane.
Elijah Crane (2d).
James Endicott.
George Jordan.
Luther May.
Henry Bailey.
George Crossman.
Joseph Chandler.
Richard Wild.
Benjamin Lyon.
Sam'l Morse.
John Capen (2d).
Benj'n Wentworth.
Enoch Dickerman.
Oli'r Wentworth.
Josiah Tilden.
Nath'l Wentworth.
Jonathan Farrington.
John Billing.
Nath'l Whiting.
Daniel Tucker.
Adam Blackman, Jr.
Samuel Blackman.
Nathaniel Kenney.
Jno. Blackman.
Benj'n Lewis.
George Blackman.
John Withington.
Sam. Morse, Jun'r.
Henry Morse.
Elijah Gill.
Lem'l Fisher.
Abel Wentworth.
Abel Fisher.
Comfort Hoyton.
Paul Wentworth.
Elijah Fenno.
Jacob Billings.
Stephen Billings.
Nath'l Billing.
Nathan Billing.
Peter Billing.
Judah Henry.
Oliver Shepard.

John Gill.
Arunah Wentworth.
Joses Hill.
Henry Crane.
Nath'l Shepard.
Henry Morse, Jr.
John Tant.
John Tant, Jr.
William Wheeler.
Samuel Wheeler.
Sam'l Billing.
Joseph Billings.
John Tucker.
Nath'l Tilden.
Ephraim Jones.
Seth Wentworth.
Philip Whiting.
Adam Blackman.

Israel Bailey.
Jona. Billing.
Dudley Bailey.
George Stone.
Daniel Billing.
Enoch Leonard.
Wm. Shepard.
Elijah Endicott.
Lemuel Smith (2d).
Joseph Stearns.
Thomas Shepard.
Richard Gridley.
Uriah Leonard.
Calvin Crane.
Peter Thayer, Jun.
Silas Kinsley.
Oliver Downs."

At the date of this petition there were but one hundred and forty voters in the parish, so that there were on this paper three names in excess of the entire number of legal voters.

The petition was presented to the General Court June 11th, and an order of notice thereon issued, returnable at a later day. Stoughton, in the mean time, chose a committee, consisting of Samuel Talbot, Samuel Shepard, Joseph Richards, and James Pope, to oppose the petition.

Jan. 20, 1796, a remonstrance, signed by Lemuel Drake and one hundred and sixty-nine others, was presented in the House, being an excess of fifteen names over and above the whole number of legal voters in the Second Parish,—in fact, a few names from the First Parish were upon this remonstrance.

On June 10, 1776, the committees of the parish, and of the town, agreed that the matter should be referred to the Hon. Seth Bullard, of the Senate, and Judge Bullock, of Rehoboth, and Mr. Joseph Hewins, of Sharon, of the House. This committee was instructed to visit the town, hear the parties, and report thereon. They spent four days in this service, and on Sept. 3, 1796, made their report in favor of an act of incorporation, and on the 23d of February, in the year 1797, the town of Canton was duly incorporated.

On February 24th, Thomas Crane, Esq., issued his warrant to Laban Lewis, requiring him to warn the qualified voters to meet at the meeting-house in Canton on the 6th of March following, at one of the clock P.M., then and there to choose all such officers as towns are required by law to elect.

First Town Officers.—At a meeting held in pursuance of this warrant, Elijah Dunbar, Esq., was chosen moderator, and Elijah Crane, town clerk; Elijah Crane, Deacon Benjamin Tucker, and Col.

Nathan Crane, selectmen and assessors, and Joseph Bemis, town treasurer.

On April 3d the first meeting of the new town was held for the election of Governor, and Increase Sumner had thirty-nine votes, James Sullivan twenty, Edward H. Robbins ten, Moses Gill seven, and William Heath one.

May 1st. Elijah Crane, the first representative, was elected by a unanimous vote.

On the same day there was voted,—

For highways.....	\$983.17
For salary of Rev. Zachariah Howard, for 1797.....	300.00

And at an adjourned meeting,—

For town charges.....	\$800.00
For schooling.....	500.00

In 1798 the town voted for highways \$1000, town charges \$600, schooling \$500, Mr. Howard's salary \$300, and also voted to clapboard the back end of the meeting-house, and board and clapboard the back side of the belfry, also to paint the house.

These votes, and some that follow, will sound strangely to us at this day, when the town has nothing to do with the building or repair of meeting-houses or the support of the ministry, and every individual selects for his favor and support such church as best suits him, and is under no obligation to support any other. On the same page of the record above is a registry of a certificate of a committee of the denomination of Quakers, chosen at their monthly meeting, held at Lynn, "that Jonathan Leonard of Canton, doth belong to said Society." Such certificates were then necessary in order to relieve the person from liability to taxation for parish purposes. Many present will remember Mr. Leonard, who was engaged with Adam Kinsley in the manufacture of iron and steel, and was usually called "Quaker Leonard." The house in which he lived now forms a part of the Massapoag House.

In 1799, at a meeting held in December, an article was inserted in the warrant, "to see if the town will procure and set up a stove in the meeting house, for the convenience and comfort of those who attend Public Worship in the winter season," and the article was dismissed.

In 1800 we find the town instructing their representative to petition the General Court, and use his influence, to get the fine remitted that was imposed upon the town for not sending a representative to the General Court in 1799.

In 1802 this entry appears upon the records:

"Voted that the selectmen procure Lombard de Poplar trees at the expense of the town, and that they notify the inhabitants to assist in setting them out without expense to the town."

In this manner, doubtless, the poplar-trees, so common many years ago, were introduced.

1803. I select these passages: April 4th, "Voted that the selectmen post notification in the Belfry, calling on Youth and others not to make a tarry in Belfry after Public Worship is begun."

Again, May 2d, "Voted that Joseph Bemis, William Wheeler, Henry Bailey, Capt. Abner Crane, Benj. Lewis, and Adam Kinsley, be a committee to deliberate on the subject of Enlarging the Singers' Pew, as also, the subject of singing in general, to the end that that part of publick worship may be performed with conveniency, decency and in good order."

In 1805, this vote, "That Henry Bailey, Joseph Bemis and Jona. Leonard, be a committee to hear the aggrieved parties as respects their time and expense in search for Jack Battus, (the murderer of the young girl Talbot,) and report at April meeting."

At April meeting sixteen persons were allowed, in all, \$46.50 for this service.

March 7, 1808. "Voted to pay a bounty of one dollar per head or tail, for every Rattlesnake absolutely taken & killed within the town in the months of April, May & October the present year."

Practically this was very much like offering a bounty of two dollars for each snake killed, and very likely it was found to be so, for the next year the town voted the same sum for rattlesnakes' tails, and cautioned the treasurer "to guard against deception when he is applied to for such bounties."

May 2d. At the election for the choice of a representative, Mr. Bemis, who had been the representative for eight successive years, and was a candidate for re-election, was also the town clerk. His record reads thus: "The votes being given in, sorted and counted, it appeared that Dea. Ben. Tucker had 32 votes, Joseph Bemis had 29 votes, and Andrew Capen 1 vote, and of course," says the record, "Dea. Benj. Tucker was elected."

War of 1812.—The war of 1812 now begins to be recognized in the records of the town. May 4th, voted to make up the pay for persons volunteering to fill up the quota of one hundred thousand men to fourteen dollars per month, if they go into actual service.

August 15th. It was voted that such addition be made to the pay of those persons who were drafted from this town under the last requisition of the President of the United States as shall make their monthly pay eighteen dollars.

September 12th. The town voted to furnish each non-commissioned officer and soldier with sixty rounds of ball-cartridges, and directed the selectmen immediately to purchase six hundred pounds of pork, two hundred pounds of beef, and eight hundred pounds of bread, for supplying the militia of the town, when called to defend their country. And also to procure

covered baggage-wagons, to be in readiness to accompany the militia when called to the service of their country.

We have no means of giving a statement of the number of men furnished for the defense of the country in this war. The rolls are all in the custody of the United States, at Washington.

It is, however, apparent that the town was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and could brook no opposition. It appears that in 1813 the Rev. Edward Richmond, of Stoughton, preached a sermon in Mr. Richey's (Ritchie's) pulpit, on fast-day, in which it is supposed he denounced the war. The town took the matter in hand. On the 5th of April a committee of fifteen made this report :

"Gentlemen of the town,—Your committee, appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Rev. Edward Richmond's fast day sermon have attended the duty assigned them, and do recommend that the town pass a vote expressive of their disapprobation that the Rev. Edward Richmond should hereafter be introduced into the Desk of Canton Meeting House on Lord's Days, Fast Days, Thanksgiving Days, and Lecture Days, as a teacher of Religious Morality, &c., and that the Town Clerk be directed to serve the Rev. William Richey with a copy thereof without delay. ELIJAH DUNBAR, *per order*."

The clerk certifies that the above vote was taken by yeas and nays, and it passed in the affirmative.

April 1, 1816. A committee reported that they had purchased for the town Mr. Andrew Capen's farm for two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. This is the present town farm, which was afterwards sold and again purchased of Mr. Elisha White, about the year 1837. Mr. Andrew Capen was the father of Nahum Capen, Esq., the able author of the "History of Democracy," and formerly postmaster of Boston.

May 6, Art. II., "To see if the town will give a bounty on crows' heads the present year."

Voted, on motion of Gen. Elijah Crane, "that every man kill his own crows."

Nov. 27, 1819. In the warrant for town-meeting this article was inserted on petition :

"To see if the town will express their opinion, as there are three Religious Societies within the town, whether they are willing to raise, in any case, any sum of money as a town, for ministerial purposes."

Dec. 6. On that article it was "Voted that the town of Canton do not raise any money in future, as a town, for ministerial purposes."

From the date of that vote we think the town had no further connection with parish affairs, thus anticipating legislation fourteen years, for the statute dis-severing the parishes from the towns did not pass till April 1, 1834.

First School-house in Canton.—The first school-

house built in this town stood somewhere near the spot where the present school-house in District No. 1 now stands. We give below the only record we can find of its building, with one or two other incidental votes :

March 28, 1734. "It was put to vote whether ye town would build a School house and it past in ye affirmative, also voted to grant a tax of twenty Pounds to be laid out in building said house and that said School house should be set on ye Town's land near ye Meeting House."

May 20, 1734. "The same day it was put to vote whether the town would petition ye General Court that some of ye province Land might be granted to this town to enable it to support and maintain ye School herein and it past in ye affirmative."

At the same meeting, William Royal, Esq., was chosen "to prefer the foregoing petition."

June 7, 1734. "Voted that there be a Com'tee chosen to build a School house in this town, and the Com'tee chosen were Ens'gn Charles Wentworth, Lev't William Billings and Mr. Preserved Lyon."

"The same day voted that there be four men appointed to take care of ye boys in our Meeting house in time of Publick Worship on Sabbath Days in order to restrain them from play and that they take care of them one quarter of year each and ye men appointed to s'd service are William Wheeler, Philip Liscom, Jun'r, Joseph Hewins, Jun'r, and Richard Hixson.

Sept. 22, 1735. "The same day an accompt of forty shillings was laid before ye Town by ye Com'tee Chosen to build ye School House and then put to vote whether ye town would allow said forty shillings and it past in ye affirmative."

Sept. 29, 1740. "Voted that Sixty Pounds be allowed out of the hundred Pounds granted for Town charges be improved for keeping of School in the several places where it hath been heretofore kept, as also at a place in Town called York s'd Money to be drawn out of ye Treasury by the persons living in said places as the Select men shall order."

March 19, 1734-44. "Voted that the money that shall be appropriated for the use of ye School in this town ye ensuing year shall be received by each Precinct in such proportion as each precinct pay to ye Province Tax for s'd year."

May 21, 1744. "Voted that the sixth article in ye Warrant, relating to the Building Two School houses, viz. one in ye Second and one in the third Precinct in this town, in such places as each precinct shall appoint, be continued til the next Town Meeting."

Sept. 26, 1744. "To see if ye Town will pass a vote to build Two School Houses, one in ye second and one in ye third precinct in this town (in such places as each precinct shall appoint) be continued til ye next town meeting."

The school money was divided as by the vote of March 19, 1743-44, for several years succeeding.

March 21, 1747-48. "It being put to vote whether the town would allow ye Second and third precinct in this town to draw out of ye Treasury each precinct's proportionable part of ye Fifty Pounds which was paid by ye Town in general for building a School house in ye first Precinct and it passed in ye Negative."

In the early days the inhabitants were, to a very great extent, located in the central and northerly parts of the town ; this continued even to a comparatively

recent period. Here stood the old meeting-houses; the post-office, the taverns, and the stores were here. A person of sixty or sixty-five years of age may well remember when there were but twenty dwellings, or thereabouts, on the old Taunton road, between the house of Mr. Samuel Downes and the Sharon line, and but half a dozen at the Stone-Factory Village. Now the southerly portion of the town contains, by far, the larger part of the population, four of the five churches, the banks, nearly all the stores, and most of the manufactories. In this town, as everywhere else, the century now closed has witnessed the feeble commencement, as also the full development of our manufacturing industries. As already shown, it was the policy of Great Britain to discourage manufactures in the colonies. Independence gave our people their opportunity, and well have they improved it. One hundred years ago this was, perforce, an agricultural town. Now the people are devoted to manufacturing pursuits.

CHAPTER LXXII.

CANTON—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Congregational Church—Organization—The Covenant of 1717—The First Pastor, Rev. Joseph Morse—The First Celebration of the Lord's Supper—The First Deacons—Extracts from the Early Records—List of those who joined the Church during Mr. Morse's Ministry—Death of Mr. Morse—Inventory of his Estate—Rev. Samuel Dunbar—Rev. Z. Howard—Rev. William Richey—Rev. Benjamin Huntoon—Succeeding Pastors—Church Buildings—Evangelical Congregational Church—Baptist Church—Universalist Church—Roman Catholic Church.

First Congregational Church.—As the history of the First Congregational Church was for more than one hundred years practically the history of the town, it is here given in detail, the facts being taken from the official records.

This society was organized Oct. 13, 1717, and Rev. Joseph Morse was ordained pastor. At his ordination five churches were represented, namely, Milton, Dorchester, Dedham, and the two churches in Braintree. Rev. John Danforth, of Dorchester, preached the ordination sermon from Hebrews xiii. 17.

Twenty persons owned the covenant, ten of whom were members of neighboring churches.

The church covenant "that was agreed upon by the Rev^d Elders and Messengers with the Brethren that were to be in the foundation of said church"

was stated under eight heads, and was signed by Joseph Morse, Richard Smith, Peter Lyon, Samuel Andrews, Joseph Esti, Isaac Stearns, Benjamin Blackman, Joseph Hewins, George Talbot, John Withington (who were members of neighboring churches before the ordination), and Benjamin Esti, Thomas Spurr, Joseph Topliff, Robert Pelton, John Wentworth, David Stone, Benjamin Gill, William Wheeler, Edward Bailey, Samuel Hartwell (who were non-communicants, but yet examined and approbated by the reverend elders some time before the ordination,—viz., June 26th–27th,—for to be of the foundation of the church when gathered). "Also, our aged Brother Samuel Pitcher of Milton Church was looked upon as one of the foundation of our church. But he was not able to be present at the Ordination and died about a Month after. Those Brethren that did belong to Milton Church before the ordination, namely, Sam^l Pitcher, Richard Smith, Peter Lyon and George Talbot not having obtained their dismissal from Milton Church before the Ordination were not actually and personally in signing the Covenant and in being of the foundation on that day, but sometime after, when they had obtained their dismissal they signed the Covenant and came up in full with the rest of their Brethren, all except Samuel Pitcher whom the Lord removed by Death Nov. 23^d, 1717, the next day after our first church meeting. Also, John Withington being ill at the ordination and not present that day signed the Covenant afterwards."

The following is an abbreviation of the church covenant agreed upon to be that form of covenant that those persons should engage in and lay hold of who are received into full communion in this church :

"YOU DO HERE, in the presence of Almighty God and his People solemnly take and chuse the Lord Jehovah to be your God, promising and covenanting with his help to fear him and cleave to him in love and to serve him in truth with all your heart giving up yourself and your seed after you in covenant with God and this Church to be the Lord's entirely and to be at his disposal and direction in all things, that you may have and hold communion with him and this church as a member of Christ's mystical body, according to his revealed will to your lives' end.

"You do also take the holy scriptures to be your rule of life to walk by wherein you may discern the mind of Christ, and endeavoring to live in the faithful improvement of all opportunities to worship God, according to all his GOSPEL INSTITUTIONS, taking the great Immanuel the Son of God to be your Savior and Redeemer in all his offices, promising to afford your attendance upon the public dispensation of God's Word, the Administration of the Ordinances of Jesus Christ, especially that of the Lord's Supper, as God in his holy providence shall give you opportunity.

"You also engage, with the Lord's help by virtue of the death of Christ, to mortify all sin and disorderly or vile and

sinful affections and to abstain from all sin, especially from scandalous sins, as the Lord shall keep you, that you may not depart from the living God, and that you may live a life of holiness and obedience to the revealed will of God.—You promise you will peaceably submit yourself to the Holy Discipline appointed by Jesus Christ in his Church and you do now offer yourself up to the Care, Government, and Watch of this church, obeying them that have the rule over you in the Lord. Of the integrity of your Heart herein you call God the searcher of all hearts to witness, beseeching him to enable you to keep this Covenant inviolably to God's glory and your own spiritual good and edification and where you shall fail in observing and keeping it you beg the Lord's forgiveness and pardon and healing for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ."

How the salary of Rev. Mr. Morse was raised, and how much it was, will appear from the following vote, from the "Book of Records":

"At a precinct meeting legally warned in Dorchester April the 20th 1716, Samuel Andrews Moderator—the same day it was voted that the Inhabitants of said precinct would give to Mr. Joseph Morse forty pounds annually so long as he shall uphold and perform the work of the ministry among them."

The same day it was voted that there should be fifteen pounds raised by rate upon the inhabitants and ratable estates within this precinct, and laid out upon the meeting-house as far as that would go towards the finishing of it.

Five pounds more rate were voted to defray the necessary charges of said precinct. A committee, consisting of John Fenno and Richard Hixson, were chosen to receive the money that was granted for the meeting-house and for other necessary charges arising within said precinct, and to hire workmen to *doe* the work about the meeting-house and to pay them for their work. At a precinct meeting legally warned, July 11, 1716, Joseph Hewins, moderator, it was voted that there should be four shillings levied upon the poll in the minister's rate this present year. The same day it was voted in the affirmative that the assessors receive and pay Mr. Morse his *salerey*, and that the constable should make up his accounts with him.

The constable's receipt was as follows:

ye 21 of March 1712
Then Constable Sam^l Bullard Broft a receipt in full from under ye hand of ye Reverend Mr. Morse unto ye assessor of this precinct of ye Ministerial Rate comitted unto Sion Bullard to collect in ye yeare 1716

On Dec. 8, 1717, there was a contribution in the whole congregation for furnishing the Lord's table of £3 3s. 1d. The first celebration of the Lord's Supper was on Feb. 9, 1718. The first public baptism took place Oct. 20, 1713, four years before the church gathering, when ten children and one adult were baptized by Rev. Mr. Danforth. The town of Dorchester had granted thirty pounds towards building a meeting-

house, thirty feet square, which was finished in 1708, eight years after the birth of the first white person, Thankful Redman, who was born in a house which stood on the spot where the house of Hon. Henry L. Pierce now stands.

At the church meeting held May 15, 1718, "It was agreed upon to set apart a Day for fasting and prayer by the Church, and to hold it in the Meeting House, for to seek the Lord's favor and the smiles of His Countenance to rest on this Church and Congregation, and that Religion and Godliness might be advanced, and the peace and prosperity of both Church and Congregation might be continued and enlarged by God Almighty." Accordingly, the 4th day of June, 1718, was so kept.

Dec. 5, 1718. A church meeting after a great sickness, to spend some time in prayer, and to discourse about things appertaining to the Church.

"*Note.* In the month of September, 1718, was a great sickness in this place; several died, the Minister being near Death, but mercifully spared, being absent from the Lord's House 13 Sabbaths; 10 of them were supplied by *Mr. Mekinstry*:—the congregation being without preaching 3 Sabbaths."

"May 15, 1719. A Church Meeting—then voted—

"That the Church set apart a day solemnly to seek God by fasting and prayer and to invite the congregation to join with us in this great work that the Lord's face and favour may be sought after by us for the pardon of our sins and the sanctifying mercies and afflictions, and for the obtaining all needful blessings.

"That the Church having considered of the Ordination of the persons chosen into the office of Deacons, voted, that they proceed regularly and in convenient time, to the peaceable and full consummation thereof, as God shall enable and direct them."

Dec. 17, 1719. "A Church Meeting," after the consideration of two articles, voted:

"It was proposed to consideration, whether it was necessary for this Church to chuse, in convenient season, an Elder or Elders and another Deacon or Deacons, to assist and strengthen the Church in maintaining the Kingdom and encouraging the Interest of Christ among this people.

"Voted to take the *abovesaid proposal* into our most serious consideration."

Feb. 26, 1720. A church meeting voted:

"Thought advisable to choose more subordinate officers in the church.

"Whether or no the church will proceed to choose an Elder or Elders, and it was voted that they would choose *one*.

"The church proceeded to vote for an Elder, and the vote fell on *Deacon JOSEPH HEWINS*—a very clear vote.

"Voted to choose one Deacon.

"The church proceeded to vote for a Deacon, and the vote fell on *Brother ISAAC STEARNS*. All this was done at a considerable full meeting."

"*March* 18, 1720. A Church Fast of Male and Female in a

private House. A collection for a Church Stock for the use and benefit of the church. This was the first collection in the church for the purpose aforesaid, and there was contributed and promised £1, 6d. 0s.—That day Alexander Gordon and his wife, (strangers from Ireland,) were received to communion with us during their abode in this place, and they promised to remain under the Watch and Discipline of the church accordingly.

"March 21, 1720. That day the Deacons paid to Mrs. Amity Morse 15s. in full, for taking care of the Vessels of the Lord's Table till that time from the first improvement of them."

The office of deacon was not lightly esteemed in those days. Those selected by their brethren generally took the matter into serious deliberation before accepting. Thus we find that Deacon Joseph Hewins considered the matter for a full month, and that he hesitated a long time before he accepted the office of elder. The singing was, as we judge, in the congregational style.

June 16, 1721, a church meeting voted,—

"That Peter Lyon proceed in setting the Psalm in the congregation on Sabbath Days, when present."

"That Deacon Stearns be ordained or confirmed in the office of a Deacon, with our Brothers Blackman and Hewins when they are ordained."

Jan. 10, 1723, a church meeting voted,—

"That the church make a fresh application of their request to Joseph Hewins to accept the Office of a Ruling Elder in the church, accordingly such request was directed to him by the Pastor."

"That the Deacons discourse with all communicants in this place to seek after and obtain Letters of Recommendation from the churches they belong unto, to bring to our church in this place."

Of course, it will be understood that we are not giving the church records in full. We make such selections as will show the gradual growth of the church, the officers chosen, and other important events as they transpired. We shall also give the names of all those who were members of the church during the ministry of Mr. Morse.

We again refer to the Precinct Records, page 6:

"At a meeting of ye Freeholders and other Inhabitants qualified to Law legally warned and assembled on November ye 15," (1717?) "Joseph Hewins Moderator. The same day it was Voted on ye affirmative that ye precinct (—) Ten Pounds for to be rayed by a reat for (—) precinct is now indebted and to defray ye charge (—) nesaseryly arise in ye precinct this presant year to be layed (—) upon ye meeting house."

"The same day it was voted in ye affirmative, that they would choose a *Committee* of five men for to seate ye meeting house, and ye *Committee* chosen were Henry Crane, Samuel Bullard, John Fisher, Joseph Hewins and John Puffer."

"The same day it was voted in ye affirmative that they would chuse a *Comitee* for to gather in ye Reverend Mr. Morse's old arears, and ye *Comitee* chosen was Henry Crane, Thomas Spur, Benjamin Esti, John Puffer and John Wentworth."

1718. "At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants qualified according to Law in Dorchester South Precinct

Legally warned and a ssembled August ye 18th, 1708. Joseph Hewins Moderator."

"The same day it was voted in ye affirmative that ye precinct congregation would give to the Reverend Mr. Morse 35 Pound more than his former salary, for this present year."

"At a meeting of ye Freeholders and other Inhabitants qualified according to law Legally warned and assembled in this precinct on November ye 26, 1718. Mr. Nathanael Hubbard Moderator."

"The same day it was voted in ye afermative that ye first Monday and ye last Monday in February annually should be ye set days for ye Inhabitants for to make up their accompts with Mr. Morse of the Ministerall Rate.

"At a meeting of ye Inhabitants of this precinct Legally warned and assembled February ye 16th, 1718–19, Joseph Hewins Moderator,—Joseph Hewins was chosen Precinct Clerk and first assessor and John Puffer ye second assessor and Joseph Tucker ye third assessor."

"The same day it was voted in ye affirmative that ye precinct would give to the Reverend Mr. Morse Fifteen Pounds more to be aded to his former salary for this present yeare."

"The same day it was voted in ye afermative that they would grant a rate to be made of Twentie Pounds and collected of and from ye Inhabitants and estates of said Precinct (—) Be lay'd out upon ye Meeting House and to defray any necessary charges that may arise in ye precinct this year."

"The same day it was voted in ye afirmitive that the a(ssessors) should reserve ye saide Twentie Pounds of ye Constables hire workmen and pay them, and pay any other charges."

It appears from the records that the officers chosen in March this year did not accept, and a meeting was held in September following (day torn off the record), and Peter Lyon was chosen precinct clerk. Mr. Lyon was again chosen clerk "on ye 21st day of March, 1719–20."

"The same day it was voted in ye afermative that the precinct inhabitants would give ye Reverend Mr. Morse Sixtie Pounds for his labor in ye work of ye ministry for this presant yeare."

"The same day ye assessors was chosen a Comitee to call and apoint precinct meetings. The same day it was voted in ye affirmative that their should be six shillings Levied upon ye poule for this preasant yeare to ye Ministeriall rate."

"At a precinct meeting legally warned and assembled ye 29 of June 1720. The same day John Fenno, Joseph Tucker and Peter Lyon gave an account how they had layd out ye Ten Pound and ye Twentie Pound Rate which were comitted to Constable Haws and Constable Liscom to colect. The same day it was voted on ye afermative that they would choose a *Committee* of three men for to save ye Meeting house and ye *Comitee* then chosen was John Fenno, Benjamin Blackman, and Joseph Hewins."

"The same day there was Ten Pound granted to be rayed by way of Rate upon ye pouls and estates in s'd Precinct for to repair the Roof of the Meeting house and to Bank the outside of ye sill of s'd house and to Repaire Mr. Morse's Pew Desently and to defray other nessessary charges arising in s'd precinct."

"The same day the assessors were chosen a *Comittee* to Receive ye s'd Ten Pounds Rate of ye Constable and hire workmen and pay them for said work and pay other charges arising according to ye vote."

"Then John Fenno, Joseph Tucker, and Peter Lyon Received of Constable Liscom 20 Pound which was in full of a Rate which was comitted to him to collect in ye yeare 1719.

"The same day Paide to Left. John Vose for work don in ye Meeting house Seventeen Pounds and nineteen shillings."

The record for 1720-21 is much defaced and destroyed. Sixty pounds were voted to Mr. Morse for his labor, etc., that year.

"The same day it was voted that ye assessors should be a Committee for to inquire into ye precincts title to ye Land where ye Meeting house stands and to get a stronger confirmation of the same if nede be."

March 5, 1721-2, the precinct inhabitants voted that they "would give ye Reverend Mr. Morse Sixty Pounds for his labor in the work of the ministry for this present yeare."

"The same day there was chosen a Committee for to open the Boun" (dary of the meeting) "House Land and the Neighbors Lands adjoining and to mesuer how" (far it was from) "the rhode and likewise each way and for the Committee" (to report the) "same to the clerk of this precinct; that he may inter" (the same.) "The Committee then chosen was John Fenno and."

The other names are torn off; the above in *parenthesis* we have ventured to supply. The committee thus chosen reported March 15, 1722; but their record is so mutilated as to be entirely unintelligible.

The following are the names of the persons who owned the covenant, who were baptized and joined to the church in the time of Mr. Morse's ministry, and of such as were before his ordination:

Owned the Covenant before Mr. Morse's Ordination:

October 20, 1713. By Rev. Mr. Danford: Oliver Jordan, Jane Pitcher.

June 26, 1717. By Rev. Mr. Thatcher: John Wentworth, Shubal Wentworth, Edward Baily, Edward Wentworth, Elizabeth Jordan, Abigail Wentworth.

After the Ordination:

January 26, 1717. Abigail Jordan.

February 2. Obadiah Hawes, Jr., Rebecca and Sarah Hawes.

March 2, 1718. Joseph Smith.

March 9. Thomas and Joseph Jordan.

March 16. Margaret Hixon, John Walter, Hannah, Rebecca, Margaret, and Elizabeth Hixon.

March 30. Richard Hixon.

May 11. Sarah Morey.

June 22, 1791. Jane Jordan, Bethia Wentworth, Rebecca Fenno.

September 27, 1720. Samuel Waters.

November 27, 1721. Edward Esti.

April 16. Mary McClellan.

July 6. Samuel Billings.

November 5. Isaac Comings.

December 17, 1722. Thankful and Prudence Redman.

January 10. William Weeks, Charles Wentworth, Zecharia Lyon, Joseph Fenno, Isaac Fenno, John Fenno, Ruth Fenno, Elizabeth Fenno.

October 21. Freeclove Monk.

December 2, 1723. Benjamin Smith.

March 31. Beriah Billings, Elizabeth Stowbridge.

September 22, 1724. Increase Hawes.

April 12. John Hawes.

November 1. Elhanan Billing.

December 6. Robert Redman and his wife Mary, Jonathan Kenney, John Kenney.

January 17, 1724-25. Sarah White.

March 15. Jerusha Collick.

Communicants.

February 9, 1717. Sarah Stone.

February 23. Rebecca Hawse.

April 20, 1718. Hannah Hartwell.

June 22. Eleazer Billing, John Dickerman, Amity Morse, Jane Pitcher.

June 29. Joseph Tucker and Judith his wife, Margaret Hixon.

December 17. Elizabeth Speer.

December 28. Jerusha Billing.

March 15, 1719. Mary Tolman.

May 24, 1720. Mary Jordan, Elizabeth Ames.

April 24. Nathaniel Etheridge.

February 11, 1721-22. Thankful Smith.

February 25. William Crane and his wife.

March 25. Elhanan Lyon and Meredith his wife, David Eames.

April 8. Hannah Baily.

July 1. Nathaniel —.

August 3. Thomas Tolman.

August 12. Mary Baley.

September 9. Jane Jordan.

March 10, 1723. Abigail Jordan.

August 2, 1724. Susannah Blackman.

June 27, 1725. Abigail Kingsbury.

July 4, 1725. Margaret Hawse.

Baptisms.

Before the Ordination:

October 20, 1713. By Mr. Danford: Sion, of Mr. Joseph Morse; Thomas, Oliver, Ester, of Thomas Jordan; Sarah, of Benjamin Esti; Samuel, of Joseph Topliff; Christian, of Robert Pelton; Eliakin, Abijah, Jane, of Edward Pitcher; Mary Stone.

June 26, 1717. By Mr. Thatcher: Martha, of John Wentworth; Abigail, of Thomas Speer; Zeriah, of Joseph Tucker; William, of Thomas Jordan; William, John, of John Wentworth; Amariah, of Joseph Topliff; Edward, of Edward Pitcher; Matthias, of Eleazer Puffer; Thankful, of Daniel Stone.

After the Ordination:

June 19, 1717. David, of Shubal Wentworth.

June 26. Abigail, of Samuel Hartwell; Abiel, of Essh. Allen.

February 2. Obidah Hawse, Jr.; Rebecca and Sarah Hawse.

February 16. Joseph, of Joseph Jordan.

March 2, 1718. Eleazer, of Obediah Hawse, Mercy, of Joseph Smith.

March 9. Thomas and Joseph Jordan, Robert, of Elea. Speer.

March 16. Margaret Hixon and her children, John, Walter, Hannah; Oliver, Margaret, and Elizabeth, Abigail, of Philliss Goodwin.

April 20. Zebadiah, of Edward Wentworth.

April 27. Sarah, of David Stone; Samuel, of Samuel Billings.

May 16. Sarah Morey.

June 1. Benjamin, of Benjamin Jordan.

June 8. Thomas, of John Dickerman.

June 22. Jonathan, John, Jane, of James Jordan; Bethia Wentworth, Rebecca Fenno.

July 20. Elizabeth, of William Wheeler.

February 15, 1718-19. Joannah, of Daniel Stone.

April 12. Mary, of Edward Baily.

April 19. Thomas, of Thomas Tolman.

May 24. Francis, of Joseph Esti, Jr.

May 31. Jeremiah, of Thomas Jordan.

July 26. D——, of Samuel Bird.

August 23. Uriah, of Joseph Tucker.

September 27. Samuel Waters.
 November 8. Hannah, of Shubal Wentworth.
 November 22. Ebenezer, of John Dickerman.
 December 6. Sarah, of Benjamin Gill.
 December 20. Hannah, of Samuel Heartwell.
 April 3, 1720. Edward, of Edward Pitcher.
 April 10. Moses, Aaron, of John Wentworth, twins.
 April 24. Peltiah, of Samuel Esti.
 May 1. Jedediah, of Jonathan Jordan.
 May 29. Joseph, of Joseph Smith.
 June 5. Abigail, of Thomas Speer.
 June 12. Manning, of Joseph Sawin.
 September 25. Samuel, of Joseph Jordan.
 October 2. Mary, of David Eames.
 October 23. Abigail, of William Wheeler.
 October 23. Paul, of Edward Wentworth.
 October 23. Elizabeth, of John Jamison.
 November 6. Benjamin, of Philip Liscom.
 November 27. Isaac, of Edward Esti.
 February 19, 1720-21. Henry, of Daniel Stone.
 March 12. John, of John Hixon.
 April 9. Nathaniel, of David Stone.
 April 16. Mercy, Mecletton.
 May 24. Amity, of Mr. Joseph Morse.
 July 16. Elijah, of Samuel Billing; Lydia, of Jabez Frost.
 July 30. Abigail, Miriam, of Elea. Puffer, twins.
 August 13. Isiach, of Thomas Jordan.
 November 5. Hannah, of Isaac Comings.
 December 10. Mary, of Joseph Holland.
 December 17. Thankful and Prudence Redman.
 February 11, 1721-22. Samuel, of John Dickerman.
 May 6. ———, of Benjamin Gill; James, of James Smith;
 Jonah, of Samuel Heartwell.
 June 3. Ruth, of Joseph Esti, Jr.; William Weeks, Charles
 Wentworth, Zachariah Lyon, Joseph Fenno, Isaac Fenno, John
 Fenno, Ruth Fenno, Elizabeth Fenno.
 July 1. Nathaniel Otis.
 July 8. Abijah, of Timothy Jones; Hannah, of Samuel Bird.
 July 22. Abigail, of Eben. Clap.
 September 30. Abigail, of Edw. Wentworth.
 November 21. Freeloze Monk.
 November 28. John William Wheeler.
 December 4. John, of William Crane; Ephram, of Benjamin
 Smith.
 December 9. Elizabeth, of Edw. Esti.
 March 3, 1723. James, of Elias Puffer.
 March 31. Mary, of Bettiah Billing.
 April 21. Michael, of ——— Speer.
 June, 1723. Ezekiel, of Shub. Wentworth.
 June 29. Amity, of Daniel Stone; Experience, of John Phil-
 ips, of North Purchas, Taunton.
 June 16. Samuel, of John Throbridge.
 June 30. Ephram, of David Eames.
 July 7. Abigail, of David Stone.
 July 21. Elizabeth, of William Sherman.
 September 1. Keziah, Mary, of Ezra Morse, of Dedham,
 twins.
 September 22. Jesse, of Desire Hawse.
 December 8. Ebenezer, of George Talbot.
 February 2, 1723-24. Mercy, of John Dickerman.
 February 23. Isaac, of Isaac Comins.
 March 22. Mary, of Thomas Tolman, Jr.
 April 5, 1724. At Dedham, New Congregation at Guilds;
 Rachel, of Samuel Thorp; Sarah, of Ebenezer Dean; Sarah,
 of Nathaniel Guile; Hannah, of William Bullard, Jr.; Martha,
 of ——— White, of Dorchester, South Precinct.

April 12. John Hawse, Mary, of Ebenezer Clap; Benjamin,
 of Benjamin Smith.
 May 17. Sarah, of Mary Meellen; Mary Redman.
 May 31. Nathan, of Samuel Heartwell.
 July 19. Sarah, of Samuel Esti.
 July 26. ———, of William Weeks.
 September 13. Joseph, of Joseph Esti, Jr.
 October 25. Benjamin, of Benjamin Gill.
 November 1. Ebenezer, of Elkanah Billing; Ananiah, Wil-
 liam, Rachel, Bethiah, of Charles Wentworth.
 December 6. Robert Redman, and his wife Mary, Jonathan
 Kenny, John Kenney, Sarah, of Robert Redman.
 January 10, 1724-25. Sarah, of Cornelius Thing.
 January 17. Sarah White.
 January 24. Guild, of Jonathan Kenney.
 February 7. Samuel, of Samuel Bird.
 February 28. Stephen, of Stephen Billing.
 March 4. Hannah, of William Wheeler.
 March 28. Cornelius, of Cornelius Collick.
 April 4. Sion Wentworth, Mary, of Joseph Smith.
 August 1. Sarah, of Benjamin Savel.
 September 5. Melitable, of John Hixon.
 March 13, 1726. Nathaniel, of William Sherman; Jonathan,
 of Jonathan Kenny.
 March 20. Eliphalet, of Elias Monk.
 March 27. Mulford, of Corne's Thompson; Sarah, of Samuel
 Heartwell.
 July 10. Silas, of Joseph Sarvin.
 August 7. Jonathan, of Beriah Billing.
 1726-27. Ann, of Daniel Stone, by Rev. Mr. Dexter.
 March 5. By Rev. Mr. Thatcher: David, of Thomas Jordan;
 Zebulon, of William Crane; Experience, of George Talbot;
 Silas, of Edward Wentworth; Benjamin, of Benjamin Gill;
 Stephen, of David Tilden; Manaph, of John Dickerman;
 William Witherbee.
 May 24. James, of Shubael Wentworth; William, of Joseph
 Smith.

During his ministry of ten years thirty-one per-
 sons were added to the church, and one hundred and
 sixty-seven were baptized. He had preached the
 Word of God ten years and nine months before his
 ordination. In 1726-27 his connection with the
 parish was dissolved by mutual consent. He con-
 tinued to reside in the parish until his death. He
 was buried in the old Canton Cemetery. The in-
 scription on the gravestone is as follows:

"Here lyes buried the.

Body of the Rev^d.

Mr. JOSEPH MORS, dec^d

Nov. 29, 1732. in y^e 61st year of his age.

Within this silent grave here now doth ly

Him that is gone unto Eternity.

Who, when he lived was by good men respected,

Although by others was perhaps rejected,

Yet that don't hinder his Triumphant Joy

With Saints above where nought can him annoy."

He was a man of considerable property, as appears
 by the following, which is copied from the Registry
 of Probate for the county of Suffolk, vol. 31, pp. 184,
 and which may be interesting as showing what com-
 posed the property of that day:

"An Inventory of Mr. Joseph Morse his estate who departed this life November 29th, 1732.

Books one Bible Pools Annotations.....	£35.	
To wearing apparel 2 Rings & Cane.....	16.	16
To housing Land with orchard & meadow.....	1450.	
To oxen & steers.....	27.	5
To cows Heifers Bulls, Horse Hired & Sheep...	67.	15
To Five Beds Bed-Cloaths & Bed-Steads.....	50.	
To Silver Tankard one cup & seven spoons.....	37.	10
To Pewter Platters, Plates, Basins, Tankard....		
Flaggon spoons & Earth ⁿ Ware.....	8.	3
To three Brass Kettles warming pan & skillet...	10.	
To chest of Draws and two Tables.....	8.	2
To 2 Weavers Looms & their tackling.....	7.	9. 6
To 2 Saddles Mail Pillion & Portmanteau.....	6.	4
To Iron Potts Potthooks & Kettle.....	2.	
To Iron Tramells Cart Hoops Streaks & Nails...	7.	4
To 16 chairs 3 Trunks 2 chests & 2 Boxes.....	4	15
To chest w th one Draw Cupboard Joynt chest & Table.....	2.	4
To axes fetters old iron chain Plow & horse tackling.....	2.	16
To five swine, Barrells Tubbs Trays old stilliards & Gun.....	9.	
To Lanthorn, Candlesticks, Candlebox fire Irons Leather for Shoes one HIVE of Bees Look'g Glass Small Chest Box & Lumber.....	11.	2

£1763: 5: 6

"The above Inventory was Taken & the Goods appraised according to the best of our understanding of what was brought to our View by us at Stoughton.

"JOHN WENTWORTH.

"THOMAS SPUR.

"SAMUEL HARTWELL.

"BOSTON, April 24, 1733."

We have thus gathered from various sources such things pertaining to Mr. Morse and his ministry as seem to be of interest. Mr. Noyes has his autograph in his possession, and an account kept between himself and his mother, Priscilla, dated 1693. The gold-headed cane mentioned in his inventory is now in the possession of one of his descendants at Manchester, N. H. His father died Feb. 3, 1731. His paternal grandfather was John Morse, who was the oldest son of Samuel Morse, of Dedham, who was born in England, 1585; emigrated to New England, 1635; settled at Dedham, 1637; and died at Medfield, April 5, 1654.

Joseph Morse was born in Medfield about 1671, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1695. After leaving college he sometime resided in Providence, R. I., where he married Amity Harris. He then resided and preached at Watertown until he came to the place of his ordination, at about the age of forty-seven.

Rev. Joseph Morse's children were Joseph, born at Watertown, 1706, who married Bethia Waters for his first wife; John, born at Watertown, 1708; Amity, born at Watertown, 1710; Sion, born 1713, at Stoughton (now Canton); Henry and Mary. Many of their descendants now reside in Canton.

Rev. Samuel Dunbar succeeded Mr. Morse, and was ordained in 1727.

The following extracts from the records in relation to singing are of interest:

"April 6. There being like to be a difference ab't Singing, some of ye Brethren proposed *New Tunes* to be added to the old ones and some against. I proposed to ye Chh. May 18, that we would settle ye matter by yer vote & to ye end bring in yer votes in meeting next Lds Day evening and further vote who should set ye tune."

"May 25. Put off ye voting till next Lord's Day Evening at ye desire of several."

"June 1. Voted that SOME NEW TUNES be added to ye Old ones yt are ordinarily sung in ye Congregation and ye Mr. DUNBAR set ym."

The Mr. Dunbar above mentioned must have been the Rev. Pastor himself. There was no other man of his name in the church or parish. He was a famous singer, and his only son, Elijah, who was born this year, and baptized Aug. 24, 1740, was afterwards renowned in the churches for his singing.

The subject of church music caused no little agitation in those days. What was called "regular singing" had been introduced, and, as we are told by Mr. Drake in his "History of Boston," "the practice was opposed by the churches generally."

The Puritans were averse to regular singing. They say, in "The Confession," 1571, "We allow the people to join in one voice in a psalm-tune, but not in tossing the psalm from one side to the other, with intermingling of organs."

The excitement began somewhere about the year 1720, and raged over all the New England colonies. But it purified and brightened the churches. "In some," says Hood, "it was the glorious harbinger of a great and powerful outpouring of the Holy Spirit." Mr. Dunbar's church was at this time (1739-40) in a very flourishing state. Eleven were added to the church during the year, and we do not find any further reference made to the matter of singing.

Mr. Dunbar probably "set" the tunes, as "old Mr. Peter Lyon" had done in Mr. Morse's time, and they sang as they were moved by the Spirit, making melody in their hearts. We fancy we hear them now, standing around that sacred table, lifting up their voices in Barnard's version of Psalm cxxxiv.:

"Lo: all ye Servants of the Lord
Who nightly stand and wait,
Attending in his sacred House,
Jehovah celebrate.

"Bless ye the Lord, lift up your Hands
Within his Holy Place
The Lord, who Heaven and Earth hath made
Thee out of Sion bless."

Mr. Dunbar preached many sermons, which were printed. The following is a reproduction of the title-page of one:

MAN, *like Grass, weak and withering.*

A

S E R M O N

Preach'd in the first PARISH of *Stoughton*

UPON

The Melancholy Occasion

OF THE

Premature Deaths of several

Young *PERSONS* there;

FEBRUARY 5th, 1748-9.

By *Samuel Dunbar, M. A.*

Pastor of the CHURCH there.

JAMES, iv. 13, 14. *Go to now, ye that say to-Day, or To-morrow, we will go into such a City and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get Gain. Whereas ye know not what shall be on the Morrow: For what is your Life? It is even a Vapour, that appeareth for a little Time, and then vanisheth away.*

B O S T O N :

Printed by J. GREEN for D. COOKIN, in *Marlborough Street.* 1749.

This discourse was suggested, as he says in a note, by the deaths, which followed each other in rapid succession, of a child of Mr. James Andros and a child of Mr. Samuel May: of Elisha Tailor, Abigail Liscum, Mary Houghton, Mary Clap, young persons, and "The Aged Widows, Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Stearns, good old Deacon Blackman, Mr. Moses Gill, and Mr. Benjamin Gill; Mr. Humphrey Atherton, Mrs. Mary Fisher, Mrs. Paul, Ann Shadd."

Paul Revere, at the age of twenty-one, accompanied Col. Richard Gridley to Crown Point in 1755-56, and assisted in the struggle then going forward between France and England for the possession of this continent. And, remarkably illustrating the intimate association between the New England clergy and the laity in their work of reclaiming the land to civilization both by the arts of peace and war, the Rev. Samuel Dunbar, minister of this church and town, accompanied them on their distant and perilous journey.

Mr. Dunbar returned to his parochial duties on the 6th of December, 1755. The general thanksgiving had been observed in his absence, Dec. 4, 1755, but whether there had been preaching or not is not recorded. During that year a public fast was observed March 20th, July 3d, and August 28th, the latter, "A General Fast upon ye account of ye Defeat of General Braddock's Army at ye Ohio. I preached from

Joshua vii. 1-7." In 1740, Mr. Dunbar thus chronicles the gathering of a new church:

"May 1th. This evening the Chh. voted ye following Brethren and Sisters of ye Chh. a Dismission and Recommendation in order to be gathered into a Distinct & Particular Chh. in ye 2d Precinct of this Town: Viz Joseph Hewins, Benjamin Esti, Peletiah Whittemore, Eleazer Puffer, Jeremiah Fuller, Joseph Hewins, Junior, John Noyes, Ebenezer Hewins, John Smith, Eleazer Hawse, Benja. Savel, Daniel Richard's, Benj. Esti, Junior, Ebenr. Esti, Samuel Cowmings, Clifford Belcher, Elizabeth Whittemore, Mary Savel, Rebeckeh Esti, Elizabeth Puffer, Harriet Fuller, Hannah Hewins, Judith Hewins, Mary Hawse, Martha Esti."

There had been preaching for some time, doubtless, in the Second Precinct, now Sharon, before the foundation of the church. We find the following record, 1737-38:

"July 23. This Lord's Day about 30 Families drew off from the Public Worship in this place to ye New Meeting House on ye Plain at Masspog. Young Mr. Burnal preached among ym Ye Lord give grace & Truth in this town & precinct."

In those days it was the practice to double date between January 1st and March 25th, thus 1737-38, until the introduction of New Style in 1752. Prior to 1752 the civil year began in March, which was called the first month. To render Old Style into New Style the first month must be reckoned as the third, and eleven days be added to all dates between 1700 and 1752.

In 1741-42. "Jan. 13, 1741-2, The Pastor & Deacons ye Delegates of ye Chh. assisted in ye Ordaining Council, & Ordained ye Rev. Wm. Philip Curtis, Pastor of ye Chh. in ye 2d Precinct began with Prayer, Mr. Nath. Walter, of Roxbury, preached from Acts xx. 28. I gave ye charge, and Mr. Payson, of Walpole, gave ye Right hand of Fellowship."

Mr. Dunbar and his parish took a lively interest in this new church, as appears from various memoranda made by him. *Vide* the following, 1742:

"June 4th Stayed ye Chh. Voted to give to our Younger Sister Chh. in order to furnish ye Table of ye Lord am ym One Flaggon, 2 Tankards 1 Large Cup and ye Little Cups."

In 1748, the twenty-second year of Mr. Dunbar's ministry, a new meeting-house was finished.

"Oct. 23, 1748. This Lords Day I preached the last Farewell Sermon in the Old Meeting House, Hebrews x. 32. first clause, a large and crowded assembly.

"Oct. This day was ye Dedication of ye New Meeting House. I preached from Isai. 60 7. last clause.

"Oct. 30. This Lords Day and a Sacrament Day. We assembled in the New Meeting House. I preached from Psa. 26. 8."

Mr. Dunbar remained as pastor until his death, June 15, 1783.

The following is the inscription on the stone which points out the spot in the cemetery where Mr. Dunbar was buried. It was written by his son, Elijah

Dunbar, Esq., and the Latin is slightly altered from the inscription on the gravestone of President Chauncy, in the Cambridge graveyard :

"CONDITUM
Hic Corpus Est.
REV'DI SAMUELIS DUNBARI,
Ecclesiæ Stoughtoniensis primæ,
Per LV. Annorum Spacium,
Pastoris Vigilantissimi,
Concionatoris Eximinii,
Pietate.
Paritus ac Liberali Eruditione,
Ornatissimi.
Qui Obiit in Domino June XV.
MDCCCLXXXIII.
Et ætatis sue LXXIX."

In these days, when the ministerial relation is so often severed, it is difficult to conceive of the state of the parish which had been blessed with the same faithful pastor for fifty-five years. It will be remembered that there was no other religious society in all the First Parish of Stoughton, being that territory now included in and forming the town of Canton. Blessed days ! when the whole people of the precinct worshipped together around one common consecrated altar !

They took immediate steps to obtain a preacher, as appears by the following vote (p. 103, Precinct Records 1783, July 14th) :

"At a Pree't meeting legally assembled and held on Monday the fourteenth day of July A. D. 1783, in the first Pree't in Stoughton.

"Col. Benjamin Gill, Moderator. After consideration and debate.

"1st. Voted that the Parish will meet together every Lord's day at the meeting house for public social worship, and in order to raise a fund for supplying the precinct Treasury for that purpose.

"2d. Voted that there be a free contribution every Sabbath after service, and that every one that contributes shall have an order upon the Treasurer for the money he has so contributed, and marked once every two months, if he desires it, and the Parish Committee and Parish Treasurer are hereby directed to grant orders accordingly, and ye s'd orders and allow them.

"3d. Voted that the Parish Committee be a Committee to receive the 2d contributions, make a particular account of it and deliver the money thus obtained to ye precinct Treasurer, taking receipts for the same.

"4th. Voted Messrs. Elijah Dunbar, Benjamin Gill, and Adam Blackman, be a Committee, who are hereby authorized and empowered, (provided there shall be a fund sufficient) to supply the Pulpit, for the term of three months, beginning ye 17th August next, and ending ye 9th of November following, unless ye Parish otherwise order.

"5th. Voted that ye Precinct Treasurer pay weekly for preaching, agreeable to ye contract made with ye preacher, by the above Committee.

"And as it may happen through various causes that regular preaching cannot be obtained, therefore in that case.

"6th. Voted that Messrs. Joseph Billings, Elijah Dunbar,

John Kinney, and Benjamin Gill, be desired to lead and conduct ye public social worship in the following manner, viz:— 1st. To read a portion of ye Holy Scriptures. 2d. To read a psalm to be sung. 3d. To read some pious practical discourse. 4th. Then to read a psalm to be sung, and 5th. To dismiss the assembly by reading an Apostolical Benediction."

1786. "At a meeting of ye Freeholders and other Inhabitants of ye first Precinct in ye Town of Stoughton, qualified to vote as ye Law directs, legally assembled and held at ye Meeting House in ye s'd first Precinct this twenty-ninth day of May An. Dom : 1786.—

"Chose Col. Benjamin Gill Moderator.

"Voted to concur with ye Vote of the Church in giving Mr. Zechariah Howard a call to take ye Pastoral care of ye Church in this Place. Nem. Con.

"Voted and granted to Mr. Zechariah Howard ye Sum of Ninety Pounds lawful money as a Salary to be paid him annually while he continues in ye Pastoral Relation to this Church and Congregation.

"Voted and granted Mr. Zechariah Howard a Settlement or gratuity of two hundred pounds lawful money in order to lay a foundation for his comfortable and honorable support, one hundred pounds to be paid him ye first year after settlement and ye other hundred pounds ye second year after his settlement.

"Voted and granted Mr. Zechariah Howard ten cords of good merchantable Firewood to be delivered annually at ye Place of his abode in s'd Precinct, during ye Time he shall continue without a family, or keeping House by himself; and upon having a family or keeping House by himself, voted him twenty Cords of good Merchantable Firewood to be delivered annually at ye Place of his abode in s'd Precinct during his Pastoral Relation to this Church and Congregation.

"Voted that James Endicott, Esq., George Crossman, Esq., and Messrs. Samuel Tucker, Henry Bailey, James H. Lewis and Adam Blackman be a Committee to present Mr. Zechariah Howard with copies of ye Votes of this Precinct Relative to his call and Settlement.

"The Same Day ye Precinct voted to board and shingle one side of ye Roof of ye Meeting House and ye other side of ye Roof together with ye sides and ends of ye Meeting House to be repaired.

"Attest, WILLIAM WHEELER,
"Pree't Clerk."

"At a Meeting held 'at ye Meeting House in s'd first Precinct this twenty-fifth Day of September. 1786,

"Chose Col. Benj'n Gill Moderator.

"Mr. Zechariah Howard gave an answer to ye Call given him by ye Ch'h and Congregation in this Place who ordered ye same to be recorded—which is as follows, viz.

"To the Church and Congregation in ye North Parish in Stoughton.

"Brethren and Friends,

"Having taken under mature and serious consideration ye call which you have given me to settle with you in ye Work of ye Gospel Ministry, thinking it my Duty, I heartily accept thereof tho' it is not without Fear and Trembling that I think of taking upon me ye Weighty, ye Solemn and Important Charge. If ye greatest of ye Apostles, while he thought of ye Momentous undertaking was obliged to cry out who is equal to these things, you must be sensible that an unexperienced youth will not only stand in Need of ye greatest Candor and Friendship from ye People of his Charge but more especially of an Interest in their Prayers at ye Throne of Grace for Divine aid and assistance let me therefore intreat of you to make it your Prayer to Almighty God with whom is ye Residue of

ye Spirit of all Grace that I may in every Respect fulfil ye office of a faithful Minister of ye New Testament, that during my Labors among you I might approve myself unto God and ye Conscience of Men to be in Reality a Servant of Jesus Christ and that I might at all times take such heed to my Life and Doctrines as to save myself and them that hear me. The perfect union and happy agreement that has been and still subsists among you has been a great inducement to my accepting of your Invitation. The kindness and repeated marks of Friendship that I have already received from Individuals and ye Society at large flatter me that you will cheerfully contribute every thing necessary on your part to my comfortable and honorable support among you. You must not, indeed you cannot rationally expect to find in me, at present if ever a full and complete Reparation of ye great Loss which you sustained in ye Death of your late worthy Pastor. As successor to such a Man I am fully sensible that I must appear to disadvantage, his illustrious example will be a stimulus to Duty and I hope, in many respects Beneficial, but had Nature been impartial in ye Distribution of her Favors it would require time and much experience to equal his attainments. But as ye great Shepherd of Israel ye kind Parent of ye Universe requires of each and all his servants in exact proportion to what he hath given unto them, I trust that having an Interest in your Prayers, I shall not neglect ye Gift that is in me but be enabled to improve it to ye Honor of God and Benefit of ye Church, finally Brethren pray for me, pray for yourselves; let it not only be ye Study of your lives but your daily prayers that we may each and all of us know what is ye good and acceptable and perfect Will of our God, but ever have an heart and Disposition to perform it. That this Sacred and Solemn connection which we are about to form may be a mutual Blessing, that we might not only live comfortably together here in this world but have a joyful meeting at ye Bar of Almighty God, where I must shortly appear to give an account of my ministry and you of ye improvement you make of it.

“Wishing you Grace, Mercy and Peace in our Lord Jesus Christ I subscribe myself your devoted

“Friend and humble Servant in ye Lord.

“ZACHARIAH HOWARD.

“Given at Stoughton, Sept. 17th, 1786.”

“The Same Day ye Precinct Voted that ye twenty-fifth Day of Oct'r next should be ye Day for ye Ordination of Mr. Howard.”

Mr. Howard was duly ordained, and remained until his death, Sept. 15, 1806.

Mr. Howard was succeeded by Rev. William Richey, in 1805. The following votes concerning the settlement of Mr. Richey will serve to give “an idea,” says Hon. Charles Endicott in his historical address, “of the way and manner in which they made a contract for a parish minister seventy years ago.

“April 6. ‘Voted unanimously, that the town concur with the church in giving Mr. William Richey a call to the pastoral charge of said Church and Society of this town.’ Thereupon a committee of twenty-five persons was chosen to confer with Mr. Richey, as to salary, etc., and report at an adjourned meeting.

“One might suppose that poor Mr. Richey would have stood no chance whatever with a committee of twenty-five full-grown, sharp, sagacious men. But he

seems to have met the ordeal bravely, for on the 15th the committee reported that the town should grant Mr. Richey one thousand dollars as a settlement, upon certain stated conditions as to length of service, etc., and pay him a salary of five hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum, ‘to be computed upon the following staple articles of life, on the 1st week of May, annually, by such committee as the town shall appoint, joined with Mr. Richey, by the Boston prices, viz.: corn, rye, flour, salt-beef and salt-pork, butter, cheese, wool, flax, sole leather, and coffee,’ and then they provided that if the salary was not paid in three months after it became due, ‘then Mr. Richey to have interest after it becomes due till paid.’ ‘Also, that the town grant him eight cords of good, merchantable fire-wood annually, during the time he shall remain without a family, and sixteen cords annually, when he shall have a family.’

“It is clear that an impression soon got abroad that the parson had been too sharp for the committee of twenty-five; that question of interest to be computed on overdue salary was uncomfortable. So, at the next meeting, so much of the foregoing vote as related to interest was erased or expunged. But Mr. Richey, on being informed of the repeal, quietly said, in a note to the committee, that he thought he ought to receive his salary when due, and that he should expect interest to be allowed, should there be a delinquency of payment. And the town, on hearing the letter read, again voted the interest clause, in a somewhat modified form.

“Another difficulty! How much should be paid in cash under the contract based upon the market price of corn, salt-pork, and the other articles named in the contract? Messrs. Dunbar, Tucker, and Bemis labored with this problem for I know not how long, but they solved it at last, and reported the result, and also the process by which they arrived at the result, as they said it might be useful thereafter as a precedent. The result was that the cash pay for the salary of the minister for the second year of his service was reduced from five hundred and seventy-five dollars to four hundred and eighty dollars and forty-nine cents. The minister appended a certificate to the report, slightly suggestive of a sort of quiet humor, that he had reviewed the calculations made by the committee and found the result of them to correspond with the letter of the contract. ‘This contract, however, did not always operate to the minister’s disadvantage, for in one year, during the war of 1812, his salary amounted to nearly nine hundred dollars.’

Mr. Richey was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, who was born in Salisbury, N. H.,

Nov. 28, 1792. His early life was passed on his father's farm. He commenced his academical studies, preparatory to entering college, at the academy in Salisbury, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817. During all this time he supported himself by teaching school. He had the ninth appointment in the graduating exercises, which was a dialogue with Mr. Benjamin Woodbury, who was his college chum, on the question, "Which of the learned professions is more favorable to literary eminence, Divinity or Law?" Mr. Huntoon taking the side of divinity.

After leaving college he taught the academy at his native town until 1819, when he entered upon the study of divinity at Andover Theological Seminary. In the spring of 1820, his health failing, he came to Boston, and took charge of an academy in Salem Street. While carrying on this school he was invited to the ministry of the First Congregational Church in Canton, and was ordained Jan. 30, 1822. Rev. John Pierce, of Brookline, preaching the sermon, Rev. Henry Ware giving the right hand of fellowship. He soon became widely and favorably known as a most earnest worker and eloquent preacher, and probably delivered more occasional discourses than almost any other minister in the neighborhood. In the latter part of the year 1829 he was invited to preach the sermon at the dedication of a new Unitarian Church in Bangor, Me., and the society there prevailed on him to resign his pastorate here, and he was installed at Bangor in June, 1830. In the fall of 1833, his health failing under his numerous and onerous labors, he asked and received a dismissal from that church, and spent the winter at Savannah, Ga., preaching to the Unitarian Society there. In 1834 he returned to the North with re-invigorated health, and was installed over the First Congregational Church in Milton (Rev. Dr. Morison's), Oct. 15, 1834.

Again, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign his charge, and passed the winter in the then far West, preaching at Peoria, Ill., and at Chicago. In the spring of 1837 he was invited to settle at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained one year. In June, 1838, he went to Peoria, where he remained preaching to the First Unitarian Church there until August, 1840, when he was invited by the church in Canton, where he had been first ordained, to return, and he was accordingly reinstalled at Canton, March 13, 1841. In 1849 he resigned the pastorate and went to Marblehead, and became the pastor of the Second Congregational society at that place. In 1855, his health failing, he left that place, and in May, 1856, took charge of the parish at Winchendon, where he remained until Nov. 8, 1857. In April,

1859, he was installed over the society at Westborough, but his health continuing to fail, he was forced to relinquish his charge in February, 1860.

In the fall of that year, having a desire to return to the place where he had been first ordained to the ministry, and where he had passed so many happy years, he returned to Canton, and refitted and repaired his old house. Here he spent the declining years of his life, blessed with the love and fellowship of those who had known and revered him in his earlier days, a constant worshiper, and an occasional preacher, in the church which was erected through his exertions in the first years of his ministry. His presence and his daily walk were a benediction and a psalm. His name was a household word in every family. The traditions of his early labors were familiar to all. They whom he met at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper,—they whom he had blessed at the marriage altar,—they whom he baptized in infancy, and whom he had watched over in the schools, and counseled in their riper years,—alike revered and loved him, and came to his funeral weeping mourners. They who had been his early parishioners (Deacon Dunbar, Deacon Thomas French, George Downes, Deacon Leonard Everett, Silas Kinsley, Elijah Tucker, James Bent, and others) had long been gathered to their final rest, and he seemed almost alone of the men of that day to remain. And when he died,

"He fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long,
Or, like a clock worn out by eating time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still."

It does not become us to attempt an analysis of his character. Such a task belongs more properly to those who have known him longer, and who are better qualified otherwise to speak of him. Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Jamaica Plain, at the funeral, spoke of him as having been one peculiarly fitted to be a pioneer in the advance of liberal Christianity. His services were sought for by the infant churches in every part of the country. There was an earnestness of personal vital piety, an animated hopefulness, and an enthusiasm of manner which gave great power and effect to all his pulpit labors.

He was an active and zealous laborer in the cause of human brotherhood, and recognized and steadfastly maintained the rights of all men of whatever color, or creed, or condition. He was the uncompromising opponent of every form of oppression. He took a manly stand on all the live questions of the hour. His voice, his pen, his purse, his house, were always at the service of those who strove to promote the public good.

In the performance of his daily pastoral duties he

was pre-eminently happy. Wherever he went he was welcome. How kind he was! What a large heart he had! How he overflowed with affectionate tenderness towards all whom he met! How his noble nature manifested itself in his obliging deeds! How well he taught how neighbors, husbands, friends, should live! How successfully he personified the Christian graces! What perfect faith he had in the promises of the gospel! And he died in the hope of a glorious resurrection. He died April 19, 1864.

The following is a list of the pastors from Mr. Huntoon's first ministry to the present time:

Rev. Henry F. Edes, of Providence, R. I., was ordained Oct. 26, 1831.

Rev. Orestes A. Brownson, of Walpole, was installed May 14, 1834.

Between 1836 and 1841 there was no settled pastor.

Rev. Benjamin Huntoon began his second ministry March 1, 1841.

First Wednesday of January, 1850, ordination of Rev. Robert P. Rogers, of Cambridge.

Sept. 18, 1854, installation of Rev. Seth Saltmarsh.

April 19, 1857, ordination of Rev. Nathan H. Chamberlain.

Sept. 11, 1861, installation of Rev. Edward C. Guild, of Brookline.

April 2, 1867, Rev. George F. Piper was engaged to preach with view to settlement, March 15, 1868.

Young People's Union formed. Mr. Piper closed his ministry, October, 1872. Parsonage built and occupied.

May 4, 1873, Rev. William H. Savary, of Ellsworth, Me., began to preach, and was installed pastor June 8, 1873, and is the present pastor.

The present meeting-house stands on a fine elevation of land in the territorial centre of the town, and is the second built by the parish, since its organization as the First Parish in Stoughton, on the 5th day of April, 1736. Then there was a small building in which the church of Dorchester, South Precinct, had been gathered, Oct. 30, 1717. When the precinct became the First Precinct in the town of Stoughton it was organized anew. In 1745, October 14th, at a legal meeting of the parish, "it was put to vote whether the precinct would build a new meeting-house, and it passed in the affirmative, and "the same day y^e Precinct choose Preserved Lyon, James Indecut and Silas Crane, a committee to provide materials to build the meeting-house." In it there were "convenient seats for the Indian Inhabitants of Stoughton to sit in on y^e Sabbath days." The first

meeting-house was taken down, and it is now a barn, I believe, in the Sixteenth Ward of Boston, late Dorchester. The church built in 1745-47 stood until 1824, the First Parish "in Stoughton" having, on the 16th day of January, 1797, become the town of Canton.

The present church was dedicated Jan. 26, 1825, when the Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dorchester, Rev. John White, of West Dedham, Rev. Ralph Sanger, of Dover, and others, assisted the pastor, Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, in the services.

It is interesting to look over the records and to note who were the active men at the time of Mr. Huntoon's first ordination in 1822, not one of whom is alive to-day. Gen. Elijah Crane, Thomas French, Leonard Everett, Simeon Tucker, Thomas Tolman, William Tucker, Laban Lewis, Thomas Crane, Frederick W. Lincoln, were committee of arrangements. The meeting-house then stood farther east towards Ponkapoag. Mr. Huntoon soon began to agitate the building of a new meeting-house, and on Nov. 10, 1823, a committee, composed of Gen. Elijah Crane, Deacon Gill, Thomas French, Thomas Kollock, Thomas Dunbar, Thomas Billings, Thomas Tolman, Thomas Crane, Simeon Tucker, Leonard Everett, Isaac Fenno, Samuel Hawes, Amasa Jordan, Jerathmael Crane, Laban Lewis, Ezra Dickerman, Frederick Lincoln, Capt. Charles Tucker, Maj. Tucker, Samuel Capen, Israel Bailey, Jesse Fenno, Elijah Endicott, Isaac Copeland, George Downes, was appointed to take the matter into consideration, and on Dec. 3, 1823, Thomas French, Thomas Tolman, George Downes, William Tucker, and Frederick W. Lincoln were appointed a committee to select a suitable place for the building. Jan. 5, 1824, Thomas Crane, Leonard Everett, Capt. Charles Tucker, were chosen a committee to prepare a draft of a meeting-house, which was to be forty-six feet by fifty-four feet, and to be a house wholly in the Gothic order. The money was raised by subscriptions, by proceeds of the Wheeler donation, and otherwise, and by sale of the old meeting-house, as appears from the following report of the building committee:

"We, the subscribers, having been directed by the building committee to report to the parish the expense of building the new meeting-house, submit the following statement:

"First. They have examined accounts which they have been able to obtain from persons who have furnished material or have performed labor in erecting the new meeting-house in Canton, and find that their several bills amount to the sum of \$4927.96.

"Second. They also state that Gen. Elijah Crane has a demand against the parish for timber, joist, etc., the amount of which your committee have not been able to ascertain; that there are others also in the same situation, viz., Mr. Shaller's

bill, Mr. Samuel's bill, and perhaps others; it is also expected that there will be some extra charges by Messrs. Clark and McKendry, for work done by them not specified in their respective contracts.

"Third. They further state that the proceeds of sales from the old meeting-house amounts to about \$200, which in the opinion of the subscribers will cover all demands against the parish for building the new house, not presented to us, and that the cost of said house will not vary essentially from our first calculation of \$4927.96.

"CANTON, 4th January, 1825.

"THOMAS FRENCH,

"CHARLES TUCKER,

"LEONARD EVERETT,

"A true copy.

"JAMES BENT, *Clerk.*"

Baptist Church.—The first Baptist sermon in this town was preached by Elder Joel Briggs, of Randolph, and April 14, 1812, occurred the first baptisms, those of Ezra Tilden and wife Bethial, his brother Abner Tilden, and Enos Upham. The old Baptist society was organized April 27, 1812, with the following persons: Samuel Blackman, Nathan Tucker, S. Tucker, Jr., Ezra Tilden, Nathan Kinney, Benjamin Gill, Jr., Enos Upham, Abner Tilden, Benjamin Lewis, Jabez Cobb, Samuel Canterbury, Elijah Jordan, Elijah Hawes, Spencer Wentworth, Nathaniel Billings, Jr., Jacob Wentworth, Jabez Billings, Thaddeus Churchill, Seth Wentworth, Oliver Wentworth, Isaac Mann.

The present church was organized June 22, 1814, with thirty-five members, as follows: Nathan Tucker, Friend Crane, Jason Houghton, Lemuel Fuller, Jr., Andrew Fadden, Abner Tilden, N. T. Davis, Ezra Tilden, Jr., Oliver Houghton, Benjamin Gill (2), Elijah Hawes, Wales Withington, Enos Upham, Samuel Tucker, Jr., James Wentworth, Hannah Tucker, Caty Tucker, Abigail Hill, Abigail Bird, Ruth McKendry, Ruth Houghton, Lucy Allen, Milla Tucker, Eliphal Wheeler, Ruth Buss, Abigail Gill, Bathsheba Fuller, Bathiab Tilden, Mary Morse, Rebecca Crane, Caty Houghton, Lucinda Gill, Mary Houghton, Olive Tucker, Eliza Tucker.

The pastors from that time to the present have been as follows:¹ Revs. Henry Kendall, George Evans, Elisha S. Williams, Edmund Billoon, Thomas Barrett, Henry Stanwood (licentiate), Ferris Moore, Samuel Adams, Moses Curtis, Hiram Gear, Asaph Marriam, Charles O. Kimball, Henry Clark, Lewis Holmes, T. C. Tinglay, David B. Ford, P. R. Russell, G. W. Hervey, Theron Brown, J. H. Hartman (in whose time the meeting-house was enlarged), Clifton Fletcher, N. B. Jones, Jr., E. S. Ufford. Rev. G. L. Lewis was installed in 1883, and is the present pastor.

The first church building was completed in 1820,

¹ Many of these were supplies.

and dedicated Jan. 14, 1821. The second building was commenced late in 1835, and dedicated June 13, 1837. This building was remodeled in 1862.

The **First Universalist Church** was originally known as "The Norfolk Universalist Society" in the town of Canton, and was organized Jan. 26, 1819, at the house of Mr. George Downs, with eighty-eight members from Canton, and also a number from Stoughton and Sharon, and one from Milton and one from Dedham.

During the succeeding years meetings were held and preaching enjoyed in Leavitt's Hall, and in the old town house in Canton, until, in 1847-48, an eligible spot of land containing a quarter of an acre was obtained in the heart of the South Canton Village on the easterly side of the old Bay road, on which they built a meeting-house. The society was growing with the growth of the town, and it was found expedient, if not necessary, to make a change in the name of the society, and on Jan. 20, 1849, a petition was presented to Ellis Ames, Esq., one of the justices of the peace within and for the county of Norfolk, by fourteen members of the society "commonly known as the First Universalist Society in Canton," for him to issue his warrant requiring the qualified voters of said society to meet to organize themselves as a corporation and select a corporate name, etc. This petition was signed by Daniel Tisdale, Jona. Messinger, John Cram, Samuel Chandler, Uriah Billings, Samuel Leonard, William Mansfield, C. S. Fowler, F. W. Deane, J. S. Shepard, Lawton Smith, V. J. Messinger, John Fanning, V. A. Messinger.

Pursuant to Mr. Ames' warrant, directed to Lawton Smith, one of the applicants for a warrant, a meeting was duly and legally called, and held in the meeting-house of the First Universalist Society in Canton, on Saturday the 3d day of February, 1849, at six o'clock in the afternoon.

The following qualified voters of said society appeared: Uriah Billings, John Cram, John Hall, Lawton Smith, Charles S. Fowler, Charles Leland, William Mansfield, Samuel Chandler, Charles Melan, Daniel Tisdale, James S. Shepard, Vernon A. Messinger, Lorenzo R. Smith, Jonathan Messinger, Joel Holmes, Francis W. Deane, William Morse, Stephen F. Tillson, C. H. Harlow, Virgil J. Messinger.

Ellis Ames, Esq., having read the warrant and the return thereon, called for the voters to elect a clerk, and Mr. Virgil J. Messinger² was unanimously chosen,

² Mr. Virgil J. Messinger, who was the first clerk chosen by the First Universalist Parish of Canton, has been annually re-elected its clerk for thirty-five consecutive years, and is the present clerk.

and the oath of office having been administered to him by Ellis Ames, Esq., he took the chair and called upon the meeting to elect a moderator, and Samuel Chandler was unanimously chosen.

Upon motion of Uriah Billings it was then voted that this society do organize themselves as a corporation or parish, with all the powers given to corporations by the forty-fourth chapter of the "Revised Statutes," and with all the other powers, etc., expressed in the twentieth chapter of the "Revised Statutes," under the name of the First Universalist Parish in Canton.

Jonathan Messenger, William Mansfield, William Morse were chosen assessors; Francis W. Deane, treasurer; James S. Shepard, collector; Uriah Billings, Charles S. Fowler, Lawton Smith, standing committee.

The meeting-house was built in shares, of which there were sixty-five; all the shareholders subsequently conveyed their rights and interest in the house as distinct from the pews to the parish, which assumed and has retained control of the house as a religious corporation. A committee of three was chosen to appraise the pews and to appoint a day for leasing the same, and William Mansfield, Uriah Billings, James S. Shepard were chosen, who appointed Saturday, April 14, 1850, at four o'clock P.M., as the time, and in accordance therewith all the pews belonging to the parish, thirty-one in all, were put up at auction to be leased to the highest bidder above the appraisal, of which twenty-one, appraised collectively at one hundred and eighty-eight dollars, were leased for the sum of \$243.50. "Samuel Bradley Noyes, Esq., by request officiated as auctioneer."

Several gentlemen of Canton who were members of or interested in the First Congregational Parish and in other societies, had furnished money for the building of the meeting-house, one of whom is thus mentioned in the records of a meeting on March 9, 1852: "It was moved and unanimously voted that the thanks of this parish be and are hereby tendered to F. W. Lincoln, Esq., for his very liberal and generous donation to this parish of his two pews, and all interest in the house and land owned by said society."

The pulpit was supplied by various ministers until Dec. 27, 1854. Rev. Joseph Crehore was installed as pastor of the First Universalist Parish in Canton. Rev. Hosea Ballou read the Scriptures; Rev. — Lovejoy made introductory prayer; Rev. E. G. Brooks, of Lynn, preached the sermon; Rev. W. H. Ryder, of Roxbury, gave installation prayer; Rev. E. Fisher, of South Dedham, charge to pastor; Rev. J. W. Dennis, of Stoughton, right hand of fellowship; Rev.

W. H. Ryder, address to the people. On the 4th day of August, 1857, Rev. Joseph Crehore resigned the pastorate.

The parish met on the 17th of the same month, and resolved that they "desire that he will reconsider the reasons which have induced him to tender his resignation," and if he would "continue his labors as our pastor we unreservedly pledge him our most cordial co-operation, sympathy, and support." This vote was communicated to him by the standing committee. Mr. Crehore replied that he "felt constrained to adhere to the decision" heretofore communicated to the parish. The parish then by vote accepted his letter, and his pastorate closed Oct. 31, 1857.

Rev. Henry Jewell succeeded Mr. Crehore as pastor in September, 1858. He remained seven years and five months, when he resigned, and accepted a call in a Western State. He was universally respected and beloved by the parish and through the town. His pastorate closed February, 1866.

March 26, 1866, at a meeting of the parish, "Hon. Charles Endicott made some remarks in regard to the expediency of uniting the Universalist and Unitarian Parishes in this town, whereupon it was voted that a committee of three be chosen for that purpose, to confer with a committee of that parish, and Charles Endicott, F. W. Deane, James S. Shepard were chosen as that committee, which committee at a meeting of the parish held Nov. 12, 1866, reported verbally that it was inexpedient.

Rev. George W. Perry was ordained pastor of the First Universalist Parish of Canton by the Massachusetts Universalist State Convention, Feb. 24, 1868, and on July 9, 1868, by ordination services at the meeting-house in Canton. Mr. Perry resigned Nov. 12, 1869, and his resignation was accepted to take effect Dec. 31, 1869. Rev. Edmund Davis was engaged as pastor and commenced his labors December, 1870, and resigned Feb. 1, 1873; was re-engaged July 1, 1873; resigned April 9, 1879; left July 1, 1879. Dec. 19, 1881, Rev. E. A. Read was invited to preach; resigned Nov. 18, 1883.

The Evangelical Congregational Church was organized July 3, 1828, at the house of Mrs. Katie Hartwell. There were present as council Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Dr. Coggs, of South Dedham (now Norwood), Jonathan Curtis, of Sharon, Samuel Gile, of Milton, Dr. Hitchcock, of Randolph, Dr. Burgess, of Dedham. Dr. Park, of Stoughton, was moderator. There were only ten in number who sought the organization of a church, and these became the first members,—Deacon Ebenezer Crane, Stephen Thayer, Tilly Flint, Hannah Crane, Betsy

Crane, Frances Crane, Judith Albee, Abigail Kollock, Mary Kollock, Jane H. Kollock.

For a year and a half there was neither a house of worship nor settled pastor; but the old record says that in the mean time "meetings were regularly held at Mrs. Hartwell's, who freely opened the doors of her house to their preaching, although from the first she had kept the door of her heart shut against their doctrine."

In 1830 a church edifice was dedicated, and Rev. William Harlow was ordained pastor. Rev. Joy H. Fairchild preached the ordination sermon from John xviii. 38, "What is truth?" Rev. Mr. Harlow remained two years. Rev. John Turner succeeded him as stated supply; he was followed by Rev. Erastus Dickinson, who was ordained in 1835, and gave two years of an ardent youth to the service of the church. Succeeding his ministry were seven years of preaching by supply; Rev. H. G. Park and Rev. John S. Kidder supplying most of the time.

On the 5th of June, 1844, Rev. William B. Hammond was ordained and installed pastor. He remained seven years. Succeeding him, Rev. Solomon Clark was installed Nov. 12, 1851; he also had a pastorate of seven years, and the church moved on steadily progressing.

The old record says, "Upon his dismissal it became apparent to the church and society that a more attractive house of worship would promote their prosperity." The result of their deliberations and labors and sacrifices was a new and commodious church dedicated, and the last bills upon it paid Aug. 22, 1860.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., preached the sermon. Rev. I. P. Langworthy made the consecrating prayer, and at the same time Rev. Ezra Haskell was ordained pastor. Rev. R. G. Vermilye preached the sermon. Rev. H. B. Hooker made the ordaining prayer. Mr. Haskell was dismissed April 27, 1865.

Rev. Rowland H. Allen was ordained Nov. 1, 1865. Professor E. A. Park preached the sermon. Rev. Jonathan Edwards made the ordaining prayer.

Up to that date the pastors have been Rev. William Harlow, ordained 1831, dismissed 1832; Rev. John Tucker, engaged 1833, dismissed 1834; Rev. Erastus Dickinson, ordained 1835, dismissed 1837; Rev. Harrison G. Park, engaged 1839, dismissed 1841; Rev. John S. Kidder, engaged 1841, dismissed 1842; Rev. William B. Hammond, ordained June 5, 1844, dismissed Jan. 2, 1851; Rev. Solomon Clark, installed Nov. 12, 1851, dismissed Jan. 19, 1858; Rev. Ezra Haskell, ordained Aug. 22, 1860, dismissed April 27, 1865; Rev. Roland P. Allen, ordained Nov. 1, 1865. His pastorate ended with this church in March, 1867.

Rev. William E. Dickinson was called, and sent his letter of acceptance to become pastor Nov. 27, 1867. He remained as pastor until April, 1870.

Feb. 27, 1867, Rev. J. F. Jennison was called to supply the pulpit, and stayed until Aug. 1, 1874.

Rev. J. W. Savage was hired to supply the pulpit from the third Sabbath in October, 1874, and continued to do so until Nov. 14, 1880; and later than that date, with the exception of one year's supply by Rev. Mark Taylor, the church has sat under the preaching of various clergymen of the faith.

The present officers of the church are: deacons, Edward R. Eager and Elijah A. Morse; John Howard, treasurer.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church.—About the year 1854 Rev. Father Strain, of Chelsea, came to Canton and began to preach in the "Stone Factory Chapel," in West Canton; with him came Rev. Terence Fitzsimmons, of St. Peter and St. Paul Church, Broadway, South Boston; the building of a church was begun on "Chapel Hill," so called, a short distance north of the railroad station in South Canton. It was opened for service in 1855. Rev. P. F. Lindon succeeded Fitzsimmons, attended by his assistants, Mr. Callaber and Mr. Hatley, till 1861, when the latter, Rev. John Hatley, came to reside in Canton, and under his auspices, by the Lord's help, the present church was built, and was dedicated in 1868. It will seat, including the choir, seven hundred and seventy-five persons. There are two services on each Sunday, the average attendance on each of which is eight hundred. The number of communicants is over fifteen hundred. It cost about sixteen thousand dollars, and was dedicated by Archbishop Williams. Connected with the church is a parsonage, and a capacious hall and vestry. It is in contemplation to enlarge the present church or to build another.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

CANTON—(Continued).

THE PRESS, MANUFACTURES, BANKS, ETC.

The Canton Journal—Early Manufactures—The First Cotton-Factory—Present Manufactures—Memorial Hall—Military Record—Number of Men Furnished—Amount of Money Raised—Various Votes in Relation to Bounties, etc.—Roll of Honor—Revere Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic—The Neponset National Bank—Canton Institution for Savings—Representatives from 1776 to Present Time.

The Canton Journal.—For about twenty years there had been no local newspaper in Canton, no one seeming to have any desire to embark in such an en-

terprise until December, 1876, when N. T. Merritt, of Dorchester, a gentleman of considerable newspaper experience, established the *Canton Journal*. This paper was started as an eight-column folio. The progress of the paper under Mr. Merritt's management was not such as to guarantee success, and at the end of four months he was obliged to step down and out. D. S. Hasty, of Easton, proprietor of the *Easton Journal* and *Stoughton Sentinel*, thereupon took the paper in charge, appointing E. B. Thorndike, its present publisher and proprietor, local representative. Mr. Thorndike opened an office in the post-office building, and at once went to work with the determination to place the paper upon a sound basis. From this point it became apparent that his labors would be crowned with prosperity, and that a permanent local paper for Canton was an established fact. In the path to success in journalism, as in the other walks of life, there are obstacles to overcome, and unexpected events often present themselves, which seem for the time to retard progress, and to this the *Canton Journal* was to experience its share. A few weeks after assuming control of the paper the proprietor, Mr. Hasty, was removed by the hand of death, and thus necessitated another change. At the settlement of Mr. Hasty's estate, A. P. Smith, of Stoughton, purchased the printing-office located at Stoughton, and known as the *Sentinel* office, the several papers there printed, and the good-will of the entire business. Mr. Thorndike continued with Mr. Smith until November, 1880, at which time he purchased the good-will and title of the *Canton Journal*, and removed the composing-room to Canton, opening in the upper story of Meserve's building, on the corner of Washington and Rockland Streets. Type, presses, and material were added from time to time, until the business had grown to such an extent that a larger printing-room was inevitable.

On the 19th of November, 1881, just one year after the purchase of the *Journal* by Mr. Thorndike, he secured the services of J. T. Geissler, of Sharon, as editor, who still holds that position. The first of May, 1882, found the establishment in the more commodious quarters on Church Street, known as the "old school-house," where it still remains. Upon entering these new apartments large additions to type, materials, etc., were again made. New presses, including a Campbell cylinder, a power paper-cutter, a steam-engine, and boiler, were put in, and the town of Canton for the first time could boast of a steam printing-office within its borders. On the 27th of October of the same year the size of the *Journal* was increased to nine columns folio, thus giving more space for local matter,

which had become crowded by advertisers. It is now in its eighth volume, steadily increasing its army of readers, and still aiming to a higher point in the journalistic world.

Manufacturing Interests.—Perhaps it may not be generally known that the first cotton-factory by machinery in Massachusetts was located at Canton in 1803.

From papers of the late James Beaumont we extract a portion of the agreement entered into by the company:

"James Beaumont, Abel Fisher, and Lemuel Bailey agreed to enter into Partnership to begin and carry on the Cotton-spinning Business, and, on the 14th day March, 1803, they agreed in a manner which the following copy of the writings will best explaine.

"Be it Known that we James Beaumont, Abel Fisher and Lemuel Bailey having provided a Building and Machinery for Spinning Cotton Yarn upon the eastern branch of Neponset River in the town of Canton, in the county of Norfolk, Do enter into the following articles of agreement.

"1st.—We shall be known and transact Business under name of James Beaumont & Co.

"2nd.—That the Stock shall amount to twenty four Hundred Dollars and be advanced by each one in the following proportion, Viz.—

"Said James Beaumont shall advance sixteen hundred dollars.

"Said Abel Fisher shall advance four hundred dollars.

"Said Lemuel Bailey shall advance four hundred dollars.

"Making the whole stock to amount to Twenty-four Hundred dollars as afores'd.

"3rd.—It is agreed that the whole Cost of erecting s'd Building, and procuring the Machinery shall be considered as part of money advanced towards Stock, and each one shall be credited as he has advanced and that the privilege of water, and also of land on which s'd Building is erected, or any additional Improvement that may be made and other convenient necessary Room for carrying on s'd Business or manufactory shall continue five Years from the date hereof."

The partnership was to continue five years, and James Beaumont was to have the sole direction of the business.

It was also "agreed that the work people may be boarded by the partners in proportion to their respective rights in Stock provided nevertheless, that the place of board be conveniently near the factory, and the food and Drink be of such a Quality as is fit and necessary to comfort and invigorate people employ'd in s'd Business and that the rate of Board allowed each partner shall be similar in similar Circumstances.

"In Testimony of our mutual Consent and confirmation of every clause and article of the foregoing, we the parties aforesaid have herunto set our hands and Seals this fourteenth Day of March in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and three.

"Signed Sealed and delivered each partner in presence of
ELIJAH DUNBAR, THOMAS DUNBAR.

"JAMES BEAUMONT,
"ABEL FISHER,
"LEMUEL BAILEY."

Reminiscences of James Beaumont.—The following reminiscences of manufacturing in Canton from 1803 to 1813 were written by the late James Beaumont, when in his eightieth year :

"I was engaged in a nominal partnership with two men, Abel Fisher, and Lem^l Bailey, they owned the Millprivilege called the old Everton place, it had been occupied in early times as a forge and grist-mill, but when I first saw it the water was running, down in its natural bed. my partners engaged to build the dam. & Factory building, and due time I got the Machinery to work (with some assistance) which consisted of 3 Cards, a drawing and roveing, frame and a Mule of 144 spindles, I had made with my own hands, the drawing and roveing Cans, and other tin work, in a coppersmiths shop in Boston. we first began to make, Wick yarn for the Candle makers the first. lot was made from sea Island Cotton, and was very smooth and beautiful; I took a sample of it. to a well known, Firm in Rosbury. Aaron Davis & Co.

"Mr. Ezra Sampson was a partner and active manager in the soap, and candle, department, he pronounced the wicking first-rate, and they gave me a large order and agreed to give me 75 cents p^{r} lb for it. the stained sea Island Cotton had cost me. about 23 or 24 cents p^{r} lb but Mr. Sampson surmised that the white Georgia Cotton would be whiter. and more suitable if not so smooth, so I used it the price of upland Cotton at that time. was from 16 to 18 Cents p^{r} lb.

"A year or two after this, the Messrs Davis & Co.s Candles, got into such request, especially the moulders, that I worked up for them eleven (11) Bales of Cotton into wicking in one year they then furnished the cotton and they gave 25 Cents p^{r} lb for working it—I likewise, made wicking for other candle makers. in less degree.

"when the machinery had got well gated—we began to make warp & filling yarn for domestick cloth; the first Piece was for sheeting this was made from sea Island Cotton was warped on common warping barr it was sized in the chain. I wrung it out of the size tub myself hand over hand. Tattershall, an English weaver, made good cloths of it. Thus, in 1802 was the first piece of Cotton cloth ever. made in America from Mule yarn. either all or in part I sold such cloth at 50 cents p^{r} yard and shirting from 35 to 42 Cents p^{r} yard.

"I put a sample of my first. sheeting in the Museum at Lowell 7 or 8 years ago. Mr. Kimball, of that establishment who had been a manufactor said he had no doubt of the authenticity of the relek, after examining it.

"My partners in business, Fisher & Bailey, I found out was not desirous to continue with me their only object from the first was to dispose of the Everton place, and they had not Money to carry on with, so they gave me a bond for a Deed I not as yet being naturalized so I had it all to myself my little concern was so successful that I had several offers from Gentlemen of cappital to become partners; amongst the rest was I. Smith Boyce of Dorchester he proposed that I should sell out at Canton, and he would furnish me with funds and have a Factory built at Dorchester on a large scale. we had had several confabs about it. I had had so much toil and care in getting my little concern at Canton underway that I had no desire to move

"However Mr Boyce being an extreemly industrious active man, he did get a Factory agoing say about the year 1807 or 8. this was without doubt the most prosperous and Profitable concern of the kind ever established in the Union

"There were made Bedticks, Gingham, shirtings & sheetings in large quantities in the time of the Embargo and 1812 War; and long after.

"In the embargo Cotton got down to 8 or 9 Cents but when war was declared it rose to the enormous price to 40 Cents and once to 48 the seacoast was blockaded, but it was found that Cotton could be brought by teams, all the way by land so that it could be afforded at the first mentioned price or less

"It a was fine sight to behold these Teams & their drivers I once saw a string those teams pass through Dedham 6 or 8 in number fine well cared for brown and black horses, 4 or 6 in a team, but the drivers were even more black shiney & fat than the horses; cuff was in his glory then flourshing his long wip and grinning at the Dedhamites in merry glee saying dare you you cannot displays sich a fine team of osses as dis in your poor plantations (nor could they)

"A Bale of Goods, seemingly India Cotton, much used then had fallen from one of the Wagons, and the drivers balled out in corous to the conductor (the only white man amongst them) who speedily replaced it by as many black paws as could get hold of it

"In my remarks on the other page, I meant to notice respecting the great success of the Dorchester Factory that the owners before the war was commenced had purchased a very large quantity of Cotton at the lowest figure, when as before stated it rose to 4 or 5 times its originall cost

"About the year 1802-3 John Blackburn came over from England and soon after commenced building the Tyler Mill at Pawtucket R. I. Mr. Blackburn was perhaps the most effecent and skillful Machinest then in the Union he was likewise well versed in the construction of that kind of Machines call Throstle frames, a great improvement (on Arkwrights first inventions) both for cheapness and dispack of work Mr B. did not like Slater lock, bolt, and guard is establishment but the doars were freely opened to the bubblick—this consern was highly prosperous, a few years after Mr Blackburn went to Mendon in this state, and with assistance Built the largest Factory then in the country, this was also prosperous

"In the time of the Embargo and War following, Mills and Machiner began to increee abundantly, young America had got hold of the machinest and manufacorers aret, and he drove it with steam speed—the Rhode Islanders, with Slater & Blackburn at their head, hunted up the millsites, and waterfalls, in that part of Massachusetts now called Webster and Slaterville, were a vast business is done at this time

"To return to my own matters when estabesled first at Canton I ingeneral let people have a free look, into my Mill espeshaly the females the farmers wives and daughters would come to buy yarn and would of course want to see the Factory

"I would open the outer door leading into the entry; and after shutting the same; they especially the young ones would be sore afraid when they heard the thundering clattering noise within I would open the inner door and they would peep in, then advance a little way and look round with great astonishment, one old Lady was looking at the large slivers of cotton drawings, advanceing out of the big drawing cans up through the rolers—as if by majick, would exclaim now do tell. lud amassy! is that spinning. then another having advanced further having espeyed the Mule would scream do marn, come here and look at this great big high wheel, that has everso many spindles drawing out at once and nobody to them, and then another viteron Lady spinner would shout out what on harth are you going to do with all this yarn, you never will be able to sell it in this varst world

"Canton in 1801.—When I first saw the Everton place which I afterward improved the Water course, was shooting through its natural bed, there was a Grist Mill standing on the north side and there had been a Forge for Iron worked there, but, it was all in ruins. the larg gearing and Waterweel shaft had

been sawed nearly through, and mended with bars of Iron here was dessollation mannifest; the place had a bad name, and was said to be haunted. indeed if weather the missschief had been done by evil spirits or evil bodys in the flesh, they had made finishing work of it

"It was a delightful place for a Dam here the rocky banks approached near to gather, and a small rocky Island reared its brushy & Flower decorated, head right in the middle of the River (called the eastern branch of the neponsett) the old Grist Mill was a relict of antiquity, it had been used, for a building to manufactor Gunpowder in; before or at the time of the revolutionary war. it had been moved probably on the Ice from the millprivilege above now known as the Revere copper, Co's works this old building was again removed about 50 years ago 10 or 12 roods, and has been used since as a stable for the storage of hay, and the lodging of Cattle and there it yet stands—with the Iasabella grape vine climbing up to its southern gable up to its ver ridge pole. an emblem of youth and old age closely intertwined in love together. as may be now seen from the great viaduct close by, at this day—There was not any dwelling house on the premises but one, and that containing two rooms below and a low chamber above at that time in this old shell, with some additions made to it I lived very happily several years with a large family

"The roads were very poor at that time large boulders and rocks imbelishing it on each side, and some times in the middle thereof But, the latter was sometime convenient for teams turning out you could drive on each side, and in other places the ruts would be so deep that it would be difficult to pass

"In regard to buildings they were low and cheaply built, and in winter have been very uncomfortable had it not been for the rousing fires they constantly kept, in cold weather, the cracks in the boards & holes under the doors, with the broaken glass in the windows gave them a quantum suffiect of pure air for all purposes

"Their Barns was not large, they had a good deal of land but not much fodder, and but few cattle to eat it. The best farmers however, would have a yoke of Oxen and a horse to do their work, the Orchard was the best attended to of all their lands; and gardens if any the least as for flowers they did not need any the romping Johns wort and the great Ox daisey, white weed, embelished their fields with yellow White and golden Flowers delightful to see, then they had the Flax plant carefully nurtered, with its exquilty beautiful blue flowers, and what did they need more of the kind

"they generally contrived to raise Corn and Rye for bread; to fat the hogs and a little for the working cattle, they did not raise much English Hay, but carefully applied all their manure for the dressing of the Corn & Flax, most of their fodder was obtained from the low-bog meadows, this they had abundantly, and when well got did very well for the young stock and cows that did not give milk

"Most of the best farmers had a small flock of Sheep, those with the Flax they depended on for their clothing; the Ladys, —I mean the women, the farmers Wife and daughters were the principle Manufacorers, they did not want many shoes in summer nor were Stockings very abundant. A fashionable Mantumaker of the modern time would have been in danger of starving before thos Women would have helped her

"Starv me to a farm-house 'summer' the old Grandfather a deacon of the congregational church just come in from the hay field, the mistris of the house ready to receive me saying after introductory complements 'she' will you go and sit down in the other room (best), my husband will be in soon, no I had rather sit here and see you make cheese did you never see cheese making, they do not make any chees whear I was brought up

(Yorkshire in England) She, then what do they do with theier milk in warm weather. Oh! they set it in a cool place in there stone built houses the buttery or Celler and skim it afterstanding 3 meals the sweet skimmed milk is used in the family or sold to the neighbours at half price, the cream after being collected and soured a little in the vessel it is churned into the best Butter in the world the Butter milk is preserved and ate as a dainty to bread or thick hasty pudding, made of Oat meal—

"her, Dont they use Coffee and Tea common as whe do. No, Coffee they scarcely use att all, and Tea only used sparing by the elderly women, heads of familys. In my two apprenticeships, the first of near 2 years I never tasted either in my Masters house (so to say) in the second of 3 years I never drank any but once; the good old man for a good man he was, and the name of Jonathan Wood shall be ever remembered with gratitude. He had been out with me to a Benevolent quaker to see if he would not advance some money to pay legacys on real Estate I was soon to come heir to? We had succeeded and I was in high spirits; when whe got home, his good old Dame as he called her, were just sitting down with her sister to an Afternoons Tea drinking. now Jimy says he sit thee down with mee and our Women folks to a dish of Tea. I did sit down but I can never remember having being so ashamed before or since in all my life.

"But how did you live in, the morning the breakfast table was set out with Trenchers (wooden plates) by the side of each a small pint earthen mug with a spoon was placed the viands were a large Panfull of sweet milk, then a plate of Pattee's of Butter home made, these were about the size of half a dollar a good deal thicker but did not weigh so much in number they were just equal to the number of the guests at table, which guests consisted of Mr. Wood a Journyman or two and four apprentices. A large earthen panful of Oatmeal haisty Pudding was placed on the centre of the table and a few sheets of hard, thin oat cakes placed on the clean but naked table. All being ready at it we went with a hungry will dipping out with our spoons filling them partly in the pudding then dipping them in the milk pots, after this first course of pudding we had recourse to the milk pan with bread and butter to finish. I forget weather we spread the Butter with knives or our thumb; this I know it always tasted best to me done by the latter method, indeed it is difficult to do it with a knife that if you press the Butter hard the bread is so light and honeycomb like that it will fly in many pieces.

"Our dinner consisted of boild hang beef and dried flitch bacon and broth was made of the liquor the meat was boild in by adding a little oat meal, the broth was invariable ate first then we had either dumplings or a pudding boild in a bag, then we finished off with the Animal food & vegetabiles.

"Our evening meal was baked (flour) pudding, milk and bread alditum, we had always for lunction at 11 o'clock a small mess pot about a pint of good home brued Ale of Malt and hops, strong and delicious, at dinner we had small bear made of the same materials the women folks never sot down with us men at meals.

"Sunday was strictly observed in these families on that glorious day of rest and recreation this mother in Irail and her husbands Mother would deck out in their best and march across the fields and lanes, bare leg and bare foot to meeting 2 miles with their stockings and shoes in their pockets or under their arms and when near the holy place under some sheltering tree would don them, and when the holy serviss was over would doff them again near by, there was nothing mean or stingy about this woman on the contrary she had a most liberal Soule, but shoes was an extra luxury and fine knit cotton stocking was a still greater one, when the father came in he invited me to take

some old orchard with him or a glass of toddy both I declined as I never loved cider and new rum I detested both smell & taste of but begged a drink of her new come whey from her chees tub, she slyly regretted her husband had such a desire for either Rum or old orchard, oh you know whe cannot do our hot ummer work espeshaly in hay time without it replied he.

"But to return to my Everton place. I was looking over the coppys of old Deeds lately and I found one dated Jan. 28 1717 wherein I found it recorded that Edmund Quince of Brantrey, in Suffolk County, Esqr. John White of Boston in the county aforesaid Gentⁿ Standfast Foster, Thomas Tilestone, Sam^l Paule, Ebenezer Mawdesley, Ebenezer Jones, and Robert Royal, all of Dorchesster, had at the above time entered into partnership to buy & make a Dam at this place and containing two acres of land which they hereby bought of one Timothy Jones of said Dorchester for the sum of six Pounds, for the purpose setting up Iron works, and in due time a forge was put in Operation the oar was collected in the visintity but most particularly from the pond called Massapogue.

"For two years after commenced business the Herring came up the River in great numbers in the spring wending their way through many difcutys to massapogue pond men were appointed by the adjoining Towns to see the fish had free right of way several of these worthys visited me and demanded me to hoyst my flood gates and lay the bottom of the mill dam bare excepting the channel but says I the Fish have not began to run yet. is the season of their running. Oh says I Gentlmen it is a hard case for me to stop my Factorey; but says I, walk into the house and we will talk the matter over. when seated I brought out my old Cogniac, a bowl of loaf shugar and water, to which they helped themselves bountifully after wading in the river not inspeting the fish for they were not there, but the water. They went off in great good humor and said I must send them word when the fish began to run about a week after they did begin to run, but I did not see them, though others did, I did not look very minutely well down they came upon us (the inspectors I mean) dip net in hand, and there they went to work floundering in the river and took several dozens of the herring which after taking a chearer or two of my Brandy they carried home to their friends.

"About a week after this the fish came up abundantly. My self and work people were idle and wanted a fishing frolick so I said to one of my men Slimsey we will have some herring to-night. his laughing eye, took the hint, to shut down the flood gates, yes. It was a beautiful night in May (the fish came late up this river and did not do, much good to any one excepting idle familys that would rather fish than work they came so late, but I will tell my story about fishing over leaf. About 10 o'clock Slim & I wended to the dam head & down with the flood gates. this shut the water back into the dam. there was a planked apron way a gently inclined plane up which the fish used to rush with great difficulty, at the bottom of this apron was a pond hole some 20 or 30 feet wide were the fish used to linger before ascending the rapid in this hole were bushels of fish the retiring water having left them without means of escape, there was a small Indian canoe lying on the beach near by we rushed into the hole, and went at it with a will throwing them out with our hands three or four at once, and when tired of this way we would kick them out with our feet while exersizing in this delightful sport there came two young man along over the wooden Bridge near by with their Galls. sometimes Lovers walk out together in the stilly night they were friends, the young men jumped down into the river and after a few more jumps came cothrsh, right into the fishery hole, were they began to labour with all their might and being fresh hands at the tiller the fish came out thicker and faster whilst the females on a mossy bank

near by cheered us with their songs, duetts, and solos, in this balmy and moonlight evening whilst we in the ditch with our hurrahs and shouts joined in the chorus, but game began to grow scarce & and we thought we had enough, as the canoe was well ny full the word was given let us out and liquor and take care of the spoils. I went into the house and got the fixings and a basket to carry the fish home. the young men were or had been employees of mine and I think the young women too so they carried mine & Slimsys share home about 2 Barrels leaving about as many more for those that came at the eleventh hour.

"At that time there wear in Canton several Manufacturing establishments, Enoch Leonard's Forge, Gen^l Elijah Crane's Grist-Mill, Leonard & Kinsley's mill-saw, edge-tool, and Forge works, the renowned Copper works of Col^l. Paul Revere, the first established in this country of the kind, besides several grist-mills at the different works; these with my establishment of the manufacturing of Cotton yarn and cloth were a great benifit to the publick and employing many hands, this made the mill-owners wish for the stopping of the Herrings, rather then the stopping of the above valuable manufacturing concerns. The owners, therefore, a few years after in conjunction with other mill-owners below, in Dorchester and Millton, petitioned the General Court to stop the herring from runing in the Neponcett river, which was granted, and publick opinion fully agreed with the law.

"Canton from that time to the present or to 1820, at least, might be termed with truth, the first in time and the first in quantity and quality of any in the State of its manufactured articles.

"I will here innumerate the different kinds of goods & articles made and manufactured in Canton within the first 15 years of the present century.

"Forge work, Enoch Leonard's crow-bars and shapes for blacksmith's work, Leonard & Kinsley's made mill-saws, crow-bars, and various kinds of axes and other heavy edge-tool work, anchor, flukes, &c., blister steel, and various kinds of iron castings in demand at that time.

"At the Revere works were made copper sheathing, bolts, and spikes, and afterwards a furnice was erected for casting brass and refining copper. Here at (the Revere works) were cast large brass guns and bells for churches, and those bells were, perhaps, the first founded in the Union.

"The Cotton mill of which I had the control, produced yarns, bedticks, sheeting, shirting, checks, plads, and ginghams. I likewise made cotton pelisse wadding, for which I had large orders from New York, Boston, &c. This article was not made by any other person in this country at that time. About 1802-3 it was made by running the carded batts through rolers wet with size. I afterwards got a patent for my invention. I have not made any wading for more than 30 years, but the advertizements in the milliner's shop windows still say or did 3 or 4 years ago: 'Beaumont's poliss wadding sold here.'

"Miss Ann Bent, who kept a lady's fancy goods store in what is now called Washington Street, in Boston, was my best customer. This lady was the first I showed it to; she highly praised it, and recommended it to her customers as the best for the purpose of any other. Before this the wadding had been imported, the cotton kind from England, and the silk kind from France.

"About this time (1807-8) I desolved partnership with Richard Wheatley, with whom I had been connected in bussiness several years, whe devided the real estate, and I built a small factory on the north side of the river on my own account, set up wool carding and spinning machines. When the Merino sheep began to be imported in great numbers (thanks to the

great and good Napolian Bonapart, who scattered both the lazy Spaniards and there flocks, many of the latter found their way into this country.

"I then began to make all wool cloth yorkshire plains careys- and Sattinets, for the last article I got great credit making my own cotton warps of sea Island Cotton and employing English workmen who beat them up well in the hand loom so that when afterwards finished you could not scarcely tell the back side from the face. I sold the finest of them for \$3.50 p yard both before and during the 1812 war. I charged 25 Cents p pound for carding (full blood merino and 17 Cents half blood) into roles

"I will here mention some of my customers for whom I Manufactured the fine wool wholly or in part. Governor Robbins of Milton into cloth Cap^t Nat^l Tucker, of Milton into cloth. Benjamin Bussey of Boston, Esq partially into Cloth.—Amary Esq^r of Roxbury into yarn and slubbing all these Gentlemen owned small flocks of the merinoes. Esq^r Amarey I think of Milton I made some cloth for I likewise continued the manufactory of my wick yarn and Wadding

"Towards the begining of the 1812 war, and during the same there were large quantys of Muskets and Rifles were made several thousand stand for the United states and with high credit to the makers by Mess^{rs} Leonard & Kinsley, honorable Thomas French, and others

"Mr Enoch Leonard & his sons in partnership with William Dunbar Esq^r made some very good horsmans Sords, & Sailors Cutlashes for Sam. There were two brothers. Bazins in Canton at the above time very ingenious and Inventive, who made stocking weaving Machines, likewise Machien for twisting the strands and laying cords & ropes—they likewise were the inventers of them sweet Musickal Instruments, the Aeolian reeds either the small tubelike ones, held the hand and blown into with the mouth as well as the larger Instruments were the bellows is applied

"After I desolved partnership with Mr. Wheatly he ingaged a man to conduct his istablishment named David Wild he understood his business well a year or two later. Mr. Wild assisted in building a Cotton Factory, & Machinery in partnership with Gen^l Elijah Crane who owned a millprivilage in Canton this was the third of the kind in the town

"There was a young man, a house carpenter a very ingenious and industrious man, at the time Mr Wheatly & I began to build machinery who hired him in his line of business as well to make the wood part of the Machines) Azel Ames by name he worked for us when in company, and afterwards for myself about in all 4 or 5 years. he had saved considerable money, he had a younger brother work as an apprentice with him, we always boarded them and as they lost no time of concequence he had a handsome sum to carry with him to Bridgewater his native town—soon after he went to marshfield, with his brother and built and established a Cotton Factory and they made it go well, this was the greatest effort. I ever knew, for a Mechanick in wood work only to bravely build turning Layths for wood & Iron Tools for fluting and fitting Iron & brass—also making Pattrens for Castings of Iron these nettles—and afterwards turning filing & fitting them together

"This Factory of Mr. Ames's was in full operation years before the Waltham concern was thought of

"Even the stone mason, who worked for Mr. Wheatly and us contrived to set agoing a Cotton Factory in Sharon the adjoining Town to Canton, that is with much assistance this was the third or fourth swarm so to say that had left our hive in Canton

"Thus I have given you in a straightforward way my experiences and knowledge of Cotton Manufacturing previous to the time of the Waltham Factory in 1813."

The Kinsley Iron and Machine Company.—

These works were established by Leonard & Kinsley in 1787, and have been in constant operation since that time; the manufacture of steel by the German process was then commenced and continued until 1830 or later. From 1790 to 1797 from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons of mill-saws were made annually. In those early days the works were very small. Early in the present century the manufacture of fire-arms was introduced, and a considerable quantity of muskets was furnished the government for the war of 1812. The steel produced at this time and for many years after was used for making sleigh-shoes, horse-shoe calks, plowshares, etc. About 1821 the firm of Leonard & Kinsley dissolved, and the business was continued by Mr. Adam Kinsley. In 1833–35 a foundry building was constructed for the manufacture of castings. A few years later (on the death of Mr. Kinsley in 1837) the business passed into the hands of two of his sons, Lyman and Alfred. Soon after, Lyman bought out Alfred Kinsley's interest in the business and conducted it himself until 1855. About 1838 the forge was burned, and a new one built. Under Mr. Kinsley's management the manufacture of car-axles and car-wheels was added to the now growing industry; in 1845 the work was prosecuted day and night, and forty car-wheels were made daily; in 1846 eighteen hundred car-wheels were furnished to one Western road alone. The manufacture of wagon-axles—one of the branches of the business from its commencement—was largely increased. A rolling-mill was erected, in 1852–53, for the purpose of rolling car-axles and a beam-engine of one hundred and ninety-horse power, and an eighteen-inch train of rolls put in. In 1853 the idea of rolling car-axles was abandoned, and the manufacture of iron commenced. In 1854 the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company was chartered and in 1855 was organized; the capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Lyman Kinsley was elected president and held that position until about 1859, when he retired from the business. Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, was chosen as his successor, and held the position until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Frederick L. Ames, the present president. Edward L. Eager, Esq., was chosen treasurer upon the organization of the company, and has remained in that capacity to the present time. The present agent is Mr. Frank M. Ames.

Since the organization of the company the works have been in constant operation. In 1854 the axle-shop was destroyed by fire; a new building was erected in 1859. In 1861 the present foundry building was

built and the old foundry torn down. On the 14th of January, 1875, the rolling-mill and forge were burned; preparations for a new mill were commenced, however, before the fire of the old mill had died out, and on the 24th of May following operations were resumed in a new mill much larger and more convenient than the old, but on the same site.

The company employ about two hundred and twenty-five men. The buildings cover about one and a half acres of ground, the mill alone covering nearly one and one-quarter acres.

They manufacture merchant bar-iron, car and locomotive forgings, castings, machinery, finished wagon-axes, bridge-bolts, and heavy hardware.

The Revere Copper Company.—Paul Revere & Son commenced the copper-works in Canton, Jan. 3, 1801. Previous to that time they had carried on a bell and cannon foundry on Hull Street, in Boston, which was removed later to Canton, where they continued to cast bells and brass cannon of all sizes and all kinds of composition work; manufactured sheets, bolts, spikes, nails, etc., from malleable copper and cold-rolled. Paul Revere died in 1818, and the business was carried on by his surviving son, Joseph Warren Revere, until 1828, when the Revere Copper Company was incorporated by Joseph W. Revere, James Davis, Fred. W. Lincoln, and James Davis, Jr. Since the death of the original founder the business has been continued under the management of John Revere, president, S. T. Snow, treasurer, with increasing facilities, and their manufacture includes all grades from the raw material to the finest-graded articles of rolled copper.

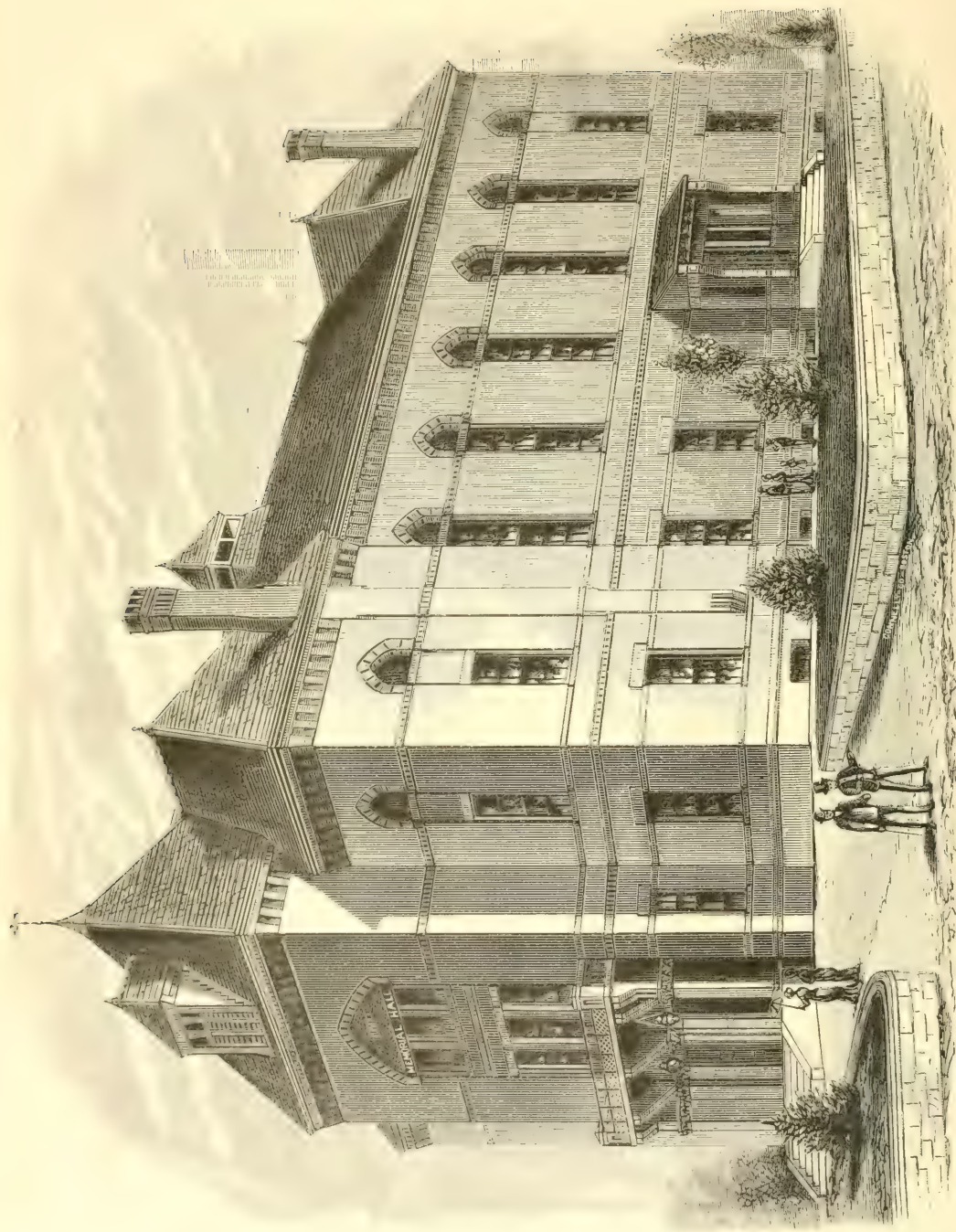
Neponset Cotton Manufacturing Company.—In 1824 the present stone mill, generally known as the Neponset Factory, was begun, and finished in 1825, and was put in operation as a woolen-factory by Holbrook, Dexter & Hill. They manufactured satinets and kerseymere cloths. In 1828 the company failed, and the mill property and machinery was silent for nearly two years. It had cost four hundred thousand dollars, and was sold to a new company for one hundred and forty thousand dollars, the Neponset Manufacturing Company, which carried on the manufacture till 1838, when they abandoned the business, and the property, fixtures, and machinery was purchased by Mr. J. W. Revere for fifty thousand dollars. In 1844, — Robeson, of New Bedford, leased the property for ten years, and at the expiration of the term renewed the lease for ten years, and again for ten years, abandoning the business in 1879.

In 1883 the property was purchased for thirty-five thousand dollars by James L. Little, and the build-

ings are undergoing thorough repairs preparatory to occupation as a cotton-factory.

Eureka Silk Manufacturing Company.—The silk business in Canton was started in 1839, by V. J. Messinger; but some months later he removed to Needham, where he remained five years, making sewings, gimps, and fringes. In 1844, Mr. Messinger returned to Canton, and in partnership with his brother, V. A. Messinger, established the business there as Messinger & Brother. They continued the manufacture of sewings and machine twist successfully and uninterruptedly till 1863, when it was transferred to Charles Foster and J. W. C. Seavey, the latter of whom had been with Messinger & Brother since 1853. The firm-name was J. W. C. Seavey & Co. In 1869 the firm became Seavey, Foster & Bowman, who continued the business till 1881, when the proprietors formed a joint-stock company for the manufacture of all kinds of twisted silk, under the name and firm of the Eureka Silk Manufacturing Company. They have increased their business from year to year, until they have become one of the most successful and extensive manufacturers in this country. Their favorite brands, the "Lion" and "Eureka," have a high reputation. The firm have contributed largely to the movement of putting up strictly pure dye goods, and have also manufactured and introduced measuring and strength-testing machines, to enable buyers to inform themselves of the actual quality of the goods they are buying. To the enterprise of this firm consumers are indebted for many improvements in the style and quality of twist silks.

G. H. Mansfield & Co.—The privileges now occupied by this establishment were first utilized in 1821 by Simeon Presbrey, in the manufacture of cotton thread. He subsequently enlarged the original mill, and added the manufacture of twines. He carried on the business until 1845, when he sold it to Thomas B. Vose, who continued it until 1849, when it passed into the hands of William Mansfield. Mr. Mansfield carried on the manufacture as sole proprietor until July 1, 1858, when it was purchased by his two sons, George H. and Preston R., who have continued it to the present time. In 1865, W. B. White and G. H. Mansfield formed a copartnership, under the name of White & Mansfield, and commenced the manufacture of shoe-lace, and, in the spring of 1866, inaugurated the manufacture of braided fishing-lines. The firm of White & Mansfield was dissolved in 1866 by the retirement of Mr. White, and the business has since been continued by G. H. Mansfield & Co. They manufacture braided silk and linen lines,



MEMORIAL HALL, CANTON, MASS.

and it is a notable fact that this firm was the pioneer in the manufacture of braided lines in the United States.

The Narragansett Suspender and Web Company.—The building on the west side of the Canton Junction Station of the Boston and Providence Railroad, occupied by the Narragansett Suspender and Web Company, J. R. Wattles, proprietor, and by L. W. Wattles & Co., manufacturers of spinning and twister rings, with the entire contents, was totally destroyed by fire May 10, 1884. Mr. J. W. Wattles was the sole proprietor of both concerns, and of the buildings and land. The factory building was erected in 1865, and had been from time to time enlarged and improved and added to.

The business of making spinning rings for cotton-mills was established in 1843 by Mr. Luther R. Wattles, and had been carried on in Canton for the past twenty-five years by Mr. J. W. Wattles under the name of L. R. Wattles & Co. The Narragansett Company manufactured suspenders and all kinds of elastic web goods, and had a wide reputation. Arthur J. Wattles, son of J. W. Wattles, was superintendent of both companies, and another son, Joseph W. Wattles, Jr., was book-keeper and cashier of both concerns.

Paper-Box Manufactory.—In 1837, Nathaniel Dunbar commenced the manufacture of piano-forte keys, on the site now occupied by the box-factory, and continued it until 1857. In the fall of that year, in company with Charles F. Hard, he commenced the manufacture of paper boxes. That co-partnership continued until the fall of 1868, when the establishment was purchased by Mr. Dunbar, and continued by him as sole proprietor until his death, which occurred July 11, 1883. The business is still carried on under the name of Nathaniel Dunbar, by his oldest son, Francis D. Dunbar.

Thomas Lonergan commenced the manufacture of spinning- and twister-rings in 1878. In 1881 his factory was destroyed by fire, and immediately rebuilt. He has continued the manufacture to the present time.

For history of establishments of Messrs. Shepard, French, Draper, and Morse, see their respective biographies in the following pages.

Memorial Hall.—At the annual meeting in April, 1878, the town appointed a committee, consisting of William Horton from School District No. 1, Elisha Horton of No. 2, Frank M. Ames of No. 3, Ellis Tucker of No. 4, George E. Downes of No. 5, Thomas Lonergan of No. 6, and James S. Shepard of No. 7, to procure plans and select proper locations for

a new town hall, and directed the committee to make their report on the 17th day of June, 1878. After considerable discussion as to the merits of the several locations proposed, it was voted to build at the corner of Washington and Depot Streets.

A committee, consisting of Frank M. Ames, James S. Shepard, Elisha Horton, Joseph W. Wattles, and Edward R. Eager, was selected, and instructed to take a deed of the land donated by Elijah A. Morse, and erect a building thereon, to be called "Memorial Hall," from some one of the plans before the meeting.

The design for the building was prepared by Stephen C. Earle, of Boston.

The architecture is what may perhaps be called Modern Gothic. The underpinning and steps are of Concord granite. The walls are of brick, decorated with Longmeadow freestone and black brick. The brick are laid in black mortar. The inside finish throughout the building is of ash. The floors are of Southern pine. The main building is one hundred and one by sixty-two feet on the foundation. The main front has a projection of seven feet, thirty-one feet in width, which rises five feet above the walls of the main building. On each side, at the front, are projections of eighteen inches.

The building covers about six thousand five hundred square feet; its extreme height is eighty feet above the grade line. The basement is eleven feet six inches high, first story twelve feet, and second story twenty-six feet in the clear. The building is entered by a flight of six steps of fine hammered Concord granite, twenty feet long, ten and one-half feet wide, which are partly covered by a porch.

The marble-tiled vestibule is entered by two sets of double-folding black walnut doors, opposite which are similar doors of ash with glass panels. On the right is the ticket-office; on the left, a door to the basement stairs. The stairway hall is twenty-two by twenty-eight feet. On either side are flights of stairs six feet wide. On the right is a lobby, doors from which enter the room of town clerk and treasurer (which is fourteen feet nine inches by sixteen feet), and also that of the selectmen (which is eighteen feet six inches by twenty-four feet). Connected with these rooms are a fire-proof vault, for town records, and two large closets.

On the left is the librarian's room, which is twenty feet nine inches by sixteen feet. In the centre and opposite the principal entrances is a wide, double-folding door to the corridor. On either side of this door are placed the beautiful memorial tablets, a gift of Elijah A. Morse. The corridor is eight by forty-four feet.

On the right or south side are doors to the selectmen's room, also to the school committee room, which is sixteen feet three inches by twenty-four feet, and a side corridor sixteen feet long leading to the side entrance. On the left or north side is the library, twenty-four by forty-four feet. At the east end is the small, or caucus hall, which is thirty feet six inches by forty-eight feet six inches, and will seat about two hundred persons. The side entrance is eight by sixteen feet, and is entered from steps twelve feet in length, and similar to those on the front of the building. Doors from the side entrance enter the school committee-room, corridor, small hall, and the private stairway hall which leads to the hall and stage above. From this stairway are doors to the basement stairs and town officers' toilet.

The landing at the front stairs is thirteen feet six inches by twenty-eight feet; opposite the stairs are two double-folding doors to the audience-hall and ladies' private room. On the left are stairs to the gallery and a door to the lobby, which is fourteen feet nine inches by sixteen feet. The audience-hall is fifty-eight by sixty-seven feet, and twenty-six feet high. At the east end is a stage eighteen feet six inches deep, with opening thirty-two feet wide. On either side are anterooms about fourteen feet square. The doors between the stage and anterooms are arranged to slide up, and give a stage nearly the width of the building. At the opposite end is a gallery nineteen by sixty feet.

The gallery is provided with seats for two hundred and twenty-four persons. The floor is furnished with one hundred and fourteen settees, each seating five persons. The ordinary seating capacity of the hall is nine hundred and forty-four persons, although one thousand and fifty people can be comfortably seated.

THE MEMORIAL TABLETS.—The left-hand tablet bears the names of those who were killed in battle, with the date and place where they were killed, viz.:

Walter S. Glover, at Gaines' Mill, June 27th, 1862.

John McGinley, at Bull Run, August 29th, 1862.

Edward H. R. Revere, George W. Kehr, at Antietam, September 17th, 1862.

James Donahoe, Andrew L. Hill, at Fredericksburg, Dec'r 11-13th, 1862.

Charles E. Bootman, Stephen H. Smith, at Port Hudson, June 14th, 1863.

Robert Blackburn, Jr., John Denningham, John O'Brien, in the Wilderness, May 5th-6th, 1864.

The tablets at the right have the names of those who died in the service from disease or wounds, viz.:

George W. Bailey, at Gaines' Mill.

William Spillane, at Harrison's Landing.

George C. Corbett, at Craney Island.

Charles F. Adams, at Frederick City.

Walter Davenport, at Fredericksburg.

John M. Pooler, at White Oak Church.

Charles O. Fuller, William B. Foster, John Geddis, Jerome B. Snow, Asahel White, at New Orleans.

William E. Brewster, John W. Ayer, Owen Shonsey, at Brashear City.

Thomas Curran, at Canton.

Charles C. Knaggs, Long B. Crowther, Joseph Jenkins, at Baton Rouge.

Charles D. Slattery, at City Point.

Over the door to the corridor is the inscription: "Erected to commemorate the patriotism of the soldiers of Canton, who fell in defence of the Union in the War of the Rebellion." A transom running the whole width of the group has the dates 1861-65 repeated over each tablet bearing the soldiers' names, and the central part has the motto, "*It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.*"

The materials used in the construction are, for the plinths at the bottom, dark Tennessee marble. For the body of the work, a cream-colored marble delicately mottled, from the Echaillon quarries at Grenoble, France, finished with a slight polish, except where it is carved. The shafts of the four columns supporting canopies over the side tablets are of red Lisbon marble highly polished. The tablets, bearing the names, are of light-veined Italian marble.

The carving consists of the arms of the Union, in a medallion on the canopy over the left tablet, flanked by branches of the oak and palm. The medallion over the other tablet bears the arms of the State between branches of the laurel and olive. The same foliage is also used on the capitals of the four columns. The bases of the columns are enriched with appropriate foliage, and the panels below on each side have three large rosettes. The initials of the names and some words of the general inscription are painted red and the other letters a dark chocolate. John Evans, of Boston, executed the work from designs furnished by Mr. Earle, the architect of the building.

The gift to the town of a strip of land some twelve feet in width from the Hon. Charles Endicott, also the exchange of land with James Ryan, caused the shape of the town lot to be very much improved. The appropriation for grading the lot, erecting and furnishing the building, amounted to thirty-one thousand dollars. The total cost, including dedicatory expenses, was thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and twelve cents, leaving an unexpended balance of thirty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents.

The hall was dedicated on the evening of Oct. 30, 1879, amid a large concourse of people, among whom

were his Excellency Governor Thomas Talbot; Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State; Hon. Charles Adams, formerly treasurer; Hon. Seth Turner, of Randolph; Rufus C. Wood, sheriff of Norfolk County; the selectmen of Canton, viz.: William W. Brooks, William Horton, and William O. Chapman, Esqs.; Hon. Charles H. French, Edwin Wentworth, William Mansfield, Ezra S. Brewster, and Ellis Tucker, who have served as selectmen; Francis W. Deane, the venerable town treasurer; J. Mason Everett, chairman, Arthur C. Kollock, Jesse Fenno, John Everett, and Thomas Lonergan, of the school committee; Rev. Father John Flatley and Rev. William H. Savary; Ellis Ames, Esq., and other gentlemen of Canton and of the neighboring towns.

From its earliest history down to the year 1837 the town had no house of its own. For a long series of years its public meetings were held in the meeting-house belonging to the First Parish; afterwards in the Baptist meeting-house at Canton Centre. Upon the erection of a new house by that denomination at South Canton, the old house at the Centre was purchased by the town for the modest sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, and in that small building for half a century the business of the town has been transacted.

All important public events that relate to the local affairs of a town, of course, form a part of its civil history; so that when one of these events is brought vividly before the mind, other events appear also, one after another, as they are bound together by the natural laws of association.

Canton was incorporated as a town Feb. 23, 1797, and the act was approved by Samuel Adams, the great leader of the Revolution, as Governor of the commonwealth. At that date its population must have been about 1000; in 1800 it was 1110; in 1810, 1353; in 1820, 1268; in 1830, 1515; in 1840, 1995; in 1850, 2598; in 1860, 3242; in 1870, 3879; and in 1875, 4192; a gratifying increase in each of its decennial periods with a single exception. In 1795, the whole number of legal voters in the first precinct was 140; in 1875, the number had increased to 733. The valuation has increased even more rapidly than the population, amounting in 1884 to \$3,242,254, by the assessors' valuation, which is exclusive of corporate stocks taxed by the State.

The town from its incorporation has been generally most fortunate in the ability, character, and fidelity of its officers.

At the first meeting of this town under the act of incorporation, Elijah Dunbar, a man who appears to have served the town in almost every capacity for

many years, was chosen moderator; Elijah Crane, town clerk; Joseph Bemis, treasurer; and Elijah Crane, deacon; Benjamin Tucker and Col. Nathan Crane, selectmen and assessors.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Hon. Charles Endicott, and remarks were also made by William W. Brooks, Hon. S. B. Noyes, Governor Talbot, Elijah A. Morse, Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, Hon. Charles Adams, ex-treasurer of the commonwealth, Hon. Winslow Battles, of Randolph, Rev. Dr. Angier, of Holbrook, Sanford W. Billings, of Sharon, Rev. Edwin Thompson, of East Walpole, Horace E. Ware, of Milton, Rev. Father Flatley, Rev. William Savary, Rev. Nelson B. Jones, Jr., Rev. Mr. Davis, Ellis Ames, Esq., Thomas E. Grover, Esq., and Timothy Kaley, Esq., of Milford, N. H.

The Canton Institution for Savings was chartered March 4, 1835, with the following officers: Thomas French, president; Friend Crane and Jonathan Stone, vice-presidents; Trustees, Adam Kinsley, Elijah Spare, Joseph Downes, Samuel Davis, Simeon Presbrey, P. M. Crane, Thomas Dunbar, William McKendry, Jedediah Tucker; James Dunbar, secretary and treasurer; Jonathan Messinger, F. W. Lincoln, Leonard Everett, Elisha White, committee of investment. Thomas French, president upon organization; Thomas Dunbar, president, April 4, 1843; Frederic W. Lincoln, president, April 7, 1846; Charles H. French, April 7, 1852, present president. James Dunbar, secretary and treasurer upon organization; Francis W. Deane, secretary and treasurer, April 7, 1852; Nathaniel W. Dunbar, secretary and treasurer, March 26, 1883, present incumbent. The present trustees are Charles H. French, Charles Endicott, James S. Shepard, Ellis Ames, Virgil J. Messinger, George E. Downes, J. Mason Everett, Edward R. Eager, William O. Chapman, Frank G. Webster, Francis D. Dunbar, George H. Mansfield, Samuel H. Capen, Henry F. Baswell. Present committee of investment: Charles Endicott, James S. Shepard, George E. Downes, William O. Chapman, Nathaniel W. Dunbar, treasurer. The first deposit was made May 2, 1835. Amount of deposits, present time, \$449,964.40.

The Neponset Bank was chartered March 31, 1836, with the following directors: F. W. Lincoln, Leonard Hodges, Leonard Everett, George H. Mann, George Downes, Jonathan Messinger, Simeon Presbrey, Jonathan Robinson, Lyman Kinsley, Zachariah Tucker, Thomas Tolman; President, Frederic W. Lincoln; Cashier, James Dunbar. Oct. 6, 1845, James Dunbar, president; Francis W. Deane, cashier.

Oct. 5, 1851, Charles H. French, president; Francis W. Deane, cashier, until the organization under the National Banking Law.

The **Neponset National Bank** was organized March 1, 1865, with Charles H. French, president, who has continued to the present time. Francis W. Deane was the first cashier. May 24, 1880, Nathaniel W. Dunbar was chosen cashier, and is the present incumbent. The present directors are Charles H. French, Horace A. Lothrop, George E. Downes, Charles Endicott, James S. Shepard, William O. Chapman, William L. Hodges. Capital, \$250,000, Surplus and undivided profits, \$83,350.78.

Military Record.—Canton furnished three hundred and fifty men for the war, which was a surplus of twenty-three over and above all demands. Nine were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town for war purposes, exclusive of State aid, was thirty thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-one cents. In addition to this, fifteen thousand dollars were raised by private subscription for the payment of bounties.

The amount of money raised and expended during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the commonwealth, was as follows: in 1861, \$564.59; in 1862, \$2585.00; in 1863, \$4671.16; in 1864, \$3000.00; in 1865, \$2200.00; total amount, \$13,020.75.

The amount of money and clothing furnished by the ladies of the town for the Christian and Sanitary Commissions was quite large.

The population in 1860, 3242; in 1865, 3318. The valuation in 1860 was \$2,015,398; in 1865, \$2,211,313.

The selectmen in 1861 and 1862 were James T. Sumner, Ellis Tucker, and John Hall; in 1863, William Horton, Ellis Tucker, and Ezra S. Brewster; 1864 and 1865, William Horton, Charles Endicott, and Ezra S. Brewster.

The town clerk during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was Andrew Lopez; in 1865, Charles Endicott. The town treasurer during all these years was Francis W. Deane.

1861. The first meeting to consider matters relating to the war was held April 29th, at which it was voted to provide "all suitable and necessary aid to families of volunteers living in the town," and the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for that purpose, "to be expended by a committee joined with selectmen."

1862. A town-meeting was held July 21st to see what measures the town would adopt to raise forty men

required to fill its quota. It was voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars "to each volunteer duly mustered." August 18th, voted, "that the town assume and pay an additional bounty of one hundred dollars to such volunteers as have enlisted since August 5th, to fill the quota of forty men, as voted at a public meeting of citizens and been subscribed and paid by the citizens upon the faith that the town would reimburse the same." August 27th, voted, "to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each volunteer enlisting to fill the quota of the town for men in the nine months' service," and a committee of citizens was chosen "to co-operate with the town treasurer in devising ways and means to obtain the necessary amount of money."

1863. No meeting appears to have been held during the year in relation to the war. Recruiting, however, went on as usual, and the State aid continued to be paid to the families of the volunteers.

1864. April 5th, voted, "to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer enlisting to the credit of the town, under the recent call of the President for more men." July 5th, voted, "to pay the same amount of bounty to each volunteer under any call of the President, prior to March 1, 1863."

Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of names of deceased soldiers enlisted from Canton:

Charles F. Adams, 20th Regt.; buried in Canton; died at Frederick City.
 John W. Ayer, Co. A, 4th Regt.; buried in Brashear City; died June 5, 1863.
 Robert Blackburn, Jr., 20th Regt.; killed in Wilderness 1864.
 William E. Brewster, Co. A, 4th Regt.; buried in Canton; died June 3, 1863.
 Ch. E. Bootman, Co. A, 4th Regt.; buried at Port Hudson; killed June 14, 1863.
 Thomas Curran, 42d Regt.; buried in Canton; died Aug. 19, 1863.
 L. B. Crowther, Co. A, 4th Regt.; buried at Baton Rouge; died Aug. 28, 1862.
 George Cobbett, Co. G, 29th Regt.; buried in Stoughton 1862.
 Walter Davenport, unknown.
 James Donahue, 20th Regt.; killed in battle.
 William Foster, Co. A, 4th Regt.; buried at Brashear City; died April 21, 1863.
 Charles O. Fuller, Co. A, 4th Regt.; buried at Foxborough; died at New Orleans Jan. 28, 1863.
 Andrew L. Hill, Co. F, 18th Regt.; died in service February, 1863.
 John Geddis, Co. A, 4th Regt.; died in service April 12, 1863.
 Walter S. Glover, Co. K, 22d Regt.; died in service July 1, 1862.
 Joseph Jenkins, Co. A, 4th Regt.; died at Baton Rouge Aug. 29, 1863.
 Charles C. Knaggs, Co. A, 4th Regt.; buried at Canton; died at Brashear City Aug. 22, 1863.
 George W. Kehr, Co. K, 20th Regt.; killed at battle of Antietam.

Henry U. Morse, Co. A, 4th Regt.; died at Canton and buried here.

John McGinley, Co. G, 16th Regt.; killed at second battle Bull Run.

Timothy O'Flaherty, Co. A, 4th Regt.; died at Canton, out of service.

John O'Brien, Co. F, 58th Regt.; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Anthony Pollard, 4th Cav.; died in service Sept. 12, 1864; New York man.

Franklin L. Ramsell, Co. G, 29th Regt.; died in hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Edw. H. R. Revere, buried at Mt. Auburn.

David F. Sherman, Co. A, 4th Regt.; died out of service.

Owen Shaughnessy, Co. A, 4th Regt.; buried in Canton; died June 6, 1863.

Jerome B. Snow, Co. A, 4th Regt.; buried at New Orleans; died July 10, 1863.

Charles D. Slaterry, 14th Battery; died Jan. 13, 1865.

Stephen H. Smith, Co. A, 4th Regt.; killed at Port Hudson June 14, 1863.

William Spillane, 15th N. Y. Regt.; died at Harrison's Landing July 14, 1862.

William D. Tennant, 4th Cav.; died in service; New York man.

Asahel White, Co. A, 4th Regt.; died at New Orleans July 26, 1863.

F. B. Howard, Co. A, 4th Regt.; died 1868; buried here.

John M. Pooler, Thomas M. Mullins, and Edward Fox, buried here.

Revere Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.—That name reaches back to the pre-revolutionary years of the republic, and for three generations has been associated with patriotism and military glory. Revere Encampment, Post 94, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in 1869. Much interest was at once manifested in the work; it grew from year to year, and at the present time is in a very prosperous condition. The Commander in 1883 was Alexander R. Holmes, M.D.

The present officers are as follows: C., Jonathan Linfield; S. V. C., John T. Pitman; J. V. C., George B. Hunt; Adj., Horace D. Seavey; Q. M., L. E. Wentworth; Surg., A. R. Holmes; Chap., A. A. Harrington; O. D., R. L. Weston; O. G., James H. Crane; S. M., J. F. Bisbee; Q. M. O., F. Z. Leonard. The following are the present members of the Encampment:

Bailey, Robert, 13th Pa. Cav.	Capen, H. S., 33d Mass. Inf.
Barlow, L. E., 26th Me. Inf.	Carr, Patrick, 10th Mass. Inf.
Bisbee, Jos. F., 4th Mass. Inf.	Carroll, D. W., 4th Mass. Inf.
Billings, John D., 10th Mass. Battery.	Christopher, J. K., 20th Me. Battery.
Bolles, Benj. S., 41st Ill. Inf.	Cram, Jas. H., 29th Mass. Inf.
Bowditch, Asa W., 44th Mass. Infantry.	Davenport, S., 14th Mass. Batt.
Bryant, C. F., 33d Mass. Inf.	Davis, Jas. N., 33d Mass. Inf.
Buckley, Timothy, 20th Mass. Infantry.	Didot, Armand F., Navy.
Burleigh, E. P., 5th N. H. Inf.	Emery, Wm., 1st Mass. Light Artillery.
Byam, R. S., 16th Mass. Inf.	Eddy, S. D., 3d Mass. Inf.
	Estey, E. H., 29th Mass. Inf.

Farrell, Wm., 15th Mass. Inf.	McPherson, David, drummer
Flood, Owen, 4th Mass. Inf.	24th Mass. Infantry.
Freeman, H. A., 4th Mass. Inf.	Morse, Elijah A., corp. 4th
Godfrey, J. W., 33d Mass. Inf.	Mass. Infantry.
Hall, J., capt. 4th Mass. Inf.	Morse, S. H., 4th Mass. Inf.
Harwood, Elbridge G., 42d	Morse, Albert, 33d Mass. Inf.
Mass. Infantry.	Parks, John, 4th Mass. Inf.
Harwood, Harrison E., 42d	Partridge, C., 24th Mass. Inf.
Mass. Infantry.	Peach, Henry, 23d Mass. Inf.
Harrington, Andrew A., 11th	Perry, J. W., 33d Mass. Inf.
Mass. Infantry.	Pettee, Albert, 19th Mass. Inf.
Hewins, B. L., 2d Mass. Inf.	Pitman, J. T., 1st Mass. Cav.
Hodson, H., 30th N. Y. Inf.	Seavey, H. D., 4th Mass. Inf.
Holmes, Alex. R., surgeon 3d	Seavey, F. E., 9th Me. Inf.
Mass. Infantry and Navy.	Shepard, H. S., 31st Mass. Inf.
Holbrook, F. L., 33d Mass. Inf.	Silloway, Jacob, Jr., 1st lieut.
Hixon, Edward R., sergt. Co.	6th N. Y. Infantry.
B, 33d Mass. Infantry.	Smith, S. L., 5th Mass. Inf.
Hunt, Geo. B., 35th Mass. Inf.	Tolman, Otis S., 4th Mass. Inf.
Kinsley, Adam, 1st lieut. 10th	Webster, F. G., 44th Mass. Inf.
Mo. Infantry.	Wentworth, Larra E., 4th
Lawrence, John, 1st N. J. Cav.	Mass. Infantry.
Leonard, F. Z., 4th Mass. Inf.	Weston, Richmond L., gun-
Linfield, Jona., 3d Mass. Inf.	boat "Pequot."
Lewis, George, 12th Mass. Inf.	White, N. S., 24th Mass. Inf.
Lynch, John, 20th Mass. Inf.	Witt, Hardin, 56th Mass. Inf.
McCorkee, William, 57th Mass.	Wyeth, J. J., 44th Mass. Inf.
Infantry.	

The following are names of soldiers whose graves were decorated May 30, 1883:

C. F. Adams, 20th Mass. Inf.	Maj. C. D. Jordan, U. S. Army.
F. O. Bullock, 13th Wis. Inf.	Geo. W. Kehr, 20th Mass. Inf.
G. W. Bailey, 18th Mass. Inf.	C. C. Knaggs, 4th Mass. Inf.
C. E. Bootman, ¹ 4th Mass. Inf.	John McCready, U. S. Navy.
W. E. Brewster, 4th Mass. Inf.	J. McGinley, ¹ 16th Mass. Inf.
R. Blackburn, Jr., 20th Mass.	W. McKendry, 22d Mass. Inf.
Infantry.	William McKendry, U. S. Rev.
J. A. Bullard, ¹ 2d Eng., U. S.	Marine.
Navy.	Geo. W. McGinty, 29th Maine
Jeremiah C. Breslyn, gunboat	Vet. Vols.
"Osceola."	Lieut. Henry U. Morse, 4th
John O'Brien, 58th Mass. Inf.	Mass. Inf.
Martin Cary, 7th Me. Inf.	T. M. Mullen, 29th Mass. Inf.
Stephen Clary, 3d R. I. H. Art.	S. W. Merve, 4th Mass. Inf.
D. W. Croude, 5th Mass. Cav.	J. M. Pooler, ¹ 1st Mass. Batt.
Thos. Curran, 42d Mass. Inf.	J. H. Proctor, 1st Mass. Band
W. Davenport, ¹ 35th Mass. Inf.	Leader.
T. O'Flaherty, 4th Mass. Inf.	J. Reardon, 1st Mass. H. Art.
Patrick Flood, 23d Mass. Inf.	Edward Robbins, U. S. Navy.
Edward Fox, 19th Mass. Inf.	Owen Shaughnessy, 4th Mass.
John Geddis, ¹ 4th Mass. Inf.	Infantry.
W. S. Glover, ¹ 22d Mass. Inf.	D. F. Sherman, 4th Mass. Inf.
Wm. Heath, 22d Mass. Inf.	S. H. Smith, ¹ 4th Mass. Inf.
A. L. Hill, ¹ 18th Mass. Inf.	Zebah Thayer, 18th Mass. and
F. B. Howard, 4th Mass. Inf.	2d H. Art.
Dennis Hanlon, U. S. Navy.	J. K. Webster, 5th Mass. Inf.
John Howe, 4th Mass. and 11th	W. G. White, 48th Mass. Inf.
U. S. Infantry.	Asahel White, U. S. Navy.
E. Horton, Jr., ¹ 4th Mass. Inf.	

Blue Hill Lodge, F. and A. M., is located here. Samuel H. Capen is present Master.

¹ Buried elsewhere.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1776 TO 1884.

Benjamin Gill, 1776.	Thomas Tolman, 1828, '36.
Thomas Crane, 1776, '77, '78, '81.	Elijah Spare, 1830.
Elijah Dunbar, 1780, '82, '87, '93.	James Endicott, 1832, '33.
Christopher Wadsworth, 1780.	James Blackman, 1834, '35.
John Kenney, 1783.	Michael Shaller, 1834, '35.
Capt. James Endicott, 1784, '85, '86, '90.	Nathaniel French, 1837.
Capt. Frederick Pope, 1787, '88, '89, '91, '92, '96.	Abel Wentworth, 1836, '37, '38.
Elijah Crane, 1795, '97.	Isaac Horton, 1838, '39.
Joseph Bonnis, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '11, '12, '13.	John Gay, 1840, '41, '42.
Benjamin Tucker, 1808, '09, '10.	John Endicott, 1843, '44.
Lemuel Whiting, 1811, '12, '13.	Lyman Kinsley, 1849.
Abel Wentworth, Sr., 1812.	Charles Endicott, 1851, '57, '58.
Friend Crane, 1814.	Charles H. French, 1853, '54.
John Bailey, 1815, '16, '17.	George Capen, 1855.
Samuel Capen, 1819, '20, '29.	Samuel Davenport, 1856.
Jonathan Leonard, 1823.	John S. Eldridge, 1859, '60.
Thomas French, 1824, '26, '27.	Oliver S. Chapman, 1863, '64.
	Joseph Leavitt, 1868.
	Frank M. Ames, 1869.
	James S. Shepard, 1871, '72.
	Elijah A. Morse, 1876.
	Thomas Lonergan, 1877.
	Edward R. Eager, 1881.
	Frank M. Ames, 1882.

Conclusion.—The religious history, the parochial history, the civil history, the military history, the business history, and the manufacturing history of the town of Canton have thus far been graphically, but, nevertheless, imperfectly sketched. From the time when the territory between Blue Hill, on the northeast, and Moose Hill, on the southwest, was a wilderness to the time when the forests leveled, the water-courses dammed and changed, the hills tunneled and the rivers crossed by railroads, the ponds "preserved," the one church of rude architecture, which stood on Packeen Plain "solitary and alone," or sparsely surrounded near and far by the wigwams of the Indians, whom the great apostle, John Eliot, gathered from time to time within its narrow walls, or on the grassy mounds, for religious instruction, with its surroundings, have all passed away, and its place occupied by stately edifices of wood and brick and of stone, for religious worship, prayer, and praise, for education of youth, for civil government and legislation, and the barren fields are changed into fertile farms, and the silence of the wild and unpeopled valleys is broken by the sound of whirring wheels and ponderous hammers and rattling machinery, the hum of busy industrial life and labor, and all the sights and sounds of advanced civilization, the life of the swarming descendants of those who two centuries and a quarter since begun the settlement of the present township of Canton.

In attempting any analysis of Canton folk it is necessary first of all to note three things about them, to wit: their origin, their history, and their locality.

They derive themselves, at least the old families of the town, mainly from English stock, and had, like so many of their neighbors, the energy, industry, and intelligence which belong to that blood. They were originally, too, of the Puritan religion, and heirs of the social life and manners, mixed good and evil, with the good predominant, as most of us are used to think, and this fourfold formative force of stock and faith shows unmistakably to this present time.

Other more modern influences have, of course, modified these influences, but the roots remain. The first settlers were mainly farmers, whose habits were determined by their occupation, and till a comparatively recent date Canton has been primarily an agricultural town; and as soil in such cases determines property, even to the size of houses, since only rich land gives the farmer crops adequate to generous houses, and as property is the material basis of advance in civilization, it may not be amiss to note that Canton soil, albeit in spots rugged and thin, has always been as good as that of its neighbors, and in some cases surpassing it, the historical Canton farmer has always had rather better than an average chance to improve his condition.

Neither should it be forgotten that this primitive moral character has been modified and, to a degree, shaped by the factory-life which has for a long time existed here. Leaving out of the question all inquiry as to the economic value of a factory population in furnishing a home-market to the farmer, and it cannot be denied that the mechanic's keenness and rapidity of mental measurement stimulates the general town social life wherein he is found, Canton has been fortunate in the character and ability of its leading mechanics and manufacturers, so that it is safe to say that its mechanical industries have gone to the formation of certain mental activity which is favorable to progress and thrift, as the present economic condition of its citizens shows.

When we add to these considerations the fact that Canton folk have always lived in easy communication with a large city, in fact, more or less a suburb of Boston, and that some of the most respectable of city society have made their summer homes here, it is evident that one cannot speak of Canton merely as a country town, or as one would speak of a rural population among the hills of New Hampshire or Maine. Canton folk have all the qualities of a people who, living in the country, have the city for a near neighbor, and the rural character belonging always to a people so located everywhere shows itself. Canton folk, like some of their neighbors, have put on cosmopolitan characteristics and manners. Underneath



William Cullen Bryant

is the old stock and Puritan qualities, but the coloring of their social life is of this century, and the ideas which prevail in the great world.

They have the ancestral energy, thrift, and self-reliance, also a bias to daily economy, until it blossoms out into some startling display of gathered money lavishly spent on house or factory; but the main fact about the Canton man of to-day is that he is an American citizen, full of American ideas, and, like so many of his fellow-citizens, intent on making his mark and stamping his will upon the social and economic life about him. In a word, he is no other man than an American, and a pretty good representative of a people who seldom rest from attempting something which pleases himself and instructs the world of which he forms an energetic and usually an useful part.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NAHUM CAPEN.

Nahum Capen was born in Canton, Norfolk Co., Mass., April 1, 1804. His family were among the earliest settlers in Dorchester. Bernard Capen and his wife Jane were supposed to be the ancestors of all of the name of Capen in New England, if not in America. Bernard died in 1638. The stone which marked his grave, and which is said to be the oldest in America, is deposited in the Dorchester Historical and Antiquarian Society. Robert Capen, "gentleman," as he is styled in the commission as an officer of the militia in Massachusetts, which he received from George III. in 1763, and again in 1768, was the grandfather of our subject. His father, Andrew Capen, a man of independent thought and a true gentleman, was born in Stoughton, Norfolk Co., Nov. 22, 1757, and died June 1, 1846. His mother was Hannah Richards, of Sharon, Mass., a lady of character and energy, who died Nov. 23, 1843, aged seventy-three years.

At an early age Mr. Capen showed a marked tendency towards literary pursuits. At school he was always at the head of his class, and at nineteen he rewrote "Plutarch's Lives" as an exercise. He intended, in early youth, to become a physician, and began the study of the profession; but delicate health prevented his completing this plan. At twenty-one he became a publisher and bookseller, and established a leading house in Boston, under the firm-name of Marsh, Capen & Lyon, with a branch in

Concord, N. H. He also became early interested in the various systems of theology and the history of religious sects. In 1828 he began to investigate the nature and condition of man, devoting himself to the study of biography and the investigation of the great problems of government. He favored Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency, and was secretary of the Democratic party of Boston. He also became interested in metaphysics, and, devoting himself to the subject with great industry, he soon mastered all the ancient as well as modern systems.

In 1827 and subsequently he published several works anonymously. Among these was "The Mental Guide," which was complimented and approved by the celebrated William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States, and by Rev. Henry Ware, D.D., of Harvard College, and others, to whom its authorship was never made known. He had an aversion to notoriety.¹ In 1827 he was made the honored recipient from the Masonic institutions of Boston of all the degrees both of the lodge, the chapter, and the encampment, the Grand Master and the principal officers of the Grand Lodge and other institutions presiding on the occasion. It was an extraordinary event, and one singularly calculated to illustrate Mr. Capen's sense of honor and great firmness of purpose.²

In 1830, Mr. Capen was united in marriage with Eliza Ann Moore, a lady of great worth and accomplishments.³

In 1832 he first became acquainted with Spurzheim, with whom he contracted the closest intimacy, though at that time he was but twenty-eight years of age, while Spurzheim was fifty-six. When Spurzheim died in Boston, after a brilliant career in that city, Mr. Capen had in his hands several thousand dollars belonging to him, besides his papers and personal effects of value. He immediately requested the appointment of a committee to take charge of the property, which was done. A biography of Spurzheim was prepared by Mr. Capen, and published as a part of Spurzheim's "Phrenology in Connection with the Study of Physiognomy," royal 8vo. He also wrote

¹ It was dedicated to Levi Hodge, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Harvard University.

² See history of Columbian Lodge, by Grand Master Heard. Mr. Capen delivered a Masonic oration in Dedham, June 24, 1829, a public address before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in 1837. He was corresponding secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1833 to 1840. He wrote much during the anti-Masonic controversy, but anonymously.

³ This year he published anonymously a pamphlet entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature and Design of Music."

a life of Spurzheim's friend and coadjutor, Dr. Gall, and edited his works translated from the French, in six volumes. He aided in revising Spurzheim's works. He was his chosen critic. He also edited Dr. Combe's works on Insanity, and the "Annals of Phrenology," in two volumes.¹ In 1835, Mr. Capen visited Europe for the purpose of making contracts with leading authors for advanced copies of their works for republication. He succeeded with the most eminent, but the equitable rights of his firm were not respected by American publishers. On his return he prepared an extended essay on the subject of education, and designed plans for a model school, to be called the "New England Academy," to be succeeded by a university; his object being to elevate the standard of education. His plans and suggestions received the approbation of some of the most distinguished men and educators in this country, among whom were John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Horace Mann, and George Combe, of Edinburgh. "If executed according to the plan," Mr. Combe said, "it would be the most perfect school in the world." It was never carried out because Mr. Capen could not spare the time to collect the necessary funds. Having furnished the plan, he thought the moneyed men of the community should procure the means of executing it. On his return from Europe, Mr. Capen brought documents from England on the subject of life insurance, and was the first to propose a mutual company in Boston, but the proposition was looked upon as impracticable by leading men, and nothing was done. The interest he manifested in education led the Board of Education of Massachusetts to select the firm of which he was a member to publish the school library. This project of the board required a great outlay of capital, and resulted in great pecuniary loss to the publishers and to Mr. Capen personally.

Mr. Capen, however, did not lose interest in the great cause. From 1838 to 1846 no citizen of Massachusetts spent more time and labor without compensation in aiding the movements which resulted in the establishment of the Board of Education and the system of normal schools, which have given to that State the position of pioneer in the noble cause.

¹ In a letter of George Combe to a gentleman in the United States, dated Edinburgh, Nov. 26, 1833, he says of Mr. Capen, "He is securing for himself an honorable place in the annals of his country's philosophy by his own exertions. I am convinced that he is at this moment doing more substantial and permanent good to America than any individual engaged out of the pale of phrenology, however brilliant his reputation may be."

In 1831, Mr. Capen was consulted by a committee of Congress in respect to a revision of the copyright law, and in 1837, in letters to Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, he urged the passage of an international copyright law. He acted up to his convictions consistently, being the first publisher in the United States who proposed to pay a premium to foreign living authors, and his firm was the first to perform that duty. The memorial he addressed to Congress on the subject, in 1844, was eloquent and exhaustive. Horace Mann said of it, that it contained all that was worth knowing on the subject. It was approved by Dickens, who, in a letter to Mr. Capen, predicted that both would be in their graves before government acted upon the subject.

In 1846 he projected a United States statistical journal, to be published every two months. This project was earnestly favored by President Polk, the members of his cabinet, most of the United States senators, and other distinguished men of the nation; but it was laid aside to enable him to devote himself exclusively to the great work of his life, "The History of Democracy."

He edited the Massachusetts *State Record* from 1847 to 1852, inclusive, a work which was highly appreciated, and was then published under the sanction of the State Legislature. In 1850, Mr. Capen made up the "Record of Inventive Genius" of the country, from the statistics of the Patent Office from 1790 to 1849. This was printed by the government and extensively circulated. It was a remark of Rev. Dr. E. M. P. Wells, that Mr. Capen "had the capacity to make statistics speak."

In 1848 he wrote and published the "Republic of the United States," which he dedicated to the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. In 1850 he prepared the papers of Judge Levi Woodbury for publication in three volumes. Mr. Woodbury refused to have his papers placed in the hands of any other person, and gave him full authority to alter or omit any inaccurate expression or doubtful opinion.

Mr. Capen has been through his whole life a most consistent follower, both in word and deed, of the principles of Democracy. In regard to slavery, he agreed with the expressed views of Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin. He was in favor of its abolition whenever it could be accomplished without violating the Constitution or endangering the Union. At an early period (1842) he advised Mr. Calhoun and other prominent men in his section to inaugurate and lead an anti-slavery party at the South, that the country might be spared the calamities of war. In 1861 he wrote an extended letter to Peter Cooper, in

reply to one asking opinions respecting the Union. This was published in pamphlet form, and was extensively circulated. It was highly complimented by leading men and journals of all parties as one of the ablest produced on the subject. The learned Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said concerning it, "Rarely, if ever, have I read a paper which exhibits such profound analysis, such extensive learning, such true philosophy, such comprehensive views." He declared that the destruction of the American Union was "a moral impossibility."

In 1849, at the request of a member of the National Committee, he wrote a pamphlet entitled "One Hundred Reasons" in favor of electing Gen. Lewis Cass to the Presidency,—a remarkably spirited document which was circulated by hundreds of thousands. In 1849, as the result of a letter which led to the establishment of the Census Board, he was tendered the office of the superintendent of the census, which he declined.

During his whole mature life Mr. Capen has been a frequent contributor to the public press of the country on all subjects, scientific, literary, and political. Among the many and varied subjects to which he has devoted years of study and reflection, and in which he is an acknowledged authority, may be mentioned the subject of the importance of the usury laws. As early as 1849 he wrote a series of articles on the subject of the currency and the usury laws, demonstrating the necessity of such laws, and setting forth clearly and conclusively the evils that are sure to befall the community which neglects to protect itself by their rigid enforcement. By the influence of letters and documents from him, the State of Virginia was enabled to preserve her usury laws unaltered, and Governor Wise declared that for this Virginia owed Mr. Capen a greater debt than to any other living man. In 1855 the leading members of the Legislature of Massachusetts addressed him a letter of thanks for the information he had communicated on the subject. Among his active and increasing labors Mr. Capen has ever been a true, consistent, and unwavering Democrat. His lucid and well-trained mind has enabled him to comprehend clearly the great principles of the Democratic faith, which he has adhered to with constant fidelity, and defended by speech and pen on all proper occasions. In 1857 he was made by Mr. Buchanan postmaster of the city of Boston. He did not seek the office, nor did he wish to accept it, as it interfered with his life-work, "The History of Democracy," but he did so at the urgent advice of his friends. The appointment was unanimously approved by the Senate and by the press of all parties.

His improvements in the postal service were varied and extensive. There is scarcely a household in the large towns and cities in the land who are not daily gladdened by the arrival of the postman free of charge at their door, or does not find a daily convenience in the letter-boxes at the corners of the streets, and yet few of them know that it is to Mr. Capen that they owe these blessings. It was through his exertions that the system was first introduced into America. It was necessary both for the convenience of the public and the health of the officials to change the location of the office. The government not being ready or willing at that time to erect a new post-office in Boston, the Postmaster-General proposed that if Mr. Capen or his friends would erect a building the Department would rent it. With this understanding a new building was erected with accommodations ample for twenty years. When it was completed, Mr. Capen advised the government to pay the cost of the building and take it; and if his advice had been followed, a large sum would have been saved to the public treasury. The removal was violently opposed by the real-estate owners and money institutions near the old site. Memorials for and against the change were posted for signatures, from which it appeared that four hundred and eighty-seven firms and names of firms favored the old location, and nearly eight thousand, headed by Governor Everett and Rufus Choate, the new. At the expiration of Mr. Capen's term of office it was carried back to State Street, but Mr. Capen's foresight and judgment were speedily vindicated, by the fact that within eighteen months they endeavored to get back the building which he had erected. Of his management of the post-office there was but one opinion. Rufus Choate pronounced it "beautiful." The Department at Washington attached great weight to his opinions. The oldest official declared that he made more improvements in four years than had been made in the present century.¹

In 1850, Mr. Capen began what may be considered the most important work of his life, "The History of Democracy, or the Political Progress Historically Illustrated from the Earliest to the Latest Period." This work was undertaken at the request of some of the most distinguished Democrats of the day. The first volume was published in 1875, and he has nearly ready for the press the second, third, and fourth volumes, which will be ready for the electrotyper in 1884.

¹ In 1874 "The Washington and Lee University," of Virginia, conferred upon Mr. Capen the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In a biographical sketch of Mr. Capen by Edmund Burke, published in New York, 1858, he says, "A full and complete biography of a man like Mr. Capen would fill a book, and must be reserved for another pen, and on an occasion more appropriate than this."

HON. CHARLES H. FRENCH.

The family of French—those bearing that name in Canton—are descended from John French, who resided originally in Dorchester, and was admitted a freeman in 1639. He subsequently removed to Braintree with his wife Grace, where he was a resident in 1655, and where many of his children were born. From him are descended most of the Norfolk County families who bear the name of French.

Thomas, one of his descendants, was born in Milton, Oct. 2, 1742, and died in Canton, April 22, 1819. He married Salome, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Pitcher) Babcock. She was born Nov. 26, 1749, and died March 3, 1802. Mr. French came to Canton before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. After the surrender of Burgoyne, he was one of the soldiers who guarded the captured army at Cambridge in 1778. He cultivated a farm at the extreme northerly part of the town, which now forms a part of the celebrated Blue Hill farm of Col. C. W. Walcott. The site of the cellar on which his house stood can still be discerned. In this retired place, far from meeting or school-house or the marts of trade, he brought up a family of nine sons and two daughters, some of whom, in spite of the meagre advantages which they were possessed of in childhood, in after-years were to bear honorable testimony to the diligence with which they had employed even the slight resources at their command.

Ansel, the youngest, graduated at Brown University in the class of 1814 with the highest honors. Thomas was during his long life not only influential in school, parish, church, and municipal affairs in his own town, but was prominent in the politics of the county and State. He was chosen representative, senator, and was a member of the Council during the administration of Governor George N. Briggs. Nathaniel, though strongly opposed to his brother in political matters, was so decided in his opinions, so excellent in judgment, so much interested in the public affairs, that he was one of its most honored citizens and represented this town in the Legislature.

Alexander, another brother, who died May 12, 1826, at the age of forty, married Dec. 5, 1813, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (With-

ington) Howe. She died July 25, 1816. Mr. French occupied the house on Green Lodge Street lately owned by Capt. William Shaller, and here, on the twenty-first of September, 1814, his son, Charles Howe French, was born.

The early life of Mr. French did not differ from the ordinary life of a farmer's boy in those days. He worked upon the farm in the summer, and in the winter attended the Blue Hill School. The loss of his mother and father at a tender age deprived him of that counsel, advice, and love which he so much needed at this critical period of his life. The happiest hours of these days were passed in the home-stand of General Nathan Crane, who had married his grandmother, who then resided near his home. He was for a year or two placed with a gardener and farmer at Watertown, and daily drove a load of vegetables to Boston market. Soon after he was placed with his uncle, Calvin Howe, at that time preceptor of the Milton Academy, where he hoped to remain and obtain a good education. But this hope was dissipated by the death of his uncle, who died after young French had been with him about a year.

At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed, as was the custom in those days, to Mr. Jabez Comey, a millwright, at Dedham. With him he gained a thorough mastery of the science and practice of mechanics, a knowledge which afterwards was the chief source of his success in business life. After fulfilling his indentures, Mr. French was asked to assist Mr. William S. Otis in the building of one of the marvels of that day, a machine afterwards known as "The Otis Patent Steam Excavator." Mr. French accordingly came to Canton, and in a building which stood near what is now known as the Upper Silk Factory, the massive machine was begun and completed. As Mr. French thoroughly understood its mechanism, he was the man selected to superintend its transfer and to put it in working order. He accordingly went with it to Worcester, and entered the employ of Carmichael, Fairbanks & Otis, who had a contract to build a portion of the road now known as the Boston and Albany. Mr. Otis, at the early age of twenty-six years, while engaged upon this work, died Nov. 13, 1839. Mr. French's knowledge and experience rendered him the only man competent to fill the place left vacant by the deceased inventor. He was at once invited to join the firm, and the style was changed to Carmichael, Fairbanks, French & Dillon. Mr. Dillon in after-years became president of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Fairbanks went to Russia with the celebrated engineer, Whistler, and assisted in building railroads for the emperor. Mr.



Charles W. French



Oliver S. Chapman, many years an honored resident of Canton, and well known to all railroad men, was also engaged on this work at this time.

This work having been completed, a copartnership was formed between Mr. Carmichael and Mr. French. The first-named gentleman had been the head of the former firm, and had large experience as a contractor. They received overtures from the Canadian government to undertake the widening of the Welland Canal. At the end of a year Mr. Carmichael took a contract at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the whole responsibility of the canal contract devolved upon Mr. French. In this arduous undertaking he was engaged five years, but so well had he performed his duty, and so honest had he been in his dealings with the engineers having in charge the work, that the Canadian authorities invited him to visit Montreal, and he was induced to spend another five years of his life in the same enterprise. At the end of this time his reputation as a skillful, accurate, and honest engineer, with a practical business knowledge, was fully established, and he returned to his native town.

His townspeople would not, however, allow him to remain idle. They offered him the presidency of the Neponset Bank, which office he accepted, and the duties of which he has performed from 1851 to the present time, with honor to himself, with the approval and hearty commendation of the stockholders and the townspeople. Throughout his management, and owing mainly to the confidence reposed in his judgment, the stock of the bank has continually increased in value, and no investment has been more eagerly sought for than the stock of this corporation.

In 1852 he was chosen president of the Savings-Bank, and has continued in that office until the time of this writing.

In politics Mr. French was a Whig as long as that party had an existence. He was a member of the General Court in 1853, and appointed on the Committee on Railroads, the same year a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1854 he was again elected to the Legislature, and was placed upon the Committee on Banks and Banking. On both occasions he was supported by his political opponents, showing that the man was of far more importance than the party. It is needless to write that Mr. French appreciated this compliment, and it must have been a proud and happy moment for him when the result of these elections was announced, and he found that his friends had broken their allegiance to party to vote for one whom they loved and honored.

In 1873 and 1874 he was elected to the Senate,

where he was placed upon the Committee on Banks and Banking, also on Street Railroads.

Mr. French has had some experience in the militia: he was chosen colonel of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and continued as its commander about five years.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. French was active in every good work to assist in suppressing the Rebellion; his heart and purse were always ready at the call of his country. He was one of the famous committee of "One Hundred" who were summoned by Governor Andrew to take measures to insure supplies to the Massachusetts troops who went to the front at the breaking out of the Rebellion.

Since residing in Canton Mr. French has been connected with the ancient parish; he has been its main support, its chief pillar. For many years he has been its treasurer, and whether the coffers were full or empty the parson always received his pay promptly. Without him the organization would long since have been abandoned; by his words of encouragement, by his counsel, and by his generosity the house of God has been kept open and the gospel preached. He was the largest contributor towards the erection of the parsonage and "The Parish Hall."

In 1858, Mr. French purchased one of the ancient mill privileges in Stoughton, and took into partnership Mr. Henry Ward, who had a practical knowledge of knitting machinery and the manufacture of fancy knit goods. Beginning in a small way, the business has gradually increased, and is now one of the largest industries in Stoughton, employing nearly three hundred persons.

On Oct. 10, 1880, a fire was discovered in the basement of the main building, which, extending to those adjoining, soon destroyed the entire property, including a new mill, eighty by thirty feet, three stories in height; all the machinery was destroyed. The total loss was one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there was insurance amounting to fifty-five thousand dollars. Thus in a night was swept away the accumulation of years. Mr. French was now sixty-six years of age, and it was a gigantic undertaking to again begin from the foundations, but with that courage and pluck which never fails him he made up his mind to go on, and immediately commenced to rebuild. To-day "the end crowns the work," a new building, better adapted to the purposes of the business, has taken the place of the conglomeration of former days, the busy hum of wheels and the whir of machinery is again heard, and hundreds of busy men and women look to Mr. French for their daily bread, and thank God that he had the courage

and public spirit to place the business on its old basis.

Soon after Mr. French returned to Canton he purchased about forty-five acres of land, being a portion of the original grant to the Indians from Dorchester. In a delightful situation, a short distance from the old road which formerly ran between Massachusetts and Narragansett Bays, he erected in 1854 a substantial stone house, where he now resides. He married, July 27, 1837, Almira, daughter of Deacon Leonard and Almira (Kimball) Everett, a Canton lady, whose father was a prominent and highly-respectable citizen of this town.

Mr. French has not hoarded his honestly-acquired gains, his hand has been ever open to the calls of charity, and many are the families that have been either entirely or in part supported by his bounty. A cause that is just, a case of suffering, always receives assistance from him. Whenever a subscription paper is started for a worthy or charitable purpose, he is always asked to head the list.

He has been active as a citizen, taken any part that was assigned him. In school matters, on the board of selectmen, as moderator of the town-meetings, he has done all he could for the interest and advancement of the town.

OLIVER SMITH CHAPMAN.

Oliver Smith Chapman was without doubt descended from Ralph Chapman, born in England in 1615, and who, at the age of twenty years, being then a resident of the parish of St. Saviors, Southwark, County Surrey, emigrated to America, as will appear upon consulting the list of passengers who passed from the port of London for the year ending at Christmas, 1635. Upon his arrival in this country he probably settled at Duxbury, although no mention is made of him until 1640. Ten years afterwards he became a resident of Marshfield, and lived there until the time of his death, which occurred in 1671. He had a daughter Mary, who married, in 1666, William Troop. This name, though variously spelled, occurs in the family of Oliver S. Chapman many times. His great-grandfather Throop, when he was a boy, he well remembered seeing. This ancestor, at the age of ninety-one, rode on horseback from Reedsborough, Vt., to Belchertown, in this State, to visit his relatives. Throop Chapman had a number of children, among others William, who, in turn, had, among others, Daniel, the father of Oliver, who was born Dec. 23, 1782, and died at Canton, April 12, 1867. He married, May 25, 1809, Nancy Smith, who was

born in Walpole, Mass., Jan. 9, 1790, and died March 9, 1838. Their eldest son, Oliver S., was born at Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire, Aug. 18, 1811.

His early life was passed in his native town, where he learned from his father the trade of a wheelwright, and soon became a skillful mechanic, obtaining that practical information which enabled him in after-years to become so successful a man. Before he arrived at his majority he had erected with his own earnings a saw-mill.

While the Boston and Providence Railroad was in process of construction Mr. Chapman paid his first visit to Canton, where he was engaged upon a piece of work near the viaduct, and occupied with his employes the very house of which he died possessed. It was about this time that his friend and cousin, William Smith Otis, married (June 22, 1835) Elizabeth, the daughter of Deacon Leonard Everett, of this town. Mr. Chapman was present at the ceremony. The happiness of their wedded life was of short duration, for on the 13th of November, 1839, at the early age of twenty-six years, Mr. Otis died at Westfield, having invented and perfected in these short years one of the marvelous mechanical inventions of the age,—“The Otis Steam Excavator.”

Mr. Otis and Mr. Daniel Carmichael both had contracted to do work on the Providence road. The latter gentleman induced Mr. Chapman to go with him to Worcester, and near that city he was for a time engaged in constructing what is now a portion of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Again a short time in Canton, and then Mr. Chapman went to a place near Greenwich, in Rhode Island, where he took a contract to construct portions of the Providence and Stonington Railroad. In 1836 he went to Philadelphia, where a ship canal was in process of construction; upon this he labored. Subsequently he was at New Worcester for a short time. During the year 1837 he took contracts on the Eastern Railroad at Chelsea, Lynn, and Salem. It was on the 18th of September this year that he was married to Miss Olivia, the daughter of Reuben and Chloe Cook. His next employment was upon the Boston and Albany Railroad, in 1839. Here, in connection with Carmichael, Fairbanks & Otis, he was employed in excavating a most difficult passage through a solid rock, the sides of which, when complete, were sixty feet on the one hand and eighty on the other. This work, now known as the Summit Cut, was completed in 1841. But his health at this time failed him, and he returned with his wife to his native town, and there remained for two or three years. It was during these years (Jan. 3, 1844)



E. S. Chapman





Mr. Mansfield

that his wife died. On the 23d of March, 1845, he was married, for the second time, to the widow of Mr. William S. Otis. The following year he placed a steam excavator on the Vermont Central, at Windsor, and was at work at Claremont, N. H., and Burlington, Vt. About this time he had an interest in the lumber business in Saginaw County, Mich. The renewal of the patent on the excavator furnished Mr. Chapman for some time with occupation in building the machines and selling the right to use the same.

In 1845 he came to Canton, and in 1858 purchased the Marcus Clark estate, on what is now Chapman Street, making it his residence. Since that time he was more or less connected with railroads and with railroad men. In 1850, in company with his brother Wellington and Sidney Dillon, he was engaged in a contract on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. He had contracts at Jacksonville, on the New Jersey Central, at Girard (1858), on the Lake Shore, and at Council Bluffs, on the Union Pacific. Of the latter corporation he was for some time a director, as also of the Canada Southern Railroad. He was at one time interested in a contract for filling the lands of the commonwealth on the "Back Bay," in the city of Boston, and possessed large tracts of land in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In 1863-64 he was sent as representative to the State Legislature from the Eleventh Norfolk District. In 1856, Mr. Chapman was chosen one of the directors of the Neponset National Bank of Canton.

On Thursday morning, Feb. 8, 1877, Mr. Chapman, apparently in his usual health, took the morning train for Boston. Soon after reaching the city he went to the store of J. V. Kettell, for the purpose of having his watch, which had stopped the evening before, attended to. He removed it from the guard, and Mr. Kettell turned to the window to examine it. Mr. Chapman called his attention to some difficulty with the case, and immediately afterwards sank upon a chair and fell to the floor. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, life was extinct. The physician who was first summoned pronounced the cause of death to be ossification of the heart, but the coroner, Dr. O. G. Cilley, said that it was apoplexy, caused by the extraordinary exertion of ascending the stairs. The funeral services took place at the Unitarian Church, in Canton, on Sunday, the 11th.

The lesson of such a life as his should be deeply written on our hearts. Let us be thankful and proud in the consciousness that there is goodness and honesty in the world,—goodness without ostentation, and honesty without cant. These were the distinguish-

ing characteristics of Mr. Chapman's life. Possessed of ample means, he made no display. He never sought official position, but when public honors were bestowed upon him, he bore them meekly, ever remembering that it was a trust he received from his constituents, and not an occasion to display himself. During the thirty years of his residence in Canton he was ever active in all measures pertaining to the improvement and embellishment of the town. He was more than a good citizen; he was an active and energetic public man, always ready to give more than his share of time and money to benefit his townspeople. He was ready to serve on any committee where the public welfare was concerned. If a school-house were to be built, there was no one so well qualified to superintend its erection as Mr. Chapman. Day by day he was at his post, directing, guiding, and taking a part himself if the work flagged. During the dark days of the war he sustained the government, and by his influence induced others to do so who were disposed to be lukewarm. He was to be seen at all public meetings, and though it was seldom that he spoke, he was ever ready to contribute his time and his money to encourage those who were less sanguine than himself. No one watched the course of events during those gloomy years with more interest than he, and no one was more pleased and gratified at the final result.

"His life was private; safely led, aloof
From the loud world, which yet he understood,
Largely and wisely, as no worldling could
For he by privilege of his nature proof
Against false glitter, from beneath the roof
Of privacy, as from a cave, surveyed
With steadfast eye its flickering light and shade,
And gently judged for evil and for good.
But while he mixed not for his own behoof
In public strife, his spirit glowed with zeal,
Not shorn of action, for the public weal,
For truth and justice as its warp and woof,
For freedom as its signature and seal."

WILLIAM MANSFIELD.

William Mansfield, son of John and Sarah (Pritchard) Mansfield, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 20, 1803. His father, John Mansfield, was born in Hingham, Oct. 24, 1765. When a young man he went to Boston, where he resided until May, 1803, when he came to Canton. He was a builder and carpenter by trade. He married Sarah, daughter of Lieut. Samuel and Martha (Blowers) Pritchard. Lieut. Pritchard was an officer in the navy during the Revolutionary war, and was killed on the frigate "Alliance" in an engagement. John Mansfield died

Sept. 29, 1835. Sarah, his wife, was born in Boston, Nov. 27, 1776, died 1855.

They had twelve children,—Sally (deceased), married Judah Hawes, of Stoughton; Mary (deceased), married Abner Tilden, of Canton; Nancy (deceased); John (deceased); Sampson (deceased); William; Louisa (deceased), married Capt. Thomas W. Baker, of Dennis; George (deceased); Emeline, married Alexander Beaumont, of Canton, now of Stoughton; Caleb (deceased); John (deceased); and Edward, a resident of Dorchester.

William Mansfield acquired the rudiments of his education at common schools, supplemented by a short attendance at a private school. His early life, like most of the boys of his age at that period of our history, was passed on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he commenced his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with his father, remaining with him until he was about twenty-two years of age. Oct. 8, 1826, he married Phebe, daughter of Jonathan and Priscilla (Faunce) Tillson. She was born in Carver, Mass., Jan. 11, 1808. Their children were Winslow B. (deceased), Horace H., George H., Sarah J., Preston R., M. Adelaide (married Wisner Park), Frederic W., and Herbert T. (deceased). In 1826, Mr. Mansfield went into the Bolivar Manufacturing Company's machine-shop as general repairer, and continued with them until Jan. 1, 1829. His enterprise and mechanical skill, combined with great accuracy, enabled him to mount the ladder of success. He established himself as a builder of machinery and printing-presses, building for the Perkins Institution for the Blind, of Boston, many articles requiring fine workmanship. This brought him the acquaintance and friendship of S. P. Ruggles, the inventor, who was then its superintendent. Mr. Mansfield's fondness for mechanism here found an active field. He made the large globe, four feet in diameter, now in use in that institution, also the first embossing-press used in this country, and did other work for the institution for several years. In connection therewith he manufactured cotton and woolen machinery. His machine-shop stood where the lower silk-mill of Seavey, Folsom & Bowman is now located. In May, 1843, he removed to Hingham and engaged in the baking business, returned to Canton, November, 1846, where he formed a copartnership with Jedediah Morse, and built a shop on Walnut Street, surveying and laying out a water-privilege just above that of the silk-mill, heretofore mentioned, and engaged in the manufacture of printing-presses, under the firm-name of Morse & Mansfield. These printing-presses were the invention of the Mr. Ruggles spoken of

above. The "Ruggles Press" found its way into every section of the country. This copartnership existed until 1849, when Mr. Mansfield purchased the property known as the Presbrey thread-mill, and engaged in the manufacture of thread and twine until 1858, when he relinquished it, and was succeeded by his sons, George H. and Preston R. Since then Mr. Mansfield has devoted himself to his insurance business, which has grown largely on his hands. This he began in 1831, as agent for the Norfolk and Dedham Companies of Dedham. About 1850 he was elected director in both companies, and has served as such to the present time. He was trustee and one of the committee of investment in Canton Savings Institution for twenty years, resigning that trust in 1881. He was United States assistant assessor of internal revenue for Second District about six years. He took the United States census of Canton in 1870. Since the formation of the Republican party Mr. Mansfield has been unfaltering in his allegiance to the principles it advocates. He has served his town as assessor and selectman for seven years, and has held a commission as justice of the peace for nearly thirty years. Broad and liberal in his religious belief, he early identified himself with Universalism, and was one of the first to move in the formation of the Universalist Society in Canton, of which body he was one of the incorporators.

In private life Mr. Mansfield is especially characterized by modest, unassuming manners, strong social feeling, and warm friendship. Methodical and accurate in business matters, he can always be depended upon; upright and conscientious, his word is as good as his bond. Faithful in all relations, "above fear and beyond reproach," Mr. Mansfield has gained and holds a firm place among the best citizens of Canton.

JAMES STRATTON SHEPARD.

James Stratton Shepard, son of Joseph and Mary (Stratton) Shepard, was born in Foxborough, March 31, 1815. His father being in humble circumstances, he was obliged to commence labor early in life, and at ten years of age went into a cotton-mill, where he worked until he was fifteen. He was employed on a farm in Foxborough for two years, then going to Sharon, he commenced to learn the machinist's trade in 1832, but in about six to eight months he was put in charge of the carding-room in the mill of George H. Mann. There his diligence, energy, and general intelligence won for him the confidence of his employer, and he was promoted rapidly, until he had the entire charge of the mill. In February of 1839



Jas. L. Shepard



Elijah A. Morse

he went into partnership with his brother Joseph in the manufacture of straw goods in Foxborough. Not liking the business, and Mr. Mann being desirous of again securing his services, and receiving a sufficiently remunerative offer, he again assumed the superintendence of the mill. Sept. 12, 1839, he married Mary, daughter of Clifford and Mary (McKendry) Belcher, of Canton. She was born Feb. 1, 1819. Their children are four,—Sarah E. [married Ivers W. Adams, of Boston; they have five children]; Ellen A.; Georgie [married Freeland D. Leslie, of Canton]; and Willie S., now in the office of the American Net and Twine Company at Boston as salesman. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard commenced housekeeping in Sharon. In the fall of 1839, Mr. Mann's mill was burned, and Mr. Shepard began the manufacture of palm-leaf hats. After one year of this business, he took charge of a cotton-mill in Ashburnham for George Blackburn & Co., of Boston, making satinets warps, and in January, 1841, he removed thither as superintendent and agent. Here he remained until the fall of 1844. Then coming to Canton, he purchased the cotton-mill of Vernon A. Messenger, where he manufactured wicking for a few years, and in 1851 purchased the thread-mill of Southworth & White, and fitted this up, making seine-twine. The first year ten thousand pounds were made, and in 1883, five hundred and fifty thousand pounds. In addition to this, in connection with Timothy Kaley, about 1853, he carried on the manufacturing of knitting-cotton and harness-twine for three years, when he sold his interest to Martin Wales. The American Net and Twine Company were the largest buyers of the seine-twine for some fifteen to eighteen years. After the war (1864) he became a partner of that company, leasing his real estate to them, and engaged in the manufacture of fish-nets and seines. In this particular branch of industry and manufacture they were the first to engage in New England, and the business has increased largely, their products being in use from Labrador to Alaska, and in Europe as well. In November, 1879, they formed a corporation, having previously built a large mill at Cambridge. William Stowe, Arlington, John W. Fairbanks, Cambridge, and James S. Shepard, of Canton, were among the principal stockholders. Mr. Shepard is the largest stockholder, and, with his family, holds the controlling interest in the company.

He is still personally in charge of their interests in Canton. Salesrooms: Boston, No. 43 Commercial Street; New York, No. 199 Fulton Street. Mr. Shepard is a practical and thorough-going man. He has always given his personal attention to all the details of his business, and this has proved the prime

element of his success. He is essentially a self-made man, and his life has been one of steady and active devotion to his varied and numerous business interests. He is a stockholder in various corporations and director in Neponset National Bank. Politically he has been a Republican from the organization of that party, and in 1871-72 represented Canton in the State Legislature. In private life he is especially characterized by strong social feeling and warm friendship for a large circle of friends. Of pleasing address, he is a genial companion, enlivening his conversation with shrewd practical remarks and quaint humor. He takes an interest in everything tending towards the building up of his town. Among the representative citizens of Canton who enjoy the confidence of the community we can safely place Mr. Shepard.

ELIJAH A. MORSE.

Elijah A. Morse, son of Rev. Abner Morse (a gentleman of learning and culture, well known as an author, and notably so of "Genealogy of Morse Family"), was born May 25, 1841. He traces his ancestry back through an ancient and honorable New England family, the first of whom having connection with American history being Samuel Morse, who settled at Dedham in 1634. The descendants of this sturdy pioneer have in every generation filled important positions, being distinguished in literature, art, science, and business, and marked for their independence, originality, and energy. Mr. Morse acquired his education at common and private schools, among others the Boylston school of Boston, then under the charge of that celebrated instructor, Hon. Charles Kimball, of Lowell. His father, although able and learned, like many professional men, had little of this world's goods. Elijah's business life began in his school-days. When about fifteen years old, during his vacation, he began to make and sell from house to house a stove polish, prepared from a formula given him by the eminent chemist, Dr. Charles Jackson, of Boston, who was a strong and intimate friend of his father. His little stock was carried in a carpet-bag, and at this day it is strange to contemplate the first humble commencement of the now gigantic business.

Elijah had no thought then of pursuing the manufacture as a permanent employment, although from the merits of the polish, and the excellent qualities he developed as a salesman and his success, he might well have done so. But after his school-days were over, in 1860, while a resident of Sharon, he did adopt its manufacture as a business. But on the breaking

out of the great civil war he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, as a three months' soldier under Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men. This term of service was passed in Virginia. He afterwards enlisted in the same company for nine months, and served with his regiment in Louisiana, where it was engaged in several battles, notably "Camp Bisland," and the siege and capture of Port Hudson. His term of service ended, in 1864 he made his home in Canton, and hired "a small upper room," and engaged in the business which has now assumed such colossal proportions. This was soon too small, and the present location was secured. From 1864 until 1868 his brother, Albert F., was in company with him, but since then Mr. Morse has been sole proprietor, retaining, however, the firm-name "Morse Brothers." From 1868 to the present there has been a rapid and enormous increase in the production and sale of his polish. Energy, perseverance, and an unusual amount of originality on the part of Mr. Morse has wrought the change. To properly place his goods on sale he traveled personally through twenty-two of the United States, acting as his own commercial traveler. To secure his proper legal rights he adopted the trade-mark "Rising Sun Stove Polish," and now every quarter of the globe knows and uses his polish, and it is as standard an article of household use as flour. The following from the *Canton Journal* gives the sales of a single day in 1881:

"Owing to the prospect of an immediate advance in Western freights, Morse Brothers have just received orders for an unusually large amount of their celebrated 'Rising Sun Stove Polish.' The sale of this day loaded four cars, and weighed 57,500 pounds, nearly 29 tons. It consisted of 1150 gross, and was contained in 2270 cases. There were 165,000 single packages, and, as they are four inches long, would reach (being placed in a line touching one another) nearly ten and one-half miles."

The daily production now (September, 1883) is five tons. This is unequal to the demand, and Mr. Morse, in addition to his already extensive works, has now in process of building a brick factory two hundred and twenty-five feet long and four stories high. This is the largest building for the purpose in the world. "His place, in almost every part, shows the character of his business,—the making of stove polish, and 'Rising Sun Stove Polish' is seen freely painted on numbers of his buildings. Even the great American flag, which is raised when the proprietor is at home, bears the same or a similar legend. His grounds are laid out with care and a view to business, but they are not wanting in beauty. In

front of his residence are two gilded statues and of life size, emblematic of Spring and Autumn,—Spring with flowers, and Autumn with a sickle and sheaf of wheat. Upon the point of the roof of his main building is a life-size figure of Justice holding the scales evenly poised. Every part of the place shows the spirit of the man who rules it. We have been told that at one time, when the depression made everything in business stagnant, he paid his help half wages, although they had nothing to do in the shops, and this for several weeks." This speaks well for his benevolence and justice. "He was one of the number who learned the location of the grave of Col. Gridley (the patriot who engineered the fortifications at Bunker Hill, and afterwards took part in the memorable battle), and induced the town to remove the remains to the cemetery, and had a handsome monument erected over them." As characteristic of the man, and speaking more than pages of description, we give the following from the *Canton Journal*: "All the manufacturers in Canton received a circular a few days since from a New York tobacco-house offering to donate to the men in their employ a sample of their goods. Mr. Morse's reply was as follows: 'Your circular received. We don't use tobacco. Consider it a vile, dangerous, poisonous narcotic. It will kill lice, fleas, and every creature on God's footstool but a tobacco-worm, and will poison, injure, and shorten the life of any man who uses it. It is the twin-sister and handmaid of strong drink, as it creates an unnatural thirst that water will not satisfy. In connection with rum, it is the cause of the awful disease known as *delirium tremens*. Can you wonder that we don't want to present it to the men in our employ? We advise you to quit the business, and engage in some other that will tend to ennoble and elevate man, instead of degrading and debasing him. Respectfully, Elijah A. Morse.'" He is a member and deacon of the Congregationalist Church, and his career has ever been guided by religious principle, and his assistance heartily accorded to enterprises of the church. Politically, Mr. Morse has taken advanced grounds. He has been an active prohibitionist, and is now an enthusiastic temperance Republican. He represented his town in the State Legislature of 1876. During the last five years Mr. Morse has lectured very extensively in the New England States on temperance, in addition to conducting his business.

In conclusion, Mr. Morse is a self-made man of the highest order. Early in life he learned that the way to success was by no royal road, but open and clear to stout hearts and willing hands. He has gained nothing by mere luck, but everything by perseverance and well-



James C. Draper.

digested plans, and the intelligent application of his energies to the end in view.

JAMES DRAPER.

Among those who were foremost in introducing and establishing the woolen industry in Canton, the name of James Draper stands prominent. He was a man of great energy, untiring industry, and superior business capacity. With a thorough knowledge of his trade, great practical sagacity, and an indomitable perseverance, he did much to promote the growth and prosperity of the town during the past thirty years.

He was born in Melbourne, Derbyshire, England, Sept. 17, 1813.

Being early thrown upon his own resources, his mechanical turn of mind led him to adopt the knitting trade as an occupation, and his ingenuity and skill were developed in the general lace manufacturing interest, but especially in lace gloves, for which Melbourne was famous.

He came to Canton with his family in April, 1851. The sailing-vessel in which he arrived dropped anchor in Boston harbor on the morning following the memorable storm which destroyed the ill-fated Minot's Ledge light-house. An elder brother, named Thomas, had preceded him to the States, who had purchased in Canton the old Dr. Stone estate, at the corner of Washington and Pleasant Streets, and at the time of the arrival of James was engaged in fitting up a shop to receive knitting machinery. Here for several years he assisted Thomas in organizing and developing the woolen business. This was the pioneer introduction of the knitting industry into Canton.

In the spring of 1856, after the death of his brother Thomas, we find James in business for himself, in the building at the Centre known as the Everett house. Here a great variety of fancy knitted goods were produced, and the business rapidly increased.

In 1861 a partnership was formed with Mr. George Frederic Sumner, and the business continued under the name of Draper & Sumner.

In February, 1865, the firm purchased the Morse machine-shops and water-privilege at South Canton. They made the necessary alterations to adapt the property to the requirements of their business; built a dye-house, put in three sets of woolen-cards, with their complement of spinning machinery, and a full line of knitting-frames. Here a thriving business was

transacted until June, 1870, when the buildings and contents were destroyed by fire.

In April, 1869, the firm had bought the property of the Canton Woolen-Mills, and at the time of the fire were running three factories,—the Everett Mill and the Canton Woolen-Mills at the Centre, and the Morse Mill at South Canton.

It was deemed inexpedient to rebuild at South Canton, and the foundations were immediately started for a spinning-mill at the Centre, making a valuable addition to the Canton Woolen-Mills.

The new mill was completed before winter, and was equipped with seven sets of woolen-cards, with a basement occupied by shuttle-looms and knitting-machinery. At the time of Mr. Draper's death, three years later, the firm was doing a large and prosperous business.

Mr. Draper died May 23, 1873. His death was a public loss, and the sorrow manifested by the employes at his decease was the truest evidence of the warm place he held in their hearts.

Any sketch of James Draper would be imperfect that gave no hint of the sturdy individuality of his nature, and the generous impulses, which knew no limit but his means. His heart was pure gold. It was alive with tenderness to the wants of the young, the aged, the poor, and the unfortunate. To lift another's burden seemed to lighten his own. His cardinal doctrine was, "Flee pleasure, and it will pursue you. Strive for the happiness of others, and your own will abound." The light of his life was to serve, cheer, encourage, and minister to the comfort of those who came within his sphere. The only value he put on money was its blessing power. His happiest moments were when he was giving. He was liberal to all appeals, but he most loved to dispense benefactions with his own hand, and be his own judge of deserving merit.

Whatever he achieved in life was due to his own efforts; he was self-made in the full meaning of the word. In the England of his boyhood, education was not the fostered child it is to-day. But in almost every town could be found a morning and evening school, where, for a small sum, a determined spirit could acquire the rudiments of knowledge. The only education he had was obtained at these schools, by a brief hour snatched from the forelock of the day's labor, or added at its close, to satisfy the craving for intellectual advancement.

In his business, and in everything he did, thoroughness was his motto. "Whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well." The maxims of industry, economy, and sound common sense, which

all human experience indorses and commends, he inculcated wherever he found idleness, extravagance, or folly.

Mr. Draper was plain in manners, determined in opinions, and inflexible in principle. He was a genuine hater of shams and pretense, and would rebuke with almost merciless severity a would-be spirit or a mean act. The love of justice was the dominant principle of his nature, and at his grave an appreciative friend remarked that the most fitting inscription that could be placed upon his tombstone would be,—

"He was too noble to do a wrong act."

THE WENTWORTH FAMILY.

The Wentworth families of America are of illustrious descent, and can trace their ancestry twenty-one generations in England, to the time of the Norman Conquest. The pedigree commences with Reginald Wentworth, or, as written in "Domesday Book," Rynold De Winterwade. He was the possessor of the lordship of Wentworth, in the Wapentake of Strafford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1066. The fact of his being mentioned as the Lord of Wentworth sufficiently proves him to have been a prominent man, even at this early date. The Wentworths held high offices in church and state, and were knighted for their bravery. From Reginald the first descended, in regular line of descent, William Wentworth, the emigrant, and the veritable "Elder" of New England history. The first evidence of his presence in this country is his signature, with that of others, to a "combination" for a government at Exeter, N. H., on the 4th day of October, 1639. This combination continued for three years; we then find him, in 1642, as juror from Wells, Me., and in 1648 he was constable. He must have removed from Maine about 1649, as in 1650 he was taxed at Dover, N. H., and was also one of the selectmen in 1651, 1657, 1664, 1665, and 1670. "On the fifth day of Oct. 1652, William Wentworth and others in behalf of themselves and the town of Dover, contract with Richard Waldern to build a meeting house," etc.

It was over this church, known now as the First Church in Dover, that William Wentworth became an elder. In 1689 he was instrumental in saving Heard's garrison. He officiated several years as a preacher at Exeter and other places, and died at a very advanced age at Dover in 1697. From him the several Governors Wentworth have descended. John², son of Elder William Wentworth, was born prior to

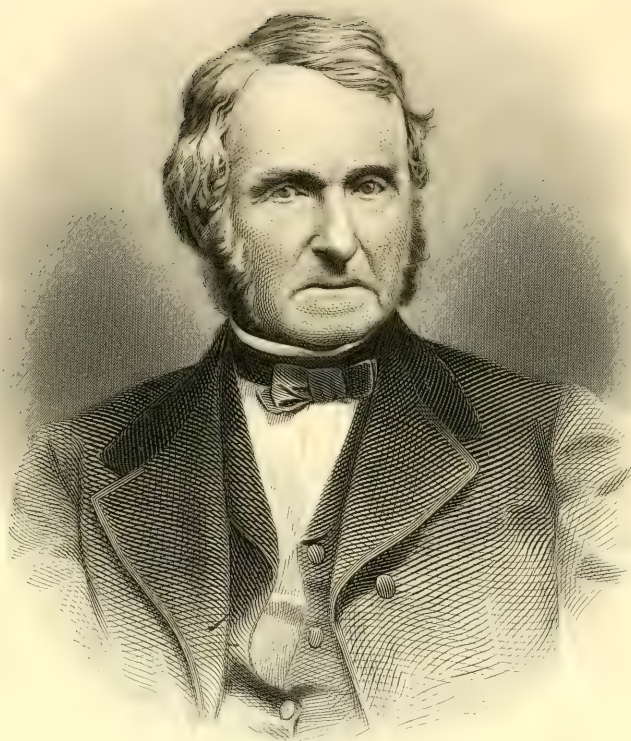
1619, and hence was one of the oldest of Elder Wentworth's children. He resided in Dover, N. H., until about 1672; afterwards he was in York, Me., until that town was destroyed by the Indians in 1692. He then probably came to Massachusetts, as in 1704 his name is mentioned in a lease dated in November of that year at Punkapaug (now Canton), Mass. He married Martha ——. Their children were John, Edward, Charles³, Shubael, Elizabeth, and Abigail. Charles³, son of John² and Martha Wentworth, was born about 1684. He lived in Canton, Mass., then a part of Stoughton. The house in which he lived is still standing. He was one of the selectmen of Stoughton in 1730 and for several years afterwards. When sixty years of age he was appointed by Governor Shirley, June 18, 1744, lieutenant of the Third Company of the Fourth Regiment of militia, and afterwards became captain. He married, Dec. 15, 1713, Bethiah, daughter of John Fenno, of Stoughton. Their children were Amariah, Rachel, William, Samuel⁴, Bethiah, Seth, Jerusha, Sarah. Charles Wentworth died at Canton, Mass., July 8, 1780, aged ninety-six. Samuel⁴, son of Charles³ and Bethiah (Fenno) Wentworth, was born April 24, 1728, and lived in Stoughton on land given him by his father May 22, 1753. He was called "Capt. Samuel." He married, first, Oct. 19, 1748, Hannah Endicott; second, Feb. 1, 1754, Sarah, daughter of John and Abigail (Vose) Puffer. He died Dec. 23, 1783. His children were Mary, Mehitable, Samuel, Abel, Nathaniel⁵, Abel, Rachel, Sarah, Abigail, John, Bethiah. Nathaniel⁵, son of Samuel⁴ and Sarah (Puffer) Wentworth, was born Nov. 11, 1761, married, April 3, 1792, Olive, daughter of Samuel Capen. She died May 12, 1859.

Nathaniel was a hard-working boy, and used to draw wood six miles to sell to Governor Hutchinson, who resided on Milton Hill. He left his home early on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, with a load of wood, and hearing the news of the fighting at Lexington and Concord, he alarmed his friends by his prolonged absence. He served six months in the Revolutionary army as guard on the British prisoners captured in Burgoyne's surrender, who were kept in barracks on Bunker Hill from 1777 to the spring of 1778. He drew a pension up to the time of his death, which occurred July 9, 1849, on the spot where his grandfather, Charles, lived and died, and his widow continued to draw it until her death, some twelve years thereafter. Mr. Edwin Wentworth states that when he went to draw the pension for her he was much impressed by the cordiality and friendliness existing among the pensioners assembled from various



Arthur H. H. H.





Edwin Montrose

parts of the State. All seemed to have a pride in having been of so patriotic blood as to merit this reward. His children were Nathaniel⁶, Sophia, Larra Edwin, and Francis.

NATHANIEL WENTWORTH, sixth in descent from Elder William Wentworth, the first American of the name, and oldest son of Nathaniel and Olive (Capen) Wentworth, was born June 2, 1795, and was a lifelong resident of Canton. His education was acquired mostly at the common schools, supplemented, however, by a short time at a private school, but being by nature energetic and a hard worker, he engaged in the business for which he was naturally fitted,—that of cattle dealer,—and did an immense butchering business, which is now carried on by his son. He was especially noted for his knowledge of live-stock. His business was a success, and he became wealthy for the times in which he lived. He married, first, May 12, 1827, Rebecca G. Presbrey. She died Dec. 25, 1847. Second, Sarah J. Bachelder, March 4, 1850. She died April 28, 1853. His children were James N. (born June 29, 1828, died April 23, 1863; he married Rachel Smith, Sept. 24, 1856; they had two children,—Alfred J., born Dec. 27, 1858, and Mary O., born Nov. 24, 1862), Charles P. (born Jan. 14, 1831; he married Abbie E. Colby, July 29, 1852. Their surviving children are Addie R., born May 30, 1857, and William G., born Dec. 14, 1865), Alfred (died Jan. 3, 1839, aged six years), Larra Edwin (born April 25, 1844; married, first, Ellen Mash, March 2, 1866. They had one child, Rebecca E., who died March 25, 1881, aged fourteen years. He married, second, Evaleen Tucker, Oct. 5, 1880. Their child, Olive, was born Dec. 30, 1882).

Nathaniel Wentworth was a man of strong character and consistent in his principles. In politics he was a Republican. He was selectman for one year, and only lacked one vote of election for representative, although he remained at home and kept his men at work. He was a man of quaint originality, social, and his company was much enjoyed by his associates in business for his peculiar witticisms and conversational powers. Although active and energetic he conducted his affairs with conservatism and prudence, and accumulated wealth. His death occurred Nov. 24, 1876.

Larra Edwin, son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Presbrey) Wentworth, enlisted as private in Company A, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Sept. 17, 1862, and served faithfully in the department of the Gulf under Gen. Banks, participating in the warm engagement at Bisland, La., and in the memorable siege of Port Hudson, where he was wounded in the assault of

June 14th. He is a charter member of Revere Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which was organized in 1869, and takes great interest and pride in this organization, and illustrates in his private life that a brave soldier is always a good citizen.

EDWIN WENTWORTH, son of Nathaniel⁵ and Olive (Capen) Wentworth, was born on the old Wentworth homestead, in Canton, Mass., April 1, 1805. He received his education both at common and at a private school under the charge of that eminent mathematician, Colburn. He served as clerk at various times for his brother-in-law, Nathaniel French, who was a merchant, and there acquired such a taste for business that he preferred engaging in trade to a college life at Harvard University, and June 3, 1822, when but little over seventeen, he engaged in business for himself, and paying one dollar and fifty cents per week for his board, he cleared nine hundred dollars the first year, thus proving his aptitude for his chosen calling, that of merchant, in which he continued for about twenty-one years, four years of that time in Stoughton. He also carried on a bakery and confectionery business, speculated largely in real estate, his ventures being usually crowned with success. Mr. Wentworth's sagacity and judgment were of eminent advantage to him in his dealings in real estate, as he bought largely at auction, knowing when and how to purchase. He has always been conservative and independent in his operations. Well known as a man whose word is as good as his bond, naturally he has been called to fill many places of trust and financial responsibility, and in the discharge of his duties has deemed it imperative to know personally how affairs stood, and never trusted to another for information which he should himself possess. Mr. Wentworth was director of Neponset Bank for ten years, trustee of Canton Savings-Bank several years. As an instance of his popularity we would mention that once, while a candidate for the Legislature from Canton, he received the largest vote ever cast for a candidate in his town,—four hundred and fourteen out of about six hundred votes polled. Mr. Wentworth has ever been a Democrat, believing that the Jeffersonian principles, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence and Constitution, were the true guides to liberty and freedom for the republic. Fearless, outspoken, and bold, Mr. Wentworth has never been double-faced, and in all points at issue no one has ever had any difficulty in finding where he stood, either in politics, business, or town affairs. He built the fine residence where he now resides in 1853, and has done much to build up the interests of Canton by erecting convenient tenements.

He has holdings of real estate in East Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Boston, South Braintree, and Stoughton, four houses at Nantasket, one of them the Wentworth House, and about twenty-five tenements which he rents in Canton, and is considered the largest real estate owner there. To Mr. Wentworth and his brother Nathaniel the growth of the Universalist Society was largely due, although not a member himself. He prefers standing alone on his personal merits, letting all secret societies, organizations, and combinations alone. He has assisted many deserving causes and people, and holds a high place in the regards of the solid people of a wide range of acquaintance, enjoys a handsome property, largely the result of his own efforts, and, hale and vigorous, at the age of seventy-nine, is passing on to the twilight of life with a cheerful philosophy, and is still at his labors, preferring rather to wear out than to rust out. For seven years he held commissions of ensign and lieutenant in one of the "crack" independent military companies of the day,—“The Crane Guards.” Mr. Wentworth married, Feb. 19, 1827, Julia Crane, daughter of Friend and Rebecca (Upham) Crane, of Canton. They had two children,—Mary (born April 28, 1836; she died May 1, 1867; married Horace H. Mansfield, of Canton, had three children,—Mary Wentworth, born Oct. 16, 1863, died Aug. 10, 1864; Helen M., born Feb. 19, 1865; Edwin W., born April 13, 1867; died March 18, 1872), Edwin (born July 19, 1849; died Sept. 23, 1849).

CORODON SPAULDING.

Corodon Spaulding is a descendant of Edward Spaulding, the first of the family we have any knowledge of, who came to America in the earliest years of the Massachusetts Colony,—probably between 1630 and 1633.

He first appears in Braintree, Mass., and his descendants were as follows: Edward (2d), Ebenezer (3d), Stephen (4th), Eben (5th), Warren (6th), Corodon (7th), who was born Jan. 1, 1812, in East Washington, N. H. His grandparents on his mother's side were among the first settlers of East Washington. Deacon William Graves, who lived and died on the farm where he first settled. His father's grandfather was Samuel Roundy, one of the first settlers of Lempster, N. H., who went from Windham, Conn., in the year 1773. Mr. Spaulding's grandmother was then fourteen years old, and rode horseback the whole distance and carried a younger sister in her arms.

He well recollects seeing his great-grandfather at his father's house in (what was then) Fishersfield, now Newbury, N. H. He was quite an old man, but came on horseback.

His grandparents on his father's side lived on a farm in East Washington, N. H., now a small village. His grandmother lived to be one hundred years and three months old. Her one hundredth birthday was celebrated by appropriate services on the 30th of March, 1859. Rev. Willard Spaulding, her grandson, preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion.

During the time he lived at home his father's property did not exceed one thousand dollars in value. He had, therefore, a very limited education, being allowed only a few weeks' schooling in the winter, and was early thrown upon his own resources.

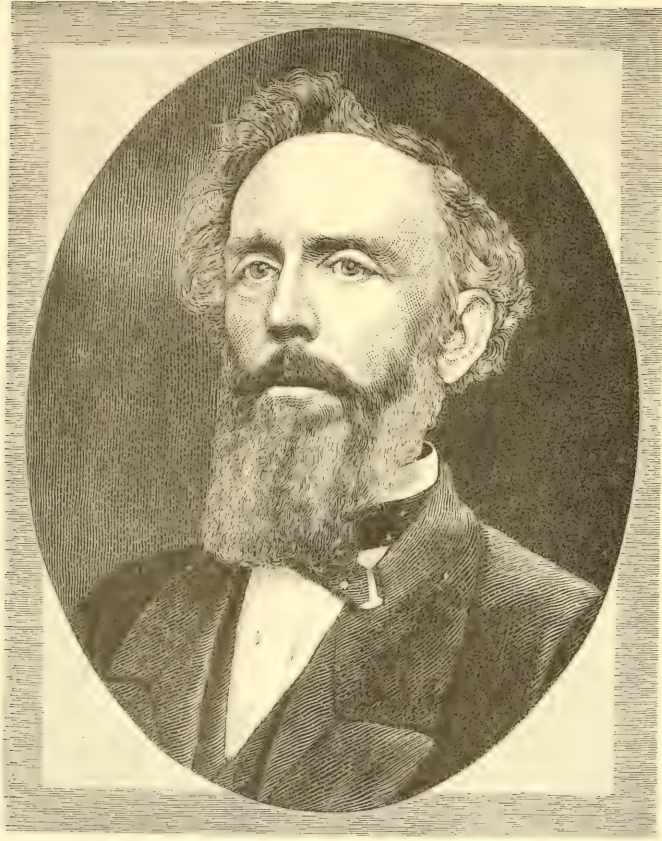
It may not be out of place here to remark that he has always been of strictly temperate principles, and since leaving home a strong advocate of temperance; and one incident that happened while at school so disgusted him that it can never be forgotten. When about sixteen years of age the snow was piled in drifts around the school-house, the boys got to snow-balling, and in the excitement carried the game into the school-house and had it out there, and upon the arrival of the master; he (the master) proposed to and did send to the village and bought a gallon of rum and passed it around to the scholars to any and all who would drink. Meantime, however, one of the neighbors had been informed of what was going on, and went himself to the school-house, when, upon his appearance at the door, the master took the jug and passed it to him, who refused it, however, and immediately took measures to have the master removed. This is given to show the youth the difference of influence between the present day and then.

When eighteen years of age, in the year 1830, he engaged as a stone-cutter, and worked on the sea-wall on Deer Island in Boston harbor. The following October he went to Newcastle, in the State of Delaware, and did some work on the Frenchtown and Newcastle Railroad, and in December of the same year went to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The road was then completed to Ellicott's Mills, and here, in 1831, he superintended a granite-quarry, and got out stone for the track in Pratt Street, in Baltimore. This was the year the first locomotive was built in the United States, by Peter Cooper. He sometimes came to Ellicott's Mills, bringing long trains of cars (as they were called then).

For the information of those younger than himself we will state a little incident that occurred. As the cars were passing the quarry about his dinner-



Codrus Spaulding.



J. W. Deane

hour, he would avail himself of the opportunity to ride part of the way to his boarding-place, and the last car being void of passengers, he jumped on the rear end, and his weight caused the forward wheels to rise from the rail, and when it came down again did not strike the rail, but they were able to put the car on the track again without stopping the train. He regrets that he has never been able to see that good old man, Peter Cooper, again.

The following December he went to Pennsylvania and engaged on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad (now Pennsylvania Central), and the next December left for his father's home in Bradford, N. H., and remained there until the next March, when he engaged work in Boston on Union wharf.

The next February, in 1834, engaged on the Boston and Providence Railroad as track-layer at different points on the road.

In August, 1835, engaged with the same company as road-master, where he remained nineteen and one-half years, and in the course of this time invented the machine for curving and straightening railroad-bars, so extensively used on all roads at the present time. Also, a derrick now used by all stone-masons.

In 1836, the 20th of April, was married to Abigail Tolman, daughter of Joseph Tolman, of Sharon, Mass., and moved to Canton in 1839; bought a small farm in 1841, on which he now lives. Their children were as follows: Corodon, born Aug. 10, 1838, in Sharon, Mass., died Nov. 30, 1841, in Canton, Mass.; Sarah Abigail, born Aug. 2, 1844, in Canton, where she died Feb. 16, 1845; Sarah Abigail, born June 16, 1846, in Canton, Mass., and was married to William K. Hawes, Jan. 1, 1871. They reside in Canton. William K. Hawes is son of Increase Hawes, of Norwood, Mass.

FRANCIS W. DEANE.

Francis W. Deane, son of William and Chloe Deane, was born in Mansfield, Mass., Oct. 9, 1807. The Deane family is an old and honored one in New England annals. (See biography of Theodore Dean, in our "History of Bristol County, Massachusetts.") His parents were in humble circumstances on a small farm, and his father's death, when Frank was but five years old, brought a great responsibility upon the widowed mother, who was left, by her own exertions, to bring up her three small boys. With courage and determination she set about the task, and well did she perform her part. By her constant teaching and example, she instilled into their young minds those principles of industry and integrity which have been

so clearly shown in Mr. Deane's long and useful life in Canton. In 1822, when he was fifteen, she brought Frank to Canton to take a clerkship in the country store of Leonard Everett. From that time to the present (over sixty years) he has been connected with the business interests of Canton, and never has malice or envy dared to impugn his honesty or to impeach his motives. His life has been an open book, whose pages have ever told the one story of unassuming worth. He remained with Mr. Everett nearly six years. On attaining his majority he engaged with James Dunbar and Elisha Crane as clerk at the "stone-factory," near the Boston and Providence Viaduct, with whom he remained about two years, until Mr. Dunbar gave up business. He then began trading on his own account; but, after a short time, his services were sought as clerk in the Neponset Bank, then (June, 1836) just organized. We give as better indices than any language of ours of Mr. Deane's character, the esteem of which his associates hold him, and the length and character of his services in the banks of Canton, the following. On May 31, 1880, the directors of the Neponset National Bank, among other resolutions, passed this: "Whereas, Francis W. Deane, Esq., who has held the office of cashier of this bank since its organization as a national institution, and, also, for many years previously, when the bank existed under a State charter, covering, in all, a period of forty-four years of service in various capacities, has, on account of increasing physical infirmities, tendered his resignation of said office, to take effect on the first day of June next; and, whereas, at his urgent solicitation, said resignation has been accepted by the Directors; therefore, *Resolved*, That in sundering the relations which have so long and so happily connected him with this institution, while they are pained at his retirement, they are proud to bear witness to the ability and fidelity which have ever characterized him in the performance of his various duties. Courteous, affable, and obliging to all, faithful, honest, and true to every trust, he has not only won our confidence and esteem, but also that of the entire community in which he lives."

The trustees of the Canton Institution for Savings passed, at a meeting held April 4, 1883, resolutions on his resignation, from which we extract: "Whereas, Francis W. Deane, in consequence of enfeebled health, has felt compelled to resign the office of treasurer of the Canton Institution for Savings, which office he has held for the past thirty-one years; he also having been connected with the institution since its incorporation in 1835; therefore, *Resolved*, That the trustees hereby express their appreciation of his long and

faithful services. His integrity was never questioned, and his faithfulness and devotion to his duty have ever commanded our approval and admiration."

Mr. Deane was elected town treasurer in 1857, and has held that office uninterruptedly until the present. He was also treasurer of the Stoughton Branch Railroad. In political affiliations he is a Republican. He is a deacon of the First Universalist Church in Canton, of which he has been a member for many years.

He married, Oct. 16, 1827, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Merriam Adams. Their children were Mary (deceased), Walter P., Ellen M. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Merriam E. (married William W. Toner, and died in her twenty-ninth year, leaving one surviving child, Emma E.), Emily F. (married William F. Horrobin, and died in her twenty-second year, leaving one child, Francis W.), and Francis W. (deceased). Mrs. Mary Deane died July 26, 1847, and Mr. Deane married, Jan. 5, 1851, Emily Adams, sister of his first wife. Quiet and unostentatious, Mr. Deane has done the work allotted him well, and is beloved by a large circle of friends.

ELLIS AMES.

Ellis Ames was born at Stoughton, Norfolk Co., Oct. 17, 1809, in that epoch following the Revolution when our new republic was slowly passing out of the exhaustion attendant on that protracted struggle, and yet was about to engage in new strife with its old enemy, in what was for us the very brilliant war of 1812. His birth-time, therefore, touches both the sunset of our Revolutionary statesmen and warriors, and also the frontiers of our new national prosperity. His father was Jonathan Ames, Jr., of Stoughton, and his mother was Sally Capen, daughter of Edward Capen (2d), of Stoughton, and of his wife Eunice Monk, daughter of George Monk, of Stoughton, and his wife Sarah Hixon, of Sharon. His father's family derives itself from William Ames, who, with his brother John, came from Bruton, Somersetshire, England, to America in 1634 and settled at Braintree. They were the sons of Richard Ames. Mr. Ames, therefore, is of that Puritan and yeoman stock which so sturdily civilized Massachusetts wilds, and has given so much bone and brain power to make this nation what it is. William Ames had three sons,—John, from whom Ellis descended; Nathaniel, from whom descended Hon. Fisher Ames; and Thomas, from whom descended the Hon. Oakes Ames.

In the fall of 1814, at the close of the war, his father removed his family to his native town of West Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., where Ellis Ames lived

until March 8, 1837, except in the years which he spent at college. He was prepared for college at the Bridgewater Academy, 1822-27, and entered the sophomore class of Brown University at the commencement of the last-named year. Graduating in 1830, in the same class with Professor Chace and Hon. B. F. Thomas, he studied law with Hon. William Baylies, of West Bridgewater (B. U., 1795), and was admitted to the bar at the December term of the court of Common Pleas (1833) for Plymouth County. He engaged at once in the practice of law in his paternal town and parts adjacent, and represented West Bridgewater in the General Court for the political years 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836. He removed his domicile to Canton, March 8, 1837, as a better field for the practice of the law, and in that profession he has been laboring until this present.

These are the modest and, as they look, rather meagre details of a life full of legal industry and ability. Mr. Ames himself is one of the most modest and unpretending of men, and perplexes his biographers by industriously hiding from them the very valuable services he has rendered in illustrating and settling some of the law's most recondite and perplexing problems. He confesses to drafting the bill in equity of Massachusetts, plaintiff against the State of Rhode Island, in the matter of the boundary between these States, which was entered in the Supreme Court at Washington at the December term of 1852. This question, involving much antiquarian lore and keen insight into colonial history, was happily decided in the interest of his client, and the fact has always been held a tribute to his legal abilities. But the truth is that in equity pleadings, one of the most intricate and difficult departments of a lawyer's practice, Mr. Ames was for many years regarded as authority, and difficult cases of great magnitude passed through his hands before they were finally argued by some of the most famous lawyers of the Massachusetts bar. He has been one of those, not too common lawyers, who have followed their profession for the love as well as the profit of it. He is rightly to be called learned in the law, and his researches have been among the roots of legal principles, especially as they find illustration in English history. A member for many years of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and his information about the colonial affairs of the Bay and Plymouth Colony is very minute and rich. It is doubtful if any man now living combines so much legal and colonial lore as he; and it is to be regretted that most of it is likely to die with him.

Personally, Mr. Ames has always had the simple habits of a scholar, and the bluff, hearty manner of

an honest and friendly man. He has kept a keen watch of public affairs and men, is full of anecdote and reminiscence of the great lawyers who have been in his day at the bar, and the brilliant fame of the popular has waxed and waned before his eyes, yet he has never been tempted to turn from his own quiet ways to grasp at the bubbles of public applause, and like a true philosopher measures all such matters with a very long line of shrewd common sense. Mr. Ames has always been an intensely individual man,—a thorough Puritan, minus his gloom and his theology. He resembles, in a certain leonine cast of face, the late Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, who was his friend. He is a good type of that better class of country lawyers out of which such men as John Adams and Fisher Ames came. He has always been rich in brains and law-books, and a certain racy humor and good-fellowship, which has made him many friends. His private law library is probably the most extensive and complete of any in the State, outside of Boston. Among its other riches it has a complete set of the English Chancery Reports, from the earliest ages of English law till now. He began to argue cases *in banc* at the law term of 1836, and to the present time (1884) has argued his own cases there at every term. In his library he has the declaration, bill, pleadings, and principal documents of all these cases bound up in twenty folio volumes. His special and peculiar place among Massachusetts lawyers will be hard to fill when it becomes vacant.

Mr. Ames married, in 1840, Harriet, daughter of Samuel and Caty (McKendry) Tucker, of Canton, and has two sons and three daughters still living.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

NORFOLK.

North Parish of Wrentham—Early Settlements—Residents in 1795—North Society—First Meeting-House—Incorporation of Town—Act of Incorporation—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—List of Selectmen—Town Clerks—Representatives—Town House—Present Valuation—Industrial Pursuits—Churches—Schools.

THE greater portion of the present town of Norfolk was originally the North Parish of Wrentham, and the early history of the town, Revolutionary, etc., will be found in that of the mother-town, of which it formed a part until 1870.

Settlements were made here at an early day, and among the prominent names here in 1795 were David Holbrook, Josiah Ware, Moses Mann, Samuel Richardson, James Holbrook, Asa Ware, Elisha

Rockwood, Jason Thompson, Darius Blake, Nathan Ware, George Blin, Jacob Pond, Daniel Ware, Elisha Ware, James Perrigs, Asa Blake, George Fairbank, David Holbrook, Robert Day, Isaiah Turner, Jared Wilson, David Pond, E. Tucker, Jeremiah Tucker, Samuel Ware, Pallu Pond, Samuel Holbrook, Daniel Holbrook, Jr., Henry Holbrook, Paul Holbrook, Oliver Ware, Joel Ware, Moses Vince, Amariah Ware, Consider Studly, Jason Richardson, Seth Fisher, and Ebenezer Blake.

On the 29th of September, 1795, a meeting of the inhabitants of the North Parish was held "for the purpose of knowing the minds of said inhabitants for building a meeting-house for public and social worship at said north end."

It was finally agreed to build a meeting-house, and a subscription-paper was started bearing the following heading:

"As the Happiness of Society and good order and preservation of ourselves, as well as a rising Generation, greatly depend on a close adherence to morality, piety, and Religion, and these Cannot be Diffused in our Local situation but by the Institution of Public Worship of God, and the Institution of morality, piety, and Religion, therefore to promote the happiness of ourselves as well as the rising Generation, we, the subscribers, do jointly agree to the subsequent articles."

Here follows a number of articles, and the paper was subsequently signed by thirty-eight of the inhabitants, pledging twelve hundred and forty-four dollars.

Incorporation of Town.—The North Parish remained a portion of Wrentham until Feb. 23, 1870, when it was incorporated as a separate town, bearing the name of Norfolk. Portions of Franklin, Medway, and Walpole were also embraced in the new town.

The following is the act of incorporation:

"AN ACT to incorporate the Town of Norfolk.

"Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

"SECT. 1. All the territory now within the towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Walpole, in the county of Norfolk, comprised within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at a point on Charles River, in the north-west angle of Wrentham, and following in an easterly course the present line of division between Wrentham and Medfield to Stop River; thence running southerly along said river, and separated by the thread of its stream from Walpole, to a point forty rods north of the mouth of the first brook running into said river, below Campbell's Mills, on the easterly side; thence from said point, by a straight line, running to the junction of Back and Bird streets, in Walpole; thence to the easterly side of said Bird street to its junction with West street; thence westerly by the northerly side of West street, twenty-five rods; thence southerly, and near to and westerly from the barn belonging to the home estate of Charles Bird, until said line strikes Stop River, one hundred and twenty rods southerly from West street; thence along said river as far as Wrentham and Walpole are separated by the thread of its stream; thence by a straight line, running

westerly of the Walpole almshouse and easterly of the farm buildings of Patrick Reardon, and easterly of the Dupee Blake place, so called, to a point on the line between Walpole and Foxborough, one hundred and twenty-five rods north-easterly from Dedham Rock; thence from said point, following the present line of division, between Wrentham and Foxborough, to Dedham Rock; thence southerly from said rock along the present line of Wrentham and Foxborough to a point on said line on the southerly side of Pine street; thence by a straight line to a point on the westerly side of Everett street, northerly of the house of Edmund T. Everett, and southerly of the Pondville Cemetery, to a point on the westerly side of North street, five rods southerly of the farm buildings of Samuel J. Benn; thence through the Stony Brook reservoir, near to the house of E. S. Nash, to a point on the line between Franklin and Wrentham, ninety rods southerly of the house late of Eliphalet Lawrence; thence running northerly, by a straight line, near to and west of the farm buildings of the home estate of J. E. Pollard, near the Elliot Felting Mills, near to and thirty-five rods west of the present residence of Saul B. Scott, to the southern extremity of Populatic Pond; thence along the western shore of said pond, at low-water mark, to Charles River; thence in an easterly course upon Charles River, and separated by the thread of its stream from Medway to the centre of the iron bridge over said river; thence upon the thread of said river to the bridge of the Medway branch railroad; thence along the southerly side of said railroad, twenty-eight rods, to a point; thence from said point, by a straight line running in a north-easterly course, passing south-easterly of and near to the village of Deenville, near to and south of the old barn belonging to John Barber, to a point on Baltimore street, two rods from said barn; thence by a straight line to the easterly side of the great bend in Charles River and near the old fording place; thence upon said river, and separated by the thread of its stream, from Medway to the point of beginning;—is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Norfolk; and said town of Norfolk is hereby invested with all the powers, privileges, rights, and immunities, and is subject to all the duties and requisitions to which other towns are entitled and subjected by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

“SECT. 2. The inhabitants of said town of Norfolk shall be holden to pay all arrears of taxes, which have been legally assessed upon them by the towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Walpole, respectively; and all taxes heretofore assessed and not collected shall be collected and paid to the treasurers of the towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Walpole, respectively, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed; and until the next general valuation of estates in this Commonwealth, the town of Norfolk shall annually pay over to the said towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Walpole, respectively, the proportion of any State or county tax which the said towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Walpole, respectively, may be required to pay, upon the inhabitants or estates hereby set off; said proportion to be ascertained and determined by the respective valuations of the said towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Walpole, next preceding the passage of this act.

“SECT. 3. Said towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, Walpole, and Norfolk shall be respectively liable for the support of all persons who now do, or shall hereafter stand in need of relief as paupers, whose settlement was gained by or derived from a settlement gained or derived within their respective limits.

“SECT. 4. The towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, Walpole, and Norfolk shall retain the school-houses within their respective limits, and the town of Norfolk shall assume and

pay its just and equitable proportions, according to its present assessed valuation, of any debt due or owing from the towns of Wrentham and Franklin, respectively, at the time of the passage of this act, and shall be entitled to receive from said towns, respectively, its just and equitable proportion, according to said assessed valuation, of all the corporate property then owned by said towns of Wrentham and Franklin, respectively, including therein the school-houses retained by said Wrentham, Franklin, and Norfolk, respectively; and said town of Norfolk shall be held to refund to said towns of Wrentham and Franklin, respectively, its just proportion of the surplus revenue, whenever the same shall be called for according to law; such proportion to be determined by the decennial State valuation next preceding such call. And in case the proportions aforesaid cannot be agreed upon by said towns of Norfolk, Wrentham, and Franklin, respectively, the same shall be determined by three commissioners, to be appointed by the Superior Court for said county of Norfolk, upon a petition of either of said towns.

“SECT. 5. The territory of the town of Norfolk, heretofore part of the towns of Franklin and Walpole, for the purpose of electing representatives to the General Court until the next decennial census, or until another apportionment be made, shall remain a part of said towns of Franklin and Walpole, respectively, and vote therefor at such places, respectively, as the said towns shall vote; and the selectmen of Norfolk shall make a true list of all persons within their town, qualified to vote at every such election, and shall post up the same in said town of Norfolk, and shall correct the same as required by law, and shall deliver a true list of all such voters as are entitled to vote in said towns of Franklin and Walpole, respectively, to the selectmen thereof, seven days at least before such election, to be used thereat.

“And the territory of the town of Norfolk, heretofore part of the towns of Wrentham and Medway, until another apportionment be made, shall, for the purpose of electing representatives to the General Court, remain a part of the Twelfth Norfolk Representative District, and vote for the same in the town of Norfolk; and the clerk of the town of Norfolk shall make returns and meet with the clerks of the towns of Foxborough, Medway, and Wrentham for the purpose of ascertaining the result of the election and making certificates of the same at the time and place now provided for said meeting by law; and the territory of said town of Norfolk, until legally changed, shall, for the purpose of electing a representative in Congress, continue to be part of the Congressional District numbered eight; and for the purpose of electing a councilor, part of the Second Councilor District; and for the purpose of electing a senator, a part of the Third Norfolk District.

“SECT. 6. Any justice of the peace within and for the county of Norfolk may issue his warrant, directed to any principal inhabitant of the town of Norfolk, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the time and place appointed for the purpose of choosing all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meetings; and said warrant shall be served by posting up copies thereof, attested by the person to whom the same is directed, in three public places in said town, seven days at least before such meeting. Such justice, or, in his absence, such principal inhabitant, shall preside until the choice of moderator in said meeting. The selectmen of the towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Walpole shall, before said meeting, prepare a list of voters from their respective towns within said Norfolk, qualified to vote at said meeting, and shall deliver the same to the person presiding at said meeting before the choice of a moderator thereof.

"SECT. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved Feb. 23, 1870.]"

The First Town-Meeting.—The first town-meeting was held March 7, 1870, with Albert G. Hills as moderator. The meeting was called to order by Saul B. Scott, Esq., and Rev. Daniel Round checked the list during the voting for moderator.

The following officers were elected: Selectmen, Saul B. Scott, Levi Mann, and Erastus Dupee; Town Clerk, Silas E. Fales; Assessors, Elisha Rockwood, George E. Holbrook, and James H. Haines; Treasurer, William E. Coddling; Constables, George P. Cody and Albert E. Dupee; School Committee, J. K. Bragg, Daniel J. Holbrook, and Lothrop C. Keith; Fence-viewers, Charles Jordan and Darius Ware; Surveyors of Lumber, Levi Mann and Oren C. Ware.

The first town-meeting was closed by tendering a vote of thanks to the moderator, and also to Silas E. Fales and William A. Jepson for the gift of a ballot-box.

The following is a list of selectmen from the organization of the town to the present time:

Saul B. Scott, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74.
 Levi Mann, 1870, '71, '72, '75, '76, '81.
 Erastus Dupee, 1870, '71.
 Henry Trowbridge, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76.
 Henry K. W. Pond, 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.
 James E. Pollard, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '82.
 N. D. Kingsbury, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.
 E. W. Giles, 1882, '83, '84.
 Henry Perkins, 1883, '84.

Town Clerk.—The first town clerk was Mr. Silas E. Fales, who has been annually re-elected to the present time.

Representative.—The Ninth Norfolk Representative District embraces Medfield, Dover, Needham, Norfolk, and Wellesley, and Norfolk has had since its incorporation one representative, Levi Mann, in 1882.

Town House.—The present town house was formerly the church building belonging to the North Parish, and was erected in 1796. It was entirely remodeled in 1879, and is now a convenient, neat, and attractive building, surmounted by a tower, in which is a clock the gift of Mr. Josiah Ware. The building is beautifully located, and the tower affords an extensive view of the surrounding country.

The present valuation of Norfolk is \$397,856, and the number of voters one hundred and thirty.

At the first gubernatorial election held in the town William Clafin received eighty-eight votes, John

Lewis Adams twenty-seven, and Wendell Phillips six.

Industrial Pursuits.—There is some manufacturing in the town, but the chief occupation is agriculture.

The City Mills are owned by the Rays, of Franklin. Rays' shoddy-mill is located on Stony Brook. There is also a paper-mill, George Campbell proprietor, located at Island Lake. There is also a small paper-mill in the west part of the town, in the building formerly owned by the Elliott Felting Company. There is a grist-mill at Norfolk Centre, owned by E. W. Mann. Island Lake is a pleasure-ground belonging to the New York and New England Railroad. It is a beautiful spot, and is much frequented during the summer season.

There are two churches located in the town, both at Norfolk Centre,—Orthodox Congregational (Rev. Francis F. Williams pastor) and the Baptist Church (Rev. Daniel Round pastor).

The schools of the town are in good condition. The following abstract is taken from the report of the school committee for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1884:

ABSTRACT FROM SCHOOL REGISTERS.

Names of Schools.	Whole Number of Scholars.	Average Attendance.	Per Cent. of Attendance.	Number of Scholars over 15 years.	Number of Scholars under 5 years.	Teachers' Names.	Wages per Month.
<i>Spring Term.</i>							
Centre.....	44	35	79	0	0	Olive A. Thompson	\$36
North.....	30	29	96	1	0	Lizzie Turkington.	36
Felting Mills	30	27	90	0	1	Malvina V. Scott.	32
River End....	17	15	88	0	1	Nettie L. Poole.	32
Pondville.....	11	10	91	0	0	Lucy A. Warren.	28
Stony Brook..	13	10	78	0	0	Mabel E. Caffin.	30
<i>Fall Term.</i>							
Centre.....	39	37	92	0	0	Jessie G. Prescott.	36
North.....	31	29	93	0	0	Lizzie Turkington.	36
Felting Mills	32	27	84	0	1	Malvina V. Scott.	32
River End....	11	10	90	0	0	Ida M. Guild.	32
Pondville.....	11	10	91	0	0	Lucy A. Warren,	30
Stony Brook..	15	12	80	1	0	Lelia H. Caffin.	28
<i>Winter Term.</i>							
Centre.....	41	30	73	1	0	Jessie G. Prescott.	36
North.....	...	...	...	...	...	Term unfinished.	...
Felting Mills	27	15	55	0	0	Malvina V. Scott.	32
River End....	14	14	100	0	0	Ida M. Guild.	32
Pondville.....	8	7	92	0	0	Lucy M. King.	28
Stony Brook..	12	8	67	0	0	Josie M. Gove.	30

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOSIAH WARE.

Josiah Ware is descended in a direct line from Robert Ware, husbandman, who, we are informed by a record prepared by W. B. Trask, of Dorchester, settled in that part of Dedham, Mass., afterwards called Wrentham. He was one of the original proprietors of lands granted June 12, 1642; was made freeman May 26, 1647; was a member of the artillery company in 1644, and died April 19, 1699. He is referred to on the town records as "Robert Ware the aged," and his name stands second, in point of wealth, on the tax list of that period. He was one of six who were "impressed, by virtue of a warrant from y^e major" in Dedham, to serve in the King Philip war. His estate was appraised by his administrators at £250 2s. 10d. This Robert Ware (1) married Margaret Hunting; their children were John, Nathaniel, Robert, Esther, Samuel, Ephraim, Ebenezer. Of these, Nathaniel (2), whose wife was named Mary, was born Oct. 7, 1649; died July 1, 1724. Their children were five sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Josiah (3), was born in Wrentham, March 21, 1707. Soon after arriving at the age of manhood he went to Needham, purchased a tract of uncultivated land, which he improved and cultivated, and on which he resided till his death, 1798. He married Lydia Macintire, Jan. 7, 1741. Their children were Josiah, Elijah, Lydia, Elijah (2). His second wife was Dorothy Dewen, by whom he had Asa, Dorothy, Joseph, and Daniel. His third wife was Mehitable Whitney, by whom he had Mehitable and William. His fourth wife was Sibel Robinson. By this marriage there was no issue. Of these ten children some of them attained positions of prominence and were men of note in their day. Asa fought under Gen. Lee, and lost a hand at the battle of Monmouth. He was deacon of the Congregational Church at Wrentham nearly forty years. Joseph was a farmer, and at the commencement of the war of the Revolution he entered the army and served through the war, was at the battles of Concord and Ticonderoga, and acted as orderly-sergeant and recruiting officer. He was one of the soldiers who engaged in 1775, under Col. Benedict Arnold, in the disastrous expedition against Quebec. During this expedition he suffered almost incredible hardships, as is shown by a journal which he kept, and which has since been published. Daniel, another son, passed two short terms of service in the army as orderly sergeant, and afterwards filled various public offices in Needham.

Josiah (4), the eldest son, and ancestor of the Josiah whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Needham, Sept. 15, 1742. He removed when young to Wrentham, married Lois, daughter of Elisha and Phebe Ware, June 8, 1770. He was a very worthy man, and an industrious, enterprising farmer, and was one of the building committee for erecting the first church in North Wrentham. His children were Rhoda (died young), Eunice, (married Daniel Cook), Josiah, Elisha, Lucy (married Benjamin Rockwood), Darius, and Lois (married Josiah Coddington). He died Oct. 23, 1836.

Josiah (5) was brought up on the farm, but also learned shoemaking. He married Mehitable Richardson, daughter of Eli Richardson, of Franklin (now Norfolk), and removed to Oxford, Mass. There their only child, Josiah (6), was born, Dec. 12, 1812; and when he was but six years of age, Mrs. Ware died. Mr. Ware then went west to New York State, where he married again, and a few years later died. Young Josiah was adopted into the family of his uncle, Daniel Cook, of Wrentham, where he received a common-school education, and was brought up to work on the farm. The abundance of out-door exercise in his youth assisted in laying the foundation for a very vigorous constitution, and to-day, at upwards of seventy years, he looks as though he had cheated old Father Time out of at least twenty years. He is one of the best-preserved men of his years in Norfolk County, or perhaps in the State. Upon attaining his majority he left Mr. Cook and hired out to work on a neighboring farm one year, at the expiration of which time he returned to Mr. Cook. In his twenty-fourth year he married Patty M., daughter of Enoch and Betsey Blake, of Wrentham.

He then purchased a small farm in Wrentham and engaged in agriculture, in addition to which he also did a great deal of lumbering and teaming of various kinds, and gradually but surely built up his little fortune. In December, 1860, Mrs. Ware died, leaving no issue. Mr. Ware married as his second wife, January, 1862, Ann Blake, sister of his first consort.

When the Norfolk County Railroad (now New York and New England Railroad) was built, Mr. Ware was appointed its first agent at Norfolk Station, a position which he has held to the present time through all changes of administration and management. In order to be convenient to his business he purchased land adjacent to the depot, and erected a dwelling-house and out-buildings. At this place he has continued to reside to the present time.

In addition to his duties as railroad agent he has carried on farming, teaming, and lumbering somewhat



Josiah Ware



extensively, and at one time did a very considerable livery business. He is at present doing a large lumber business in copartnership with C. J. Murphy, a young man whom Mr. Ware brought up from the age of thirteen.

In political matters Mr. Ware has always taken a liberal and broad stand, voting for the man rather than the party. He has devoted himself to his business, and avoided all office-seeking, although he has consented to fill a number of minor positions.

He has been a remarkably energetic and industrious man, public-spirited and enterprising in all matters pertaining to the public weal and welfare of his town. And when any matter of public improvement has been undertaken, he has always stood ready to do his part, and more.

An instance will serve to illustrate the character of the man. When it was proposed to erect a town house, an old church was tendered by the parish as a

building suitable for the purpose when properly repaired. It was the old house where from his boyhood Mr. Ware had attended church, and his reverence for the ancient and venerable structure was such, and his desire for its preservation, that he took a very active part, and gave of his means substantial aid toward having it repaired and remodeled. He was chairman of the building committee, and when completed he placed therein, at his own expense, an elegant and valuable tower clock, which will tell the hour to the passer-by for many a year, and stand as a striking example of Mr. Ware's generous nature. This is but one of many liberal deeds, but it is illustrative.

Mr. Ware enjoys to an eminent degree the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and is one of the few representatives of the ancient and honorable pioneer families of this section who converted the wilderness into the blooming garden and fruitful field.

A P P E N D I X.

THE NORFOLK CLUB.

BY A. E. SPROUL.

THE Norfolk Club was organized on March 15, 1884, at Young's Hotel, in Boston, by gentlemen representing the Republican party of Norfolk County. It was the result of a movement which had been begun only a few weeks before, but which, from the very start, had met with almost unexampled favor among the class of gentlemen whom it was designed to interest in its welfare. At one or two previous gatherings of the projectors of the club a preliminary organization had been effected, and a committee was appointed to issue a "call" for a dinner and report a plan for permanent organization. Upwards of one hundred and twenty-five gentlemen having assembled in one of the hotel parlors, therefore, previous to the dinner, the president *pro tempore*, Maj. J. H. Gould, of Medfield, called them to order, and introduced Mr. George Fred Williams, of Dedham, chairman of the committee before mentioned. Mr. Williams briefly summarized the previous doings of the gentlemen who originated the organization, and then, on behalf of the committee, presented a series of by-laws and a list of permanent officers for the action of the gentlemen present. The by-laws, which were adopted after a brief discussion, were as follows:

"ARTICLE I. This Club shall be called the Norfolk Club, its object being for political and social purposes only.

"ARTICLE II. The officers shall consist of a president, ten vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee of five members, who shall be elected at the first meeting held in each year.

"ARTICLE III. All recommendations or applications for membership shall be made to the executive committee in writing, and, if approved by them, shall be reported to the next regular meeting. Five votes in the negative shall exclude a candidate from admission.

"ARTICLE IV. An admission-fee of two dollars shall be paid by each new member, and the annual dues shall be one dollar each; and no person shall be entitled to membership until after payment of the same.

"ARTICLE V. Meetings of the Club shall be held at such times and places as the executive committee shall deem advisable, and notice to all members shall be sent by the secretary.

"ARTICLE VI. The executive committee shall have the general management of the affairs of the Club, including invitations to guests; but this shall not exclude members from inviting friends."

The list of officers presented was also unanimously ratified, as follows: President, Asa French, of Braintree; Vice-Presidents, Moses Williams, of Brookline, J. H. Gould, of Medfield, David W. Tucker, of Milton, John W. Candler, of Brookline, J. White Belcher, of Randolph, Frank M. Ames, of Canton, Warren E.

Locke, of Norwood, Joseph G. Ray, of Franklin, Dr. W. E. C. Swan, of Stoughton, Albert Jennings, of Wellesley; Secretary, George Fred Williams, of Dedham; Treasurer, Enos H. Tucker, of Needham; Executive Committee, J. Walter Bradlee, of Milton, Charles H. Smith, of Dover, Warren W. Adams, of Quincy, H. A. Thomas, of Weymouth, Fred H. Williams, of Foxborough.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the gentlemen adjourned to the dining-room. When cigars had been reached, in due course, Maj. Gould briefly introduced Mr. George Fred Williams, of Dedham, as the presiding officer of the occasion. The latter gentleman announced that members of the Middlesex and Massachusetts Clubs, who had been dining in the same hotel, had been invited to come in and join the Norfolk. A few moments later the gentlemen of the two clubs marched in, the Norfolk members rising and applauding loudly. The post-prandial exercises were participated in by well-known gentlemen of each of the three clubs, and were of a most interesting and jovial nature.

Hon. Asa French, the president of the new club, is a resident of South Braintree, where his home has been for many years. Never active in politics, he has given his best energies to the practice of his profession,—the law. For a number of years he was district attorney for the southeastern district (comprising Norfolk and Plymouth Counties), where he achieved a high professional distinction. Declining a seat upon the bench of the Superior Court, tendered him by Governor Long, he resigned his attorneyship in the fall of 1882 to accept an appointment as one of the judges of the Court of Alabama Claims in Washington. Some years ago Mr. French represented the town of Braintree in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. His fitness for the presidency of the new club was immediately recognized.

The following gentlemen had signed the by-laws, and constituted themselves members of the club, up to the close of the club's second dinner, on April 12, 1884, on which occasion several State officials and other distinguished men were present as guests:

Name.	Post-office Address.
J. White Belcher.....	Randolph.
J. Walter Bradlee.....	Milton.
Charles H. Smith.....	Dover.
Warren W. Adams.....	Quincy.
George Fred Williams.....	Dedham.
H. M. Federhen.....	Quincy.
W. L. Faxon.....	Quincy.
Fred H. Williams.....	Foxborough.
Erastus Worthington.....	Dedham.

Name.	Post-office Address.
J. H. Gould.....	Medfield.
S. C. Putnam.....	Hyde Park.
M. F. Johnson.....	Foxborough.
Henry H. Faxon.....	Quincy.
Charles A. Foster.....	Quincy.
Jonathan Wales.....	Randolph.
George B. Nichols.....	Randolph.
Alfred E. Newhall.....	Weymouth.
John Q. A. Field.....	Quincy.
Charles H. Mayo.....	Wellesley.
E. S. Morse.....	Dedham.
John M. Whitcomb.....	South Weymouth.
Richard L. Gay.....	Hyde Park.
Napoleon B. Furnald.....	Quincy.
Samuel L. White.....	Holbrook.
Isaac Fenno.....	Canton.
James T. Stevens.....	South Braintree.
Thomas E. Grover.....	Canton.
George D. Willis.....	South Braintree.
N. W. Dunbar.....	Canton.
Sanford Waters Billings.....	Sharon.
Henry S. Buntun.....	Hyde Park.
James Atherton.....	Stoughton.
James Hewins.....	Medfield.
Milton M. Fisher.....	Medway.
Albert Jennings.....	Wellesley.
R. G. F. Candage.....	Brookline.
James W. Edgerly.....	Brookline.
J. T. Southworth.....	Holbrook.
Lyman K. Putney.....	Wellesley.
J. W. C. Seavey.....	Canton.
J. Anson Guild.....	Brookline.
William A. Wyckoff.....	Franklin.
William F. Ray.....	Franklin.
Elijah A. Morse.....	Canton.
Samuel M. Colcord.....	Dover.
Eben Higgins.....	Dover.
B. F. Baker.....	Brookline.
Waldo F. Ward.....	Hyde Park.
Orin T. Gray.....	Hyde Park.
John S. Bleakie.....	Hyde Park.
Herbert Moseley.....	Needham.
George W. Tisdale.....	Needham.
William Gorse.....	Highlandville.
H. A. Hill.....	Hyde Park.
J. D. Hunt.....	Foxborough.
James M. Ellis.....	Dedham.
F. H. Maddocks.....	Foxborough.
Louis A. Cook.....	South Weymouth.
Ephraim A. Wood.....	Wellesley.
Robert W. Carpenter.....	Foxborough.
William H. Wade.....	Plainville.
Willis M. Fuller.....	Plainville.
H. U. Wilson.....	Plainville.
Frederic Endicott.....	Canton.
Benjamin H. Sanborn.....	Wellesley.
A. E. Miller.....	Needham.
C. W. Fearing.....	Mass. Ins. Technology, Boston.
P. S. Young, Jr.....	Dedham.
F. E. Holmes.....	Canton.
Charles J. McKenzie.....	Franklin.
George W. Wiggin.....	Franklin.
E. B. Thorndike.....	Canton.
A. T. Starkey.....	Foxborough.
Emery Grover.....	Needham.
Cyrus W. Jones.....	Needham.
O. C. Livermore.....	Wellesley Hills.
W. R. Chester.....	Brookline.
Everett J. Eaton.....	Needham.
George R. R. Rivers.....	Milton.
Sumner C. Chandler.....	Brookline.
Joseph G. Ray.....	Franklin.
John C. Lane.....	Norwood.
J. P. S. Churchill.....	Milton.
John B. Bass.....	Quincy.
John T. Stetson.....	Franklin.
Arthur Williams.....	Brookline.
Frank M. Ames.....	Canton.
Oakes Ames.....	Canton.
Augustus L. Ware.....	East Medway.
Charles F. Jenney.....	Hyde Park.
Frederick D. Ely.....	Dedham.
Henry N. Clark.....	Holbrook.
Edward Rosenfeld.....	South Weymouth.
George E. Downes.....	Canton.
Samuel H. Capen.....	Canton.
F. L. Babcock.....	Dedham.
E. H. Tucker.....	Needham.
A. R. Holmes.....	Canton.
James R. Wild.....	Quincy.
S. S. Gifford.....	East Stoughton.
Aaron Twigg.....	Needham.
William W. Thomas.....	Quincy.
W. F. Humphrey.....	Brookline.
John Humphrey.....	Dorchester.
Cornelius L. White.....	Brookville.
N. D. Canterbury.....	East Weymouth.
H. A. Thomas.....	South Weymouth.
L. Mills.....	East Medway.
Joseph McKean Churchill.....	Milton.
J. Winsor Pratt.....	Randolph.

Name.	Post-office Address.
E. C. Bumpus.....	Quincy.
George M. Towle.....	Brookline.
Asa P. French.....	South Braintree.
A. H. Tower.....	Cohasset.
H. H. McQuillen.....	Dedham.
George B. French.....	Holbrook.
Charles H. Porter.....	Quincy.
Edward Isaiah Thomas.....	Brookline.
Alonzo B. Wentworth.....	Dedham.
E. D. Houston.....	Franklin.
Walter R. Swan.....	Stoughton.
William Curtis.....	Stoughton.
L. W. Morrison.....	Braintree.
Levi Ladd.....	Needham.
Josiah Reed.....	South Weymouth.
Bradford Lewis.....	Walpole.
F. Rockwood Hall.....	Brookline.
Charles J. McPherson.....	Walpole.
C. G. Hathaway.....	Randolph.
Frank B. Rich.....	Hyde Park.
J. Q. A. Lothrop.....	Cohasset.
F. L. Fisher.....	Medway.
S. A. Merrill.....	Wollaston Heights.
Theophilus King, Jr.....	Quincy.
Rufus C. Wood.....	Dedham.
C. A. Thayer.....	Randolph.
H. W. Pratt.....	Randolph.
Charles Endicott.....	Canton.
W. E. C. Swan.....	Stoughton.
J. L. Whitton.....	Quincy Point.
Samuel R. Moseley.....	Hyde Park.
Walton Hall.....	Quincy Point.
C. F. Allen.....	Hyde Park.
Robert Bleakie.....	Hyde Park.
George A. Fletcher.....	Milton.
Frederic J. Stinson.....	Dedham.
Asa French.....	Braintree.

QUINCY.

The Quincy Patriot, which is the oldest paper in Norfolk County, was established in Quincy, Mass., Jan. 1, 1837, by Messrs. Green & Osborne. It was conducted only three months under this firm when Mr. Osborne retired, and Mr. John A. Green, the senior member, assumed the control, and it continued under his management the succeeding fourteen years.

In July, 1851, Mr. Green sold the *Patriot* to Messrs. Gideon F. Thayer and George White. These gentlemen being unacquainted with the printing business, found, notwithstanding the talent and ability they brought into their new field of labor, that the editing of a country paper was not a remunerative business, and after nine months of editorial honors Mr. Thayer sold his interest to Mr. White, who for the year following labored hard, only to find, like his retiring partner, that his editorial labors were not a financial success.

Mr. Green again became its possessor, and continued its publication until his death, in 1861. At this time his widow assumed charge, and continued its publication until 1869, when Mr. George W. Prescott, who had been her business manager, entered into a partnership, and the *Patriot* has been conducted very successfully under their editorial labors, and has now a circulation unsurpassed by any other paper in the county.

When the *Patriot* was first published in 1837 it was a very diminutive sheet, being only twenty by thirty inches in size. When Messrs. Thayer & White became owners they increased the size to twenty-two by thirty-two inches. It remained this size until 1866, when it was enlarged to twenty-four by thirty-six inches.

In 1872 it was again enlarged to twenty-six and a half by forty-one inches. The publishers in 1880 again felt the necessity of enlarging the *Patriot* to meet the wants of their numerous patrons. This time it was made to the size twenty-nine by forty-four inches; and a beautiful engraving representing the granite business, the principal business of the town, was placed at the top of the first page.

The *Patriot* has now almost reached a half-century, and can feel proud of its record, for during all this time it has never missed one publication, and has always been set in type and printed in the building that the first number was issued from. The present publishers have made it an independent sheet, free from all sectarian and political bias, and have thereby secured a very large advertising patronage, and at the same time secured a very large circulation at a subscription price of two dollars and fifty cents per year.

The *Quincy Aurora* was started by Charles Clapp, Jan. 1, 1843, and was discontinued in about three years.

The *Quincy Free Press* was established Sept. 7, 1878, by N. T. Merritt, but is now obsolete.

Quincy Quarry Interest.—The following is a list of the firms that have been engaged in the quarry business since 1813. The date preceding the name indicates the date of beginning business. 1813, Newcomb & Richards, composed of Bryant Newcomb and Joseph Richards; 1817, William Packard; 1825, Granite Railway Company, Gridley Bryant, agent, succeeded by S. R. Robinson, George Penniman, J. B. Whicher, and O. E. Shelden; 1827, Richards & Newcomb (Joseph Richards, Jonathan Newcomb); 1827, Bunker Hill Association, Solomon Williard, agent; 1827, Samuel Martin; 1828, Thomas Hollis; 1829, Newcomb Brothers (Jona A. and Samuel Newcomb); 1829, Richards & Munn (Joseph Richards, Luther Munn); 1834, Thomas Hollis, Jr.; 1834-42, Wright & Barker (Henry Barker and Abel Wright); 1842-64, Barker, Wright & Co.; 1866, Henry Barker & Sons; 1835, O. T. Rogers & Co. (O. T. Rogers, Jacob Bunton, Samuel Babcock, and Noah Cummings); 1836, Moore, Day & Co.; 1836, A. J. Moshier & Co.; 1836, Beal & Frederick (Horace Beal and Eleazer Frederick); 1837, Frederick & Field (E. Frederick and William Field); 1838, New York Exchange Company, Solomon Williard, agent; 1840, Richards, Munn & Co. (Joseph Richards, Luther Munn, Lysander Richards, and John S. Lyons); 1844, J. B. Whicher & Co. (J. B. Whicher, O. E. Shelden, J. Jameson, and Samuel Ely).

The following are also engaged in the quarrying business: Josiah Bemis, Joel Bemis, George Follett, Thomas Drake; *Greenleaf Quarry*: James Newcomb worked in the South and North Commons; B. Newcomb, J. Newcomb, and S. Newcomb, in the South Common; Ezra Beals worked the Gass Quarry, now worked by Field & Wild; William Pachter worked the Pachter Quarry, now worked by C. H.

Hardwick & Co.; Samuel Martin, Thomas Hollis, Thomas Hollis & Flanders, *Rattlesnake Quarry*, now worked by O. T. Rogers & Co.; *Bass Quarry*, now worked by Frederick & Field; William M. Kidder also worked the Bass Quarry, John L. Dutton also worked the Gass Quarry, and Ezra Badger worked near Mount Ararat, now operated by Churchill & Co.; Frederick J. Fuller, James Garrety, Lewis Dell & Co., Carris & Co., William Shay & Son, McKenzie & Patterson, Mitchel Granite-Works, Badger Brothers, P. F. Lacy, Harris Farnum, Adam Vogle & Son, J. S. Vogle, Miller & Luce, McDonald Brothers, Merrymount Granite Co., McGrath Brothers, and numerous others, embracing probably nearly one hundred firms engaged in the various branches of the business.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT FROM 1792 TO 1884.

1792. Peter Boylston Adams, Esq.	1840. Henry Wood.
1793. Voted not to send.	1841. William B. Duggan.
1794. Peter Boylston Adams, Esq.	1842. John Gregory.
1795. Benjamin Beale, Esq.	1843. No choice.
1796. Voted not to send.	1844. Voted not to send.
1797. Moses Black, Esq.	1845. No choice.
1798. Benjamin Beale, Esq.	1846. No choice.
1799-1802. Moses Black.	1847. No choice.
1803. Voted not to send.	1848. George Marsh.
1804. Moses Black.	1849. Voted not to send.
1805. Thomas B. Adams.	1850. Joseph W. Robertson.
1806. Benjamin Beale.	George Marsh.
1807. Voted not to send.	1851. No choice.
1808-11. Thomas Greenleaf.	1852. Noah Cummings.
1812-20. Thomas Greenleaf.	Frederick A. Trask.
Benjamin Beale.	1853. No choice.
1821. Edward Miller.	1854. Wyman Abercrombie.
Noah Curtis.	Thomas C. Webb.
1822. Voted not to send.	1855. Wyman Abercrombie.
1823-24. Edward Miller.	William W. Baxter.
1825. Peter Whitney.	1856. George L. Gill.
1826. Voted not to send.	Francis M. Johnson.
1827. John Whitney.	1857. Franklin Curtis.
1828-30. John Souther.	1858. William S. Morton.
1831. John Souther.	1859. Jonathan Jameson.
Edward Glover.	1860. Charles Marsh.
1832. Thomas Taylor.	1861. Noah Cummings.
Edward Glover.	1862. John Chamberlin.
1833. Thomas Taylor.	1863. Henry Barker.
Edward Glover.	1864. Henry H. Faxon.
John Souther.	1865. John Quincy Adams.
1834-35. Thomas Taylor.	1866. George L. Gill.
Edward Glover.	1867. John Quincy Adams.
Harvey Field.	1868. Henry Barker.
1836. Harvey Field.	1869. Edmund B. Taylor.
1837. John Whitney.	1870. John Quincy Adams.
1838. William B. Duggan.	1871. Henry H. Faxon.
Lemuel Spear.	1872. James A. Stetson.
James Newcomb.	1873. John Quincy Adams.
1839. Nathaniel White.	1874. William A. Hodges.
George Baxter.	1875. John D. Whicher.
Ebenezer Bent.	

In 1876 a change was made in the representative districts. Quincy and Weymouth were united and allowed three representatives. Since then the following have been elected, viz.:

- 1876.—Henry F. Barker, of Quincy; Benjamin S. Lovell, George F. Hayden, of Weymouth.
 1877.—Edwin W. Marsh, of Quincy; Benjamin S. Lovell, George F. Hayden, of Weymouth.
 1878.—Edwin W. Marsh, Edwin B. Pratt, of Quincy; Freeman Hollis, of Weymouth.

- 1879.—Edwin B. Pratt, of Quincy; Nathan D. Canterbury, Louis A. Cook, of Weymouth.
 1880.—Charles H. Porter, James Edwards, of Quincy; Nathan D. Canterbury, of Weymouth.
 1881.—Charles H. Porter, of Quincy; Francis A. Bicknell, Nathan D. Canterbury, of Weymouth.
 1882.—William G. A. Pattee, William N. Eaton, and George A. Barker, all of Quincy.
 1883.—William G. A. Pattee, William N. Eaton, of Quincy; George A. Cushing, of Weymouth.

QUINCY'S QUOTA, 1861-1866.

Compiled from the Adjutant-General's Records.

Three Months' Service, 1861.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M.

Mustered in the United States service, April 22, 1861, for three months, and discharged July 22, 1861.

Abner B. Packard, col.; Henry M. Saville, surg.; William L. Faxon, assist. surg.; Henry Walker, adjt.

Company H.

Franklin Curtis, capt.	Robert Monk, sergt.
Edward A. Spear, 1st lieu.	William H. H. Lapham, corp.
Benjamin F. Meservey, 2d lieu.	Thomas Smith, corp.
Charles F. Pray, 1st sergt.	William S. Wilbur, corp.
Matthew M. C. Chubbuck, sergt.	Morton Packard, corp.
John Williams, sergt.	

Privates.

Brockett, Caleb.	Nightingale, Alonzo A.
Chubbuck, David T.	Nightingale, Samuel A.
Colburn, Lemuel A.	Nutting, Charles A.
Dowd, James J.	Nutting, Edward W. H.
Feltis, William H.	Perkins, Edward L.
French, Daniel F.	Pope, Alexander P.
Gibson, George W.	Pope, William O.
Hayden, George L.	Reynolds, William W.
Jameson, Charles H.	Riley, Charles D.
Josselyn, Robert.	Rideout, Luke A.
Kimball, Howard M. ¹	Shaw, Horatio E.
Lamson, John H.	Spear, Warren Q.
Lapham, Frederick A.	Totman, Freeman M.
Lapham, Joseph A.	Turner, Henry C. ¹
Larkin, John.	Turner, John B. ¹
Marden, Frank M.	Wildman, Henry G.

The following were recruited to fill up the company, were mustered in May 22, 1861, and served two months:

George W. Pope, drum-major.	Albert Keating, musician.
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Privates.

Bent, Luther S.	Furnald, Alonzo.
Bent, F. Edward.	Glover, Nathaniel E.
Barker, Henry F.	Hunt, Charles N.
Bass, Benjamin F.	Josephs, Freeman.
Baxter, William H.	Joyce, Edwin L.
Brown, Edwin.	Margue, Peter P.
Burrill, David J.	Newcomb, Peter.
Chubbuck, Percy, Jr.	Nightingale, Wyman B.
Cleverly, George F.	Parker, John, Jr.
Cunningham, James H.	Pierce, Charles E.
Cummings, Noah L.	Prior, Hiram B.
Damon, Edward, Jr.	Sheen, William G.
Enderle, Joseph S.	Spear, Christopher A.
Ewell, Lendell H.	Souther, Francis L. ²
Fisher, Richard H.	Souther, Horace O.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M., COMPANY G.

Southern, George G.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M., COMPANY E.

Whitney, John.

Three Years' Service.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Sampson, Charles M., Co. D, must. May 24, 1861; disch. November, 1865; pro. capt. and A.Q.M., U. S. V.
 Bent, Luther M., Co. I, must. May 24, 1861; died Oct. 1, 1862.
 Kidder, George R., Co. I, must. May 24, 1861; disch. May 25, 1864.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Nutting, Abel, Band, must. May 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862.
 Watson, Benjamin, Band, must. May 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862.
 Starbuck, George, Co. E, must. May 25, 1861; died Feb. 24, 1863.
 Billings, James D., Co. G, must. May 25, 1861; disch. Feb. 4, 1863.
 Cronin, John, Co. G, must. May 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 17, 1863.
 Moriarty, Dennis, Co. G, must. May 25, 1861; died April 1, 1862.
 O'Connell, Andrew, Co. G, must. May 25, 1861; disch. July 26, 1863.
 O'Connell, Maurice, Co. G, must. May 25, 1861; disch. July 26, 1863.
 Scannell, James, Co. G, must. May 25, 1861; disch. April 22, 1863.
 Toal, John, Co. G, must. May 25, 1861; disch. May 28, 1864.
 Hathaway, George B., Co. G, must. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Alston, Michael, Johnson, William, Lomas, William, unassigned recruits, must. June 15, 1864, but never joined the regiment.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Hetherston, Martin C, sergt. Co. E, must. June 15, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1863, to re-enlist; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863; trans. to 37th Inf. June 14, 1864.

Keegan, Stephen J., Co. E, must. June 15, 1861; disch. June 27, 1864.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Dasey, Daniel, Co. A, must. Feb. 4, 1862; deserted April 29, 1863.
 Kirvan, Thomas, Co. A, June 11, 1861; deserted Aug. 21, 1863.
 Buchan, William, Co. B, must. Feb. 18, 1862; trans. to 32d Inf. June 9, 1864.
 McIntire, William, Co. B, must. June 11, 1861; deserted June 29, 1863.
 Burke, William, Co. C, must. Feb. 11, 1862; trans. to 32d Inf. June 10, 1864.
 O'Mahony, Daniel, Co. C, must. Feb. 26, 1862; trans. to 32d Inf. June 10, 1864.
 O'Neal, Patrick, Co. C, must. June 11, 1861; deserted Aug. 28, 1862.
 Messer, Charles E., Co. D, must. June 11, 1861; disch. March 20, 1863.
 Davenport, Michael, Co. E, must. June 11, 1861; disch. June 21, 1864.
 Enright, Michael, Co. E, must. June 11, 1861; died Jan. 11, 1863.
 Fenton, Michael, Co. E, must. June 11, 1861; trans. to 17th Inf.
 Nole, James P., Co. E, must. Aug. 27, 1863; killed May 12, 1864.
 McGann, John, Co. G, must. Feb. 5, 1862; disch. March 6, 1863.
 Doran, Andrew, corp., Co. I, must. June 11, 1861; disch. Feb. 12, 1863.
 Cullen, John, Co. I, must. June 11, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862.
 Mundy, Bernard, Co. I, must. June 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Flynn, Joseph, Co. K, must. June 11, 1861; killed May 5, 1864.
 Napht, Mathias, Co. K, must. Aug. 21, 1863; trans. to 32d Inf.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Ricker, John W., Co. A, must. June 13, 1861; disch. Dec. 28, 1863, to re-enlist; re-enl. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Connell, John, Co. C, must. June 13, 1861; disch. June 24, 1864.
 Fallon, Thomas, Co. D, must. June 13, 1861; disch. Sept. 21, 1863.
 Scott, John, Co. E, must. June 13, 1861; disch. June 24, 1864.
 Howe, Belcher S., corp., Co. F, must. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865; trans. from 16th Inf.
 Quincy, Charles O., Co. F, must. June 13, 1861; disch. June 17, 1864; trans. to V. R. C. July 16, 1863.
 Wood, Henry A., Co. F, must. June 13, 1861; missing Aug. 29, 1862.
 Bent, George A., Co. H, must. June 13, 1861; disch. June 24, 1864; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 12, 1863.
 Bent, John Q., Co. H, must. June 13, 1861; disch. June 24, 1864.
 Ryan, Peter, Co. H, must. June 13, 1861; disch. August, 1865; trans. to U. S. A. Nov. 1, 1862.
 White, Henry C., Co. I, must. June 13, 1861; disch. June 14, 1864; trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 24, 1863.
 Maloney, Thomas, Co. K, must. Aug. 14, 1863; died March 13, 1864.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Manning, Michael, sergt., Co. C, must. June 21, 1861; disch. April 1, 1864.
 Thayer, William F., Co. C, must. June 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 4, 1863.
 Pratt, J. Wesley, Co. D, must. July 10, 1863; disch. Jan. 4, 1864.

¹ Non-resident.² Died from wounds received at battle of Big Bethel.

Phillips, George L., Co. E, must. June 26, 1861; disch. July 8, 1861.
Wright, George W., sergt., Co. K, must. June 26, 1861; disch. July 8, 1861.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Holden, Henry A., Co. A, must. July 16, 1861; killed Aug. 30, 1862.
Bigelow, Loring, corp., Co. B, must. July 16, 1861; died Oct. 18, 1862.
Field, William A., Co. B, must. July 16, 1861; disch. June 25, 1862.
Stetson, Warren B., Co. B, must. July 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1862.
Brown, Frank, Co. G, must. July 28, 1863; trans. to navy April 23, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Moore, Henry, Co. G, must. Aug. 1, 1863; deserted April 18, 1864.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Hart, Bernard, corp., Co. A, must. July 2, 1861; disch. Oct. 12, 1863.
Gallagher, Edward, Co. C, must. Aug. 17, 1863; deserted Feb. 27, 1864.
Bowditch, Joseph E., Co. F, must. Dec. 23, 1861; disch. Aug. 26, 1863.
Howe, Belcher S., corp., Co. I, must. Dec. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1863, to re-enlist; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863; trans. to 11th Inf. July 11, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Maley, Melville, sergt., Co. D, must. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
Briggs, William H., Co. D, must. Sept. 13, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865; trans. from 2d Heavy Artillery.
Fenton, Michael, Co. D, must. March 10, 1862; disch. May 9, 1863.
Fallon, Patrick, Co. E, must. Jan. 26, 1862; disch. March 14, 1864, to re-enlist.
Usher, James, Co. E, must. Jan. 20, 1862; disch. April 3, 1863.
Murphy, James B., corp., Co. G, must. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865; trans. from 2d Heavy Artillery.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Meservy, Benjamin F., 1st lieutenant, must. Aug. 20, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864; pro. capt. Oct. 24, 1862; brev. maj.
Hunt, James W., Co. A, must. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Jan. 25, 1862.
Hunt, Harrison S., Co. C, must. Jan. 14, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1862.
Dowd, James J., Co. E, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.
Snell, Aaron H., Co. E, must. Feb. 16, 1864; killed June 3, 1864.
Gummings, Charles, Co. F, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 24, 1863.
Schmidt, William, Co. F, must. Aug. 24, 1863; deserted Sept. 16, 1863.

Company K.

Pray, Charles F., 1st sergt., must. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. sergt.-maj., 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, capt.; killed June 3, 1864.
Bent, Luther S., sergt., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 4, 1864; pro. 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, capt., maj.
Pratt, John A., sergt., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. Sept. 2, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant.
Smith, Thomas, corp., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.
Carver, Charles W., corp., must. Aug. 24, 1861; died Nov. 26, 1862.
Chubbuck, James, corp., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; killed June 3, 1864.
Packard, Morton, corp., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to 32d Inf.; died Oct. 20, 1864.
Spear, Warren Q., corp., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1863.
Jameson, Charles H., corp., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864; pro. 1st sergt.
Marden, Frank M., corp., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.
Harrington, Leonard B., must. Aug. 24, 1861; died May 22, 1862.
Nourse, Hiram P., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.
Nutting, Charles A., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 8, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to 32d Inf. Oct. 26, 1864.
White, John, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to 32d Inf. Oct. 26, 1864.
Cain, Edward, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.
Chubbuck, Frank G., must. Aug. 24, 1861; died Oct. 7, 1863.
Dow, Lorenzo, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to 32d Inf. Oct. 26, 1864.
Flanigan, Michael, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.
Foster, Greenleaf, must. Aug. 24, 1861; died March 3, 1864.
French, Daniel F., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 8, 1862.
Gibson, Edward J., must. Aug. 24, 1861; died Oct. 24, 1862.
Golding, James, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. April 19, 1864.
Howard, Alonzo, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. March 3, 1863.
Jones, Joshua, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.
Lapham, Joseph A., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 28, 1863.

Marque, Peter, must. Aug. 24, 1861; killed Aug. 30, 1862.
McKay, Duncan, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.
Packard, Henry F., must. Aug. 24, 1861; died Jan. 3, 1863.
Perkins, Edward L., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.
O'Connell, Thomas, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 29, 1864.
Pierce, Samuel, must. Aug. 24, 1861; killed Aug. 30, 1862.
Pope, Alexander P., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to 32d Inf. Oct. 26, 1864.
Pope, William O., must. Aug. 24, 1861; drowned Jan. 23, 1864.
Rideout, Luke A., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Nov. 15, 1862.
Swan, Charles S., must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.
Tracy, Edward L., must. Aug. 24, 1861; deserted May 5, 1862.
Walsh, Peter, must. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1863.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Chubbuck, David T., Co. K, must. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. Dec. 30, 1864; pro. 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant.
Toomey, Michael, Co. I, must. May 19, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Leland, Morace F., Co. A, must. July 19, 1862; deserted August, 1863.
Hanifan, John, Co. B, must. July 22, 1861; disch. July 27, 1865; trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 15, 1864.
Wildman, Henry G., Co. B, must. Aug. 6, 1861; dishonorably discharged by court-martial, Jan. 20, 1863.
Derry, Horace A., sergt., Co. D; must. July 18, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1863; pro. 2d lieutenant, declined commission.
Dag, John, Co. D, must. March 30, 1864; killed June 8, 1864.
Luzarder, Joseph, must. July 18, 1861; disch. Dec. 22, 1861.
Holbrook, Alden H., Co. D, must. July 18, 1861; disch. Dec. 20, 1863, to re-enlist; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. July 16, 1865.
Cummings, Noah L., Co. E, must. Feb. 26, 1862; disch. March 12, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. March 13, 1864; killed May 6, 1864.
McGowan, John, Co. E, must. July 22, 1861; killed June 30, 1862.
O'Neil, Cornelius, Co. E, must. Aug. 24, 1861; deserted March, 1862.
Williams, Evan, Co. F, must. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. March 18, 1863.
Hetherston, Martin C., Co. K, must. Dec. 27, 1863; disch. July 16, 1865; trans. from 37th Inf.
McGuire, John, must. Aug. 7, 1863; no record.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Gibson, George W., corp., Co. C, must. Aug. 23, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant. July 29, 1862; 1st lieutenant. Sept. 2, 1862; dismissed the service June 5, 1863.
Colburn, Lemuel A., Co. C, must. Aug. 23, 1861; died Nov. 11, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Kennedy, James, Co. C, must. June 18, 1864; trans. to 32d Inf. Oct. 26, 1864.
Badger, Leone C., Co. F, must. July 17, 1863; trans. to 32d Inf. Oct. 26, 1864.
Fletcher, Frederick F., Co. F, must. Aug. 10, 1861; died Aug. 24, 1864.
Trainer, Thomas, Co. K, must. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. October, 1864; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Barker, Charles A., Co. C, must. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864.
Jones, Alonzo, Co. H, must. Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 15, 1862.
Jones, William, Co. H, must. Dec. 6, 1861; died April 9, 1862.
Ryan, James, Co. H, must. Dec. 6, 1861; killed March 14, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Guptil, John A., Co. A, must. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. Jan. 20, 1866.
Egan, William, Co. A, must. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
Howley, John W., Co. A, must. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. Dec. 20, 1863, to re-enlist; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. Jan. 10, 1865.
McNulty, Michael, Co. A, must. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. Dec. 20, 1863, to re-enlist.
Brent, William H., Co. B, must. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 18, 1863, to re-enlist; re-enl. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. January, 1866; trans. to V. R. C. April 17, 1865.
White, George, Co. B, must. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. Jan. 20, 1866.
Furnald, Alonzo, Co. C, must. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Jan. 3, 1864, to re-enlist.
Chubbuck, Perez, Co. C, must. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 3, 1864, to re-enlist.
Conly, John, Co. C, must. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Jan. 20, 1866.
Gray, Samuel B., Co. C, must. Jan. 4, 1864; killed Aug. 16, 1864.

Souther, George G., Co. C, must. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. July 8, 1863.
 Martin, John W., Co. D, must. Nov. 29, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Luzarder, John, Co. F, must. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. July 15, 1862.
 Newcomb, Thomas J., Co. F, must. Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1864.
 Nightingale, Alonzo A., Co. G, must. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. Jan. 3, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Lawless, Richard, corp., Co. G, must. Sept. 11, 1861; killed Dec. 16, 1862.
 Trask, Henry, corp., Co. G, must. Sept. 24, 1861; died June 3, 1862.
 Hurley, David, Co. G, must. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 19, 1864.
 Lingham, George H., Co. G, must. Dec. 3, 1861; disch. July 15, 1862.
 McDermot, Martin, Co. G, must. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 3, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Jan. 20, 1866.
 McIntire, Lewis G., Co. G, must. Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 3, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Wilbur, William S., Co. G, must. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. Jan. 3, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Jan. 20, 1866.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Russell, Edward, assist. surg.; must. July 29, 1862; disch. April 30, 1863.
 Kehoe, John, Co. I, must. Sept. 21, 1861; died Aug. 17, 1862.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

McGann, Thomas W., Co. A, must. Dec. 13, 1861; died Dec. 24, 1864.
 Riley, William T., Co. A, must. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. Dec. 19, 1864.
 Martin, John, Co. B, must. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Daniels, Patrick, Co. C, must. Sept. 27, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Bennett, Osmond, Co. D, must. Jan. 30, 1862; killed June 3, 1864.
 Smith, John, Co. E, must. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. June 19, 1865.
 Barnacle, Peter, Co. G, must. Jan. 3, 1862; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Ballou, Lawrence, Co. I, must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. Dec. 13, 1864; trans. to U. S. A. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Dorney, Patrick, Co. I, must. Dec. 13, 1861; deserted Aug. 25, 1862.
 Galvin, Michael, Co. I, must. Dec. 26, 1861; disch. Jan. 22, 1863.
 Howley, Patrick, Co. I, must. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. Feb. 12, 1863.
 McLaughlin, Lawrence, Co. I, must. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; killed June 22, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Golden, James, Co. A, must. May 21, 1861; disch. July 11, 1861.
 Hodgkinson, Stephen, Co. F, must. Nov. 17, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, 1862.
 Nightingale, Charles L., Co. H, must. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Conner, Michael, Co. A, must. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. Feb. 12, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Donahue, Michael, Co. A, must. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. Feb. 12, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Donahue, Michael, sergt., Co. A, must. Feb. 13, 1864; deserted March 14, 1866.
 Deady, Edward, Co. A, must. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. April 4, 1862.
 Marrah, Michael, Co. A, must. Nov. 23, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; deserted April 18, 1864.
 Smith, Martin, Co. G, must. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. June 11, 1863.
 Smith, Martin, Jr., Co. G, must. Nov. 30, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist; sergt., re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. July 1, 1864.
 Parker, Lorenzo D., Co. H, must. Dec. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 8, 1892.
 Brown, John P., Co. I, must. Jan. 2, 1864; killed Oct. 19, 1864.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Faxon, William L., asst. surg., must. June 2, 1862; disch. May 31, 1865; pro. surgeon Aug. 5, 1863.
 Marrah, Jeremiah, corp., Co. A, must. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 4, 1864, to re-enlist; sergt., re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; re-enl. disch. June 29, 1865.
 Pope, Charles E., Co. A, must. Nov. 6, 1861; disch. Dec. 10, 1864; trans. to V. R. C., September, 1863.
 Clark, Benjamin H., Co. A, must. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Clark, Franklin A., Co. A, must. Nov. 3, 1861; disch. Jan. 4, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Glover, Erastus M., Co. A, must. Nov. 3, 1861; disch. July 29, 1862.
 Lapham, George F., Co. A, must. Nov. 6, 1861; died July 28, 1862.
 Whitney, Henry, Co. A, must. Nov. 3, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1864.
 Burke, William, Co. C, must. Feb. 11, 1862; disch. Feb. 10, 1865.
 O'Mahoney, Daniel, Co. C, must. Feb. 26, 1862; disch. May 1, 1865.

Buchan, William, Co. D, must. Feb. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 16, 1865; trans. from 9th Inf.
 Dow, Lorenzo, Co. D, must. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865; trans. from 18th Inf.
 Newcomb, Bryant, Co. E, must. Sept. 14, 1863; died Oct. 21, 1864.
 Giles, Albert L., sergt., Co. G, must. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Packard, Morton, Co. H, must. Feb. 15, 1864; trans. from 18th Inf.; died Oct. 20, 1864.
 Pope, Alexander P., Co. H, must. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865; trans. from 18th Inf.
 Richard, John, Co. I, must. Aug. 19, 1862; deserted Aug. 16, 1862.
 Naphut, Mathias, Co. K, must. Aug. 21, 1863; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Badger, Leone C., Co. L, must. July 17, 1863; disch. June 29, 1865; trans. from 22d Inf.
 Kennedy, James, Co. L, must. June 18, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865; trans. from 22d Inf.
 Writting, Charles A., must. Feb. 8, 1864; disch. October, 1864; trans. from 18th Inf.
 White, John, must. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. October, 1864; trans. from 18th Inf.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Snowden, James, Co. D, must. June 23, 1864; never joined regiment.
 Hathaway, George P., Co. G, must. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865; trans. to 2d Inf. June 1, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Sheen, William G., 2d lieutenant, must. July 31, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant, 39th Inf.
 Andrews, Elbridge H., Co. A, must. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.
 Bradford, Lewis E., Co. A, must. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Hetherston, Martin C., Co. I, must. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. June 21, 1865; trans. from 7th Inf. to 20th Inf.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Parker, William, 3d sergt., Co. I, must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 30, 1865; pro. to 2d lieutenant, October, 1864.
 Simpson, John E., 3d sergt., Co. I, must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 30, 1865; pro. to 2d lieutenant, October, 1864.
 Pearce, Thomas L., corp., Co. I, must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. May 2, 1865.
 Pearce, George W., Co. I, must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Graham, Charles H., Co. I, must. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. July 5, 1865; trans. to V. R. C. May, 1864.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V., COMPANY D.

Mustered into United States service Aug. 24, 1862.

Spear, Edward A., capt., disch. April 29, 1864; did not reach him until Sept. 12, 1864.
 Sheen, William G., 1st lieutenant, disch. June 2, 1865; pro. to capt.; brev. major.
 Porter, Charles H., 2d lieutenant, disch. June 2, 1865; pro. to 1st lieutenant, to capt.
 Ahearn, Thomas, disch. June 2, 1865.
 Alden, Albert M., disch. Sept. 12, 1863.
 Alden, Henry A., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Armstrong, John L., disch. July 18, 1865; trans. to V. R. C.
 Badger, Ezra, died Oct. 14, 1862.
 Barker, George A., sergt., disch. June 2, 1865; pro. to 2d lieutenant, to 1st lieutenant.
 Barry, Benjamin, disch. Nov. 15, 1862.
 Baxter, Thompson, Jr., disch. April 27, 1865.
 Brackett, Walter P., disch. July 24, 1865; trans. to navy April 22, 1864.
 Brown, Samuel, sergt., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Brophy, John, disch. June 2, 1865; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863.
 Burke, Walter, died Dec. 22, 1863.
 Burns, William H., died Nov. 27, 1864.
 Churchill, Thaddeus, sergt., disch. Dec. 6, 1864; pro. 2d lieutenant, U. S. Vols. Oct. 5, 1863.
 Cleverly, George F., disch. Oct. 2, 1863.
 Christian, James B., disch. Jan. 30, 1863.
 Colburn, William E., died Feb. 18, 1865.
 Coffin, Paul G., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Collier, George W., disch. Jan. 27, 1863.
 Collins, Michael, disch. June 2, 1865.
 Crane, Seth, died Dec. 22, 1863.
 Curtis, Henry, sergt., disch. June 2, 1865.

Dailey, Garrett, died April 5, 1863.
 Dailey, Daniel, disch. Sept. 12, 1863.
 Damon, Edward, Jr., died Jan. 3, 1865.
 Derry, Barden B., disch. June 2, 1865; pro. 1st sergt.
 De Forrest, Samuel D., disch. July 14, 1865.
 Doner, John, disch. Feb. 27, 1863.
 Donley, James, killed Feb. 6, 1865.
 Dickerman, Charles C., corp., died Jan. 25, 1865.
 Dunn, Arthur, died Jan. 28, 1864.
 Durgin, Jonathan C., died Jan. 5, 1865.
 Ela, Elisha I. C., killed May 8, 1864.
 Enderle, Joseph L., corp., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Fineran, Patrick, disch. June 2, 1865.
 Forbes, James E., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Fowles, Theodore W., disch. May 30, 1865.
 French, Joseph T., disch. April 10, 1865.
 Garvin, Patrick, disch. June 2, 1865.
 Gavin, Patrick H., corp., disch. June 28, 1865; pro. sergt.; trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 3, 1865.
 Groves, George D., deserted Sept. 14, 1862.
 Hayden, Joseph W., disch. June 2, 1863.
 Hayden, Josiah, Jr., disch. June 2, 1863.
 Hayden, Joseph P., corp., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Hersey, George W., disch. June 5, 1865; trans. to navy April 22, 1864.
 Hill, John, Jr., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Hobbs, John J., disch. April 3, 1863.
 Horgan, Cornelius, deserted May 2, 1863.
 Howley, Thomas, disch. June 2, 1863.
 Howley, Thomas, Jr., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Hughes, James, died May 13, 1864.
 Huntress, Elisha W., disch. May 8, 1865.
 Huntress, Truman H., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Kelly, James, disch. May 20, 1865.
 Kelly, John, died July 25, 1864.
 Keniley, Daniel, disch. June 2, 1865.
 Kittredge, Josiah N., died April 23, 1864.
 Leavitt, Chase F., disch. June 2, 1865; pro. sergt.
 Luzarder, Joseph M., killed Aug. 18, 1864.
 Luzarder, Moses S., disch. Jan. 29, 1863.
 Lunt, Theodore H., died Oct. 23, 1864.
 Mahoney, James, disch. June 30, 1865; trans. to V. R. C. March 13, 1865.
 McCarthy, John, disch. June 2, 1865.
 McGlone, Michael, died May 12, 1864.
 Miller, George L., disch. Jan. 29, 1863.
 Miller, Charles H., disch. March 12, 1864.
 Moran, Patrick, disch. June 7, 1865.
 Moriarty, John, disch. June 3, 1865.
 Morrison, Sylvander, disch. June 2, 1865.
 Newcomb, Henry A., corp., died Dec. 23, 1864.
 Newcomb, Harrison G. O., disch. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Newcomb, Isaac T., disch. Jan. 29, 1863.
 Nightingale, Frederick M., disch. Dec. 16, 1862.
 Nightingale, Samuel A., corp., disch. Aug. 19, 1864.
 O'Brien, Timothy, disch. June 15, 1865.
 Parrott, Albert, disch. June 2, 1865.
 Parrott, Luther H., disch. June, 1865; trans. to navy April 22, 1864.
 Percival, George P., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Perkins, Charles N., disch. June 2, 1865; pro. 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant.
 Perry, Samuel N., died March 31, 1864.
 Pierce, Eli, died April 3, 1865.
 Roach, Maurice, disch. May 31, 1865.
 Rodgers, Horace C., disch. June 9, 1865.
 Russ, George W., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Russell, George A., disch. November, 1865; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 16, 1863.
 Savil, George W., died Dec. 5, 1864.
 Shawlin, Hugh, disch. June 30, 1865.
 Sheehan, Jeremiah, disch. June 2, 1865.
 Simonds, William, corp., disch. June 2, 1865.
 Taylor, Marcus, disch. June 2, 1865; pro. sergt.
 Thayer, Thomas J. H., disch. March 2, 1865.
 Thomas, Erasmus, died March 14, 1865.
 Trask, George W., disch. June 8, 1865.
 Willett, George A., disch. Jan. 31, 1863.
 Williams, John, sergt., disch. Nov. 19, 1862.

Wood, Thomas, killed June 19, 1864.
 Young, William J., disch. June 2, 1865.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Kerrigan, Joseph, Co. C, must. March 1, 1864; deserted.
 Luzarder, John, Co. D, must. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. July 12, 1865.
 French, Daniel F., sergt., Co. E, must. Jan. 12, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865; pro. sergt.-maj., 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant.
 Bartlett, Edward A., Co. E, must. Jan. 12, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
 Turner, Samuel B., Co. E, must. Jan. 12, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
 Usher, James (2d), Co. E, must. Jan. 12, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
 Keenan, Matthew, Co. H, must. March 19, 1864; died July 30, 1864.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Loud, Francis P., Co. E, must. March 1, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Dewoody, Mortimer L., must. Sept. 3, 1864; no record of discharge.
 Donovan, Timothy, must. Aug. 31, 1864; no record of discharge.
 Flaherty, William, must. Aug. 31, 1864; no record of discharge.
 Lowney, Dennis, must. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. Nov. 30, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY M. V.

Mustered in July 31, 1861; discharged Aug. 16, 1864.

Wadsworth, George W., corp., disch. September, 1861.
 O'Grady, Joseph, bugler.
 Bolton, Joseph F., disch. April 16, 1862.
 French, Loring A.
 Munroe, Thomas, disch. Feb. 7, 1862.
 Taylor, John, disch. May 20, 1863.
 Tiernay, Michael.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY M. V.

Follett, William H., sergt., must. Sept. 5, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant; disch. March 12, 1865.
 Follett, Charles A., corp., must. Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to 5th Light Battery Sept. 1, 1864.

FOURTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY M. V.

Mustered June 9, 1864; discharged October, 1865.

Hastings, William, q.-m. sergt.
 McGrath, John, corp.

FIFTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY M. V.

Spear, Joseph E., sergt., must. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Baxter, William H., corp., must. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Follett, Charles A., corp., must. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Shackley, Jonas, corp., must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865; pro. 1st lieutenant. Heavy Art.
 Brown, Edward A., must. Dec. 15, 1861; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Lapham, Frederick A., must. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 6, 1862.
 Lapham, William H. H., must. Feb. 28, 1862; killed June 3, 1864.
 Shaw, Horatio E., must. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Whicher, Joseph R., must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

SIXTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY M. V.

Chubbuck, Matthew M. C., sergt., must. Dec. 24, 1861; disch. Jan. 5, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Feb. 5, 1865.
 Riley, Charles D., sergt., must. Dec. 27, 1861; died Oct. 19, 1863.
 Smith, James, must. Dec. 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 5, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. as corp. Jan. 6, 1864; deserted May 20, 1864.
 Farrell, Peter, must. Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Jan. 5, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. Jan. 6, 1864; deserted May 20, 1864.

NINTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY M. V.

Glover, Samuel C., must. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. June 6, 1865.
 Merritt, Quincy A., must. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. June 6, 1865.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY M. V.

Rich, Isaiah, Jr., must. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. July 13, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY M. V.

O'Riordan, John D., Co. H, must. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. June 18, 1865.

Company L.

Algoa, Adam, must. March 10, 1862; disch. March 15, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. March 16, 1864; disch. March 18, 1865.

¹ Re-enlisted after two years' service.

Basley, George W., must. March 11, 1864; died Aug. 5, 1864.
 Bradford, Lewis E., must. March 31, 1862; disch. March 31, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Conlin, Timothy, must. March 19, 1862; disch. March 20, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Hayden, Richard B., must. March 18, 1862; died April 10, 1862.
 Hodgkinson, William, must. March 6, 1862; disch. March 9, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. March 10, 1864; disch. May 5, 1865.
 Kelly, James, must. March 13, 1862; disch. March 13, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Sheahan, Timothy, must. March 18, 1862; disch. March 21, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Ward, Cornelius, must. April 4, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1863.
 Wayland, Thomas H., must. March 17, 1862; disch. March 16, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Wildman, Wilson, must. March 18, 1862; disch. March 18, 1865.

COMPANY M.

Burrell, William L., must. March 3, 1862; disch. March 16, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Hayden, Joseph W., must. March 18, 1862; disch. March 21, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. March 21, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Joyce, Edwin L., must. March 3, 1862; disch. March 23, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Magee, Thomas, must. March 15, 1862; disch. March 23, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. sergt. March 24, 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
 Moore, John W., must. March 19, 1862; disch. March 27, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. March 28, 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
 Nightingale, James M., must. March 18, 1862; disch. March 8, 1865.
 Packard, Henry, must. March 31, 1862; died Nov. 18, 1864.
 Parker, Alvin F., must. March 10, 1862; disch. Nov. 6, 1863.
 Talbot, Peter, must. March 15, 1862; disch. March 20, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. March 21, 1864; deserted August, 1864.
 Totman, Freeman M., must. March 18, 1862; disch. March 20, 1864; re-enl. March 21, 1864; died Oct. 9, 1864.
 Turner, George W., must. March 18, 1862; killed June 18, 1864.
 Whicher, Thomas M., must. March 18, 1862; disch. March 30, 1864, to re-enlist.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY M. V.

Murphy, James, Co. C, must. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865; trans. to 17th Inf. Jan. 17, 1865.
 Briggs, William H., Co. F, must. Sept. 13, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865; trans. to 17th Inf. Jan. 17, 1865.
 White, Joseph H., Co. F, must. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Linnehan, William, Co. H, must. Aug. 9, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Mitchell, William, Co. H, must. Aug. 9, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Faircloth, John, Co. I, must. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Soule, Lewis M., must. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.

THIRD REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY M. V.

Barrett, William H., must. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.

FIRST BATTALION HEAVY ARTILLERY M. V.

Christian, James A., Co. A, must. March 1, 1862; disch. March 5, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Christian, James A., Co. A, must. March 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 20, 1865.
 Newcomb, Peter, Co. A, must. Feb. 23, 1862; disch. Feb. 29, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. March 1, 1864; disch. Oct. 20, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY M. V.

Adams, Charles F., Jr., 1st lieutenant, must. Dec. 19, 1861; pro. capt. Oct. 30, 1862; lieutenant-col. 5th Cav. July 15, 1864.
 Brennan, John A., Co. B, must. Aug. 5, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Dooley, Joseph, Co. B, must. Sept. 14, 1861.
 Smith, James H., Co. B, must. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Dec. 20, 1861.
 Whiting, Charles H., Co. D, must. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1864.
 Feltis, William H., Co. K, must. Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Regt. of Cavalry.
 Lamson, John H., Co. K, must. Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Regt. of Cavalry.
 Parker, John, Jr., Co. K, must. Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Regt. of Cavalry.
 Wood, James H., Co. K, must. Oct. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 4th Regt. of Cavalry.

SECOND UNATTACHED COMPANY OF CAVALRY M. V.

Morton, Joseph W., must. Dec. 11, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant. 3d Cav. Feb. 20, 1862.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY M. V.

Lapham, Frederick A., sergt., Co. B, must. Sept. 3, 1863; disch. July 29, 1865.
 Fox, Thomas, Co. I, must. Feb. 10, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Panigh, Alfred, Co. I, must. June 23, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY M. V.

Morton, Joseph W., 2d lieutenant, must. Feb. 20, 1862; disch. March 26, 1863; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Malloy, George, Co. A, must. June 21, 1864; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Wildman, William, sergt., Co. H, must. Oct. 27, 1862; disch. May 20, 1865.
 King, Andrew G., Co. I, must. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. May 20, 1865.
 Pratt, John W., Co. I, must. Aug. 5, 1862; no record.
 Howley, Michael J., Co. K, must. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Jan. 17, 1863.
 Newcomb, Paul W., Co. K, must. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 30, 1863.
 Brogan, Charles, Co. L, must. Dec. 29, 1864; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Dinegan, Martin, Co. L, must. Dec. 29, 1864; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Garrity, Bernard, Co. L, must. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Goldie, Henry F., Co. L, must. Dec. 30, 1864; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Kirvin, James C., Co. L, must. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Nutting, Charles A., Co. L, must. Dec. 30, 1864; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Thomas, Peter, Co. L, must. Jan. 2, 1865; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Kerrigan, Joseph, Co. L, must. Dec. 30, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
 Lincoln, Charles K., q-m. sergt., Co. M, must. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. Oct. 6, 1865; pro. 2d lieutenant.
 Wright, George W., sergt., Co. M, must. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 Harris, John, Co. M, must. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 1, 1865; deserted.
 Kittrell, Albert S., Co. M, must. Jan. 2, 1865; disch. July 26, 1865; deserted.

FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY M. V.

Morton, Joseph W., 2d lieutenant, must. Aug. 24, 1863; disch. May 15, 1865; pro. captain.
 Russell, Edward, asst. surg., must. Feb. 3, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Caterson, Thomas, Co. A, must. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Farrell, John S., Co. A, must. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Caldwell, Samuel P., Co. B, must. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Chase, Ebenezer W., Co. B, must. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. May 28, 1864.
 Hargan, John, Co. B, must. Dec. 21, 1863; died Aug. 18, 1864.
 Howley, Michael J., Co. B, must. Dec. 21, 1863; died Sept. 22, 1864.
 Mullen, Andrew, Co. B, must. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Dailey, Timothy, Co. B, must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Dinegan, John H., Co. C, must. Jan. 6, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Forrester, Isaac N., Co. C, must. Jan. 6, 1864; trans. to navy June 1, 1864.
 Maguire, Patrick F., Co. C, must. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Sheahan, William, Co. C, must. Jan. 6, 1864; died March 26, 1864.
 Brown, John, corp., Co. D, must. Jan. 9, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Bowditch, Joseph E., Co. D, must. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Fenton, Michael, Co. D, must. Jan. 9, 1864; died Aug. 31, 1864.
 Pierce, Benjamin R., Co. D, must. Dec. 31, 1864; died July 14, 1865.
 Price, William, Co. D, must. Jan. 9, 1864; died Oct. 14, 1864.
 Pratt, William H., Co. D, must. Jan. 9, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Maguire, Hugh, Co. E, must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Nightingale, Edward F., Co. E, must. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Otis, Stephen, Co. F, must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Gibson, George W., Co. F, must. Jan. 27, 1864; deserted July 27, 1865.
 Scannell, James, Co. F, must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Smith, Thomas, Co. F, must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Pettingill, William, Co. G, must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Abbott, Henry S., Co. G, must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Bates, David W., Co. I, must. Feb. 18, 1864; died Sept. 9, 1864.
 Feltis, William H., Co. K, must. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. April 20, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. April 21, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Lamson, John H., Co. K, must. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Jan. 24, 1865.
 O'Keefe, John, Co. K, must. March 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Parker, John, Jr., Co. K, must. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. April 20, 1864, to re-enlist; re-enl. April 21, 1864; disch. Aug. 15, 1865; pro. lieutenant. U. S. Col. Troops.
 Wood, James H., Co. K, must. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 8, 1864.
 Osborne, George H., Co. L, must. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT CAVALRY M. V.

Adams, Charles F., Jr., lieutenant-col., must. Feb. 15, 1864; pro. col. Feb. 15, 1865; resigned Aug. 1, 1865; brev. brig.-gen.

FIRST BATTALION FRONTIER CAVALRY M. V.

Kibbe, Charles L., Co. D, must. Jan. 2, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Lapham, Joseph A., Co. D, must. Jan. 2, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Marden, Frank M., Co. D, must. Jan. 2, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.

Nine Months' Service, 1862.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M.

Henry Walker, col., must. Dec. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M.

COMPANY A.

Josephs, Uriel, corp., must. Sept. 13, 1862; died July 7, 1863.

COMPANY G.

This company was mustered Sept. 16, 1862; discharged Aug. 20, 1863.

Thaddeus H. Newcomb, 2d lieutenant.

Allen, Obed. F. ¹	Logan, William.
Bird, William M.	Luzarder, John.
Blaisdell, Gilbert F.	Nott, Francis L. ²
Derry, George R.	Parrott, John F.
Dinnegan, Daniel.	Pierce, Benjamin R.
Ellis, Richard.	Stiles, William.
Harmon, John.	Studley, Henry O.
Hayden, Albert A.	Vance, James.
Holt, Albert A.	Vincent, Levi.
Horne, Henry T.	Vinal, James W.

COMPANY II.

Carroll, William, must. Sept. 24, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1863.

Talbot, William T. H., must. Sept. 24, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1863.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M.

Mustered in Sept. 12, 1862; discharged June 18, 1863.

White, Samuel H., Co. B.	Newcomb, Franklin H., Co. G.
Beale, George W., Co. D.	Curtis, Charles B., Co. H.
Adams, Warren W., Co. G.	Hersey, John W., Co. H.
Hersey, Andrew J., Co. G.	Packard, Elisha, Co. H.
Hersey, Jacob H., Co. G.	

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M.

Mustered in Sept. 26, 1862; discharged July 7, 1863.

Sargent, Oscar W., Co. A.	Bent, William P., Co. G.
Early, Michael, Co. B.	Cain, Jonathan D., Co. G.
Gage, David K., Co. B.	Jones, Abbott L., Co. G.
Johnson, John, Co. B.	Pratt, Nathan C., Co. G.
Pope, Lemuel C., Co. B.	Soule, Lewis M., Co. G.
Reed, John N., Jr., Co. B.	White, Joseph H., Co. G.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M.

Mustered in Oct. 1, 1862; discharged Sept. 3, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Rudderham, William E., sergt., pro. 1st lieut.
 Boyd, William, sergt., pro. 2d lieut.
 Talbot, Henry, sergt.
 Boyd, Patrick, musician.
 Flemming, Garrett, killed June 30, 1863.
 Flynn, William, died May 3, 1863.
 O'Neil, John T.

COMPANY I.

Robertson, James G.

COMPANY K.

Byrne, William.

O'Connor, James.

ELEVENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY M. V.

Mustered in Aug. 25, 1862; discharged May 25, 1863.

Baxter, Charles W.	Shannon, James G.
Baxter, William Q.	Small, Zebina.
Blanchard, Oliver J.	Taplin, William H.
Jones, Thomas B.	Thomas, Theodore B.
Merritt, Charles.	

One Year's Service.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Eccles, John, Co. G, must. Sept. 14, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.
 Blaisdell, Samuel T., Co. E, must. Sept. 23, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.
 Frost, Charles, Co. E, must. Sept. 23, 1864; no record of discharge.

¹ Died March 21, 1863.

² Killed Jan. 1, 1863.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V.

Bent, F. Edward, 2d lieut., must. Feb. 28, 1865; disch. May 5, 1865; pro. 1st lieut.

Nightingale, James M., must. April 11, 1865; disch. May 5, 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY M. V.

Saville, John F., ass't surg., must. Dec. 5, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.

Pierce, Charles E., 1st lieut., must. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.

Shackley, Jonas, 2d lieut., must. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865; pro. 1st lieut.

Baxter, W. Quincy, 2d lieut., must. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.

Spear, Warren, 2d, Co. I, must. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH (UNATTACHED) COMPANY HEAVY ARTILLERY M. V.

Moloney, David, must. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.

Murphy, Michael, must. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.

Noyes, John, must. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.

Trask, Joseph E., must. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.

One Hundred Days' Service, 1864.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M., COMPANY C.

Rudderham, Charles, 116 days.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M., COMPANY I.

Williams, John, sergt., 116 days.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. V. M., COMPANY B.

Mustered into United States service July 16, 1864, and discharged Nov. 30, 1864, 137 days.

F. Edward Bent, capt.

Albert Keating, 2d lieut.

Warren W. Adams, 1st lieut.

Wm. W. Penniman, drum-maj.

Sergeants.

Henry T. Horne.

George W. Beal.

John W. Hersey.

Harrison Crane.

William O. Howland.

Corporals.

Elisha Packard.

Thomas G. Emerson.

William M. Bird.

John D. Wells.

William Sanders.

Albert A. Hayden.

Edward P. Nightingale.

Henry Chubbuck.

Musician.

William Boden.

Wagoner

Frank Fernald.

Privates.

Alden, Albert M.

Hayden, Charles M.

Arnold, James H.

Hayden, Joseph W.

Baker, William C.

Hobart, Marcus M.

Barnes, Franklin.

Holmes, Elisha B.

Beal, Samuel.

Holmes, Frank W.

Berry, William.

Kimball, Francis.

Brackett, Charles D.

Luzarder, Horace A.

Brown, Charles H.

Luzarder, Moses.

Cain, Abel A.

Mears, George A.

Cain, John.

Merrill, Charles M.

Crane, Benjamin F.

Newcomb, Charles A.

Davis, Edmund K.

Newcomb, Lewis A.

Duggan, William E.

Packard, George F.

Eaton, George W.

Page, Charles C.

Ellis, Francis C., Jr.

Perkins, Henry.

Elwell, Ezra.

Pierce, Benjamin R.

Errell, Eusebe.

Prior, Hiram B.

Faxon, George E.

Randall, George.

Fitzgerald, Michael.

Rogers, Thomas M.

Glover, Erastus M.

Snow, William A.

Glover, John, Jr.

Spear, Edward A.

Glover, Joseph M.

Thomas, Peter.

Golden, James.

Thomas, Richard.

Golden, John.

Underwood, Ebenezer W.

Gray, Henry F.

Whicher, Charles Q.

Hardwick, George W.

Whitney, Adams.

Hardwick, George W. (2d).

Willett, George A.

Hardwick, William H.

Willett, William H. H.

Navy.

The following persons served in the United States Navy, and were credited on the quota of Quincy. The date indicates the time of entering the service:

George W. Taylor, } were in service	Michael Donahue, Sept. 6, 1862.
Abraham Dunn, } April, 1861.	James White, Oct. 6, 1862.
John Griffin, May 28, 1861.	James Luzader, Jan. 15, 1863.
William A. Pierce, May 29, 1861.	Edward F. Nightingale, Jan. 26,
Ephraim T. Pierce, May 30, 1861.	1863.
James Q. Smith, June 15, 1861.	Seth T. Pray, Jan. 28, 1863.
Patrick Gorgan, Aug. 2, 1861.	Albert F. Rich, February, 1863.
Daniel Sullivan, Aug. 9, 1861.	Joseph Madden, April 19, 1863.
Lorenzo R. Clapp, Aug. 26, 1861.	Daniel Murphy, June 19, 1863.
Charles H. Pray, Aug. 28, 1861.	Samuel Thomas, Jr., ¹ Aug. 4, 1863.
James E. Elwell, Sept. 17, 1861.	Henry A. Thomas, Aug. 17, 1863.
Ezra Elwell, Sept. 17, 1861.	R. Warren Elwell, Aug. 24, 1863.
George W. Morton, ¹ Sept. 25, 1861.	James J. Mahoney, Jan. 9, 1864.
Jacob H. Caw, Oct. 7, 1861.	William H. Elwell, Jan. 9, 1864.
Michael Sugrue, Oct. 14, 1861.	F. Harvey Penniman, Jan. 13, 1864.
James Crogan, October, 1861.	Charles H. Duggan, Jan. 13, 1864.
Cornelius Kane, Oct. 14, 1861.	John A. Pope, April 14, 1864.
James Ryan, Nov. 22, 1861.	William Willis, April 12, 1864.
Phillip Harrington, November,	Patrick Gallagher, April 23, 1864.
1861.	Michael Donnavan, May 27, 1864.
Albert P. French, Jan. 7, 1862.	John Driscoll, July 5, 1864.
Thomas H. Dolan, Jan. 27, 1862.	Thomas Kelly, Aug. 9, 1864.
Christopher A. Spear, February,	John Hennessy, Aug. 29, 1864.
1862.	John Tool, Aug. 30, 1864.
Thomas T. Spear, March 4, 1862.	Henry Lunt, ¹ Aug. 31, 1864.
Alonzo Elwell, March 5, 1862.	William Mullen, Sept. 2, 1864.
James H. Smith, June 12, 1862.	Alexander Sproule, Sept. 3, 1864.
Asa A. Pope, Sept. 1, 1862.	John Boy, Dec. 12, 1864.
Ambrose B. Leloise, Sept. 6, 1862.	John Cluse, Dec. 12, 1864.
James R. Taylor, September, 1862.	George G. Souther, Jan. 2, 1865.
George W. Taylor, September,	
1862.	

NEEDHAM.

Votes of the town of Needham relative to the payment of bounties and aid to volunteers during the war of the Rebellion were as follows:

April 29, 1861. At a town-meeting held this Monday afternoon, Marshall Newell, moderator, it was

Voted, That the sum of fifteen dollars per month shall be paid from the treasury of this town to each and every man, a citizen of the town, who shall enlist or join a military organization for the defense or protection of our country at the present crisis, who shall discharge the duties required of him under the general orders of the State or general government; the same to be paid monthly for the term of six months, or for such part of that term as he shall continue in the service in health or otherwise; the payment to commence (after his acceptance by the State officers) as soon as he shall engage in preparing for the duties required of him, and to which his whole time is necessarily devoted, such payment to be in addition to any compensation that will be received from the government.

Voted, That a committee to be styled "the Military Committee," to consist of four, be chosen, whose duty it shall be to take the general supervision in all matters of detail in relation to the formation of a company in this town, to render such assistance to those having charge of procuring volunteers as may be desired, and in providing such comfortable undergarments and other suitable articles of clothing for the men in such cases as may be deemed necessary; investigate, to some extent, the condition of those who have families, with a view to the present or future comfort and requirements of such families; render such assistance in getting the men ready in such cases as would facilitate the objects to be attained; provide suitable rooms for the examination necessary by the State officers, for drill, for general headquarters during the raising and formation of the company, and place of deposit of arms and equipments, if necessary; to interest themselves generally in all matters pertaining to the welfare and comfort of the men and their families before and during their absence, if desired, and when necessary. Said committee are hereby authorized to expend for such purposes a

sum not to exceed two thousand dollars, to be paid from the treasury of this town by orders to be drawn by the selectmen on presentation of bills contracted on account of such expenditures, which shall be approved by a majority of said committee, said committee to render an account current of their expenditures and receipts and a report of their transactions at the next annual meeting of the town.

E. K. Whitaker, C. B. Patten, Benjamin G. Kimball, and Calvin Perry were chosen the Military Committee.

Voted, That the selectmen be, and are hereby, authorized and instructed to draw their orders upon the treasurer, payable to each of the soldiers who are entitled by the foregoing vote to receive the same, or to their families or other persons authorized by such soldiers to receive the same for them, for the sum of fifteen dollars per month, as provided in the foregoing vote, the same to be paid monthly upon receiving the evidence of the right of the several claimants to receive the same; also, for the expenditures authorized by the Military Committee under authority of the vote of the town.

Voted, That the sum of eight thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated from any moneys that are now or may be in the treasury of this town, and placed subject to the order of the selectmen, to meet the several payments authorized by the foregoing votes in aid of the defense of the country, this day passed; this to be deemed the war appropriation.

At a town-meeting held July 24, 1862, George K. Daniell, Esq., moderator, it was

Voted, That the selectmen be authorized to offer a bounty of one hundred dollars to each individual who shall, within thirty days from date, enlist in this town, as a part of the town's quota, for the war; the same to be made payable when the volunteers are accepted and mustered into the service of the United States.

Voted, That the town treasurer be, and hereby is, authorized, under the direction of the selectmen, to borrow the sum of three thousand and three hundred dollars, for one or more years, for the purpose indicated in the foregoing vote.

At a town-meeting held Aug. 21, 1862, Marshall Newell, moderator, it was

Voted, That the town of Needham will give a bounty of two hundred dollars to volunteers under the last call of the President, provided that the whole quota shall be raised previous to the expiration of the time given to raise the men.

Voted, To authorize the treasurer, under the direction of the selectmen, to effect such a loan as may be necessary to defray the expenses incurred in raising said volunteers.

At a town-meeting held Sept. 16, 1862, Marshall Newell, moderator, it was

Voted, To reconsider so much of the article passed at the last town-meeting as required that the whole quota should be raised before the volunteers should be entitled to the bounty.

Voted, That the selectmen be authorized to take such action as they may deem necessary to procure the requisite number of volunteers to fill up the quota of the town.

Voted, To pay the State aid to the families of volunteers, according to the law of the commonwealth.

At the annual town-meeting held March 16, 1863, by adjournment from March 2d, George K. Daniell, moderator, it was

Voted, That the town pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to those volunteers who shall have served in the United States army three years, provided they have already received no such bounty; and those who shall have been discharged from the service for disability shall receive in proportion to the time they may be so disabled (the amount not to exceed one hundred dollars). The same amount shall be allowed to the families of such as have died, with an additional one hundred dollars when the deceased leaves a wife, or any children under twelve years of age.

At a town-meeting held April 6, 1863, George Jennings, moderator, it was

Voted, To authorize their treasurer to borrow, with the approbation of the selectmen, a requisite sum of money to pay town aid or bounty that was granted at the annual meeting of 1863 to the soldiers that enlisted without bounty.

At a town-meeting held April 14, 1864, George K. Daniell, moderator, it was

Voted, That the town raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the purpose of refunding the amounts advanced by individuals, and paying expenses incurred in raising recruits, under the call of the President, dated Oct. 17, 1863.

¹ Acting assistant postmaster.

Voted, That the town raise the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, to be applied, under the direction of the selectmen, for the purpose of procuring this town's proportion of the quota of volunteers in the military service, called for from this commonwealth by the President, under the order of March 14, 1864, provided the amount of money so raised and applied shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, including expenses for each volunteer enlisted in said service as a part of the quota of this town under said order.

At a town-meeting held Aug. 4, 1864, George K. Daniell, Esq., moderator, it was

Voted, To appropriate the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each recruit enlisted in aid of and for the purpose of filling the quotas of the town, or furnishing men for the present war, under any requisition, order, or call of the President or of the War Department of the United States, during the year 1864, as authorized by the act of the Legislature of 1865, approved March 28, 1864.

Voted, To authorize the treasurer to borrow such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the foregoing vote.

At a town-meeting held May 22, 1865, Marshall Newell, moderator, it was

Voted, To raise such sums of money as may be necessary to refund to individuals money contributed in aid of and for the purpose of filling the quotas of the town, or furnishing men for the present war, under any requisition, order, or call of the President or of the War Department of the United States, during the year 1864, as authorized by the act of the Legislature of 1865, approved April 25th.

Voted, To authorize the treasurer to borrow sufficient sums of money to pay all reimbursements voted under the second article.

At a town-meeting held March 5, 1866, it was

Voted, To authorize the selectmen to furnish town aid to families of deceased soldiers who are in need of aid in this town.

The following are the names of officers and enlisted men from or credited to the town of Needham who served in the army or navy of the United States during the war of the Rebellion, 1861-65 :

Infantry.

SECOND REGIMENT (Three Years).

Murray, Henry, Co. I, Jan. 24, 1865; ¹ must. out July 14, 1865.

Woodman, John, Co. E, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT (One Hundred Days).

O'Leary, Arthur W., Co. B, July 25, 1864; must. out Nov. 16, 1864.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Cameron, James, Co. G, June 13, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Wood, Ephraim A., Co. C, July 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1862, for disability; July 20, 1863, must. as 1st lieut. in 55th Regt.; res. Nov. 20, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Fox, Franklin M., Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1861, for disability.

Fuller, William, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1862, of wounds at second battle of Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

Martel, John, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to V. R. C.

Richards, Samuel F., Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. July 28, 1862, disability.

Richardson, George, Co. F, Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1862, disability.

Smith, Cornelius D., Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864, corp.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Berry, Asa B., Co. I, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Aug. 28, 1864.

McKinney, George, Co. F, Aug. 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out June 30, 1865, in Co. I.

O'Connor, Robert, Jan. 16, 1865; must. out May 6, 1865.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Coulter, John S., Co. F, Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Dec. 18, 1862.

Healey, Michael F., Co. K, Dec. 14, 1864; must. out July 16, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT (Three Years).

Avery, George, Co. B, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862, for disability.

Bullard, Moses H., Co. G, Sept. 9, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills, Va.; June 27, 1862.

Smith, William W., Co. B, Sept. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 17, 1864.

Thompson, William, Co. B, Oct. 5, 1861; disch. Feb. 18, 1863, disability.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT (Three Years).

Ambler, Artemas C., Co. C, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 13, 1864.

Cobbett, James A., Co. K, Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 25, 1865, to re-enlist.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Eayrs, Joseph H., Co. E, Nov. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 17, 1864.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Coulter, James C., Co. I, Dec. 18, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT (Three Years).

Hardie, Robert, Co. K, Jan. 20, 1862; died Sept. 13, 1864, in hospital at Baton Rouge, La.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT (Three Years).

Gehling, Joseph, Co. K, Jan. 5, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT (Three Years).

Murray, Henry, Co. K, Jan. 24, 1865; trans. June 1, 1865, to 2d Inf.

Small, Edwin, Co. C, Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Jan. 19, 1865, disability.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Hall, David K., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; died of disease at Newport News, Va., Feb. 25, 1863; sergt.

Collier, Isaac, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Knapp, George L., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Manning, John S., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 18, 1863, disability.

Monnaghau, John, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Sargent, George, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1863, disability; wagoner.

Wallace, William J., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 13, 1865.

Walsh, Patrick, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Wheeler, Samuel S., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

Willcutt, William, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Jan. 26, 1863, disability.

Wright, Samuel G., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; died on board steamer "Des Moines," Aug. 15, 1863.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Beless, George, Co. I, Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Nov. 14, 1862, disability.

Flanagan, Patrick, Co. I, Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 30, 1865.

Rimmele, William J., Co. I, Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 30, 1865.

Snow, Joseph, Co. I, Aug. 21, 1862; disch. July 3, 1863, disability.

Taylor, Edwin A., Co. I, Aug. 24, 1862; must. out June 30, 1865.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Batcheller, Holland N., Co. B, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. May 5, 1863; Order War Dept.

Hunting, Willard, Co. A, Aug. 18, 1862; died Dec. 7, 1864, in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C.

Knapp, Charles P., Co. A, Aug. 18, 1862; trans. Feb. 5, 1864, to V. R. C.

Morse, Daniel F., Co. A, Aug. 18, 1862; must. out June 2, 1865.

Stevens, Elbridge, Co. A, Aug. 18, 1862; died in rebel prison, Richmond, Va.

Whitaker, Channing, Co. B, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out June 19, 1865.

FORTIETH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Adams, Stephen W., Co. F, Sept. 3, 1862; trans. Dec. 3, 1863, to V. R. C.; wagoner.

Kennedy, Cernelius, Co. F, Sept. 3, 1862; missing in action May 16, 1864.

Richardson, James, Co. F, Sept. 3, 1862; must. out June 16, 1865.

Richardson, Samuel C., Co. F, Sept. 3, 1862; disch. June 30, 1865; Order War Department.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (One Hundred Days).

Bemis, George, Co. K, July 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

Henderson, William H., Co. D, July 20, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

Hastings, John S., Co. K, July 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

Kibler, Frederick, Co. E, July 22, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT (Nine Months).

Fiske, Joseph E., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out May 29, 1863; 1st sergt.

Dewing, Joseph H., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863; sergt.

Bent, Thomas D., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863, to enlist in 2d Regt. H. Art.

¹ Date of muster in.

Belcher, Charles H., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Boynton, Richard F., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Bullard, William P., Co. C, Oct. 1, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Cooper, Hugh, Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Guyot, Joseph, Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Kingsbury, William H., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; died at Beaufort, N. C., March 1, 1863.
 Knapp, Cyrus W., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Koff, Frederick, Co. K, Sept. 16, 1862; deserted Oct. 2, 1862, Readville, Mass.
 McLoud, Robert M., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863; musician.
 Marshall, John P., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 McLane, William H., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Oakes, Joseph, Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Russell, William L., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Seagraves, Gilbert R., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Severance, Charles R., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Sumner, Lewis N., Co. K, Sept. 16, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Wisner, George P., Co. C, Sept. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (Nine Months).

Bailey, Walter, Co. K, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.
 Brennan, John, Co. B, Sept. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 30, 1863, for disability.
 Dadmun, Newell H., Co. K, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.
 Fuller, Albert, Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.
 Fuller, Ezra N., Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; died Feb. 21, 1862, at Newberne, N. C.
 Greenwood, John W., Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; disch. April 1, 1863, for wound received in engagement at Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862.
 Hunting, Israel, Jr., Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.
 Johnson, Albert S., Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.
 Lyon, Henry, Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.
 Lyon, Edward, Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.
 Moseley, William, Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.
 Newell, Charles, Co. B, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.
 May, Albert S., Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; disch. Feb. 28, 1863, for wound received in engagement at Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862.
 Whitmarsh, John G., Co. A, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out June 18, 1863.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (Nine Months).

Barnes, Daniel, Co. B, Oct. 11, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Carter, Rufus B., Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Coulter, George, Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Crowley, Dennis, Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; disch. for disability Nov. 4, 1862.
 Estabrook, George W., Co. A, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Hammill, Hugh, Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Hatch, Ambrose P., Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Hotchkiss, Willard H., Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Jones, Alvah T., Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Jones, Pliny M., Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Morton, William H., Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Palmer, George F., Co. E, Sept. 26, 1862; disch. Oct. 18, 1862, for disability.
 Ragan, Timothy O., Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.
 Richards, Samuel F., Co. B, Sept. 26, 1862; killed at Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

ELEVENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Nine Months).

Wisner, Charles F., Aug. 25, 1862; must. out May 25, 1863; re-enl. in 11th Light Battery Jan. 2, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865, corporal.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Holmes, Charles, Co. B, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out Aug. 29, 1865.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Avignon, Peter, Co. I, Feb. 4, 1864; died Aug. 1, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
 Baldoe, Louis, Co. I, Feb. 4, 1864; died Aug. 9, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
 Farly, Edward, Co. D, Dec. 29, 1863; disch. April 3, 1865, for disability.
 Flattery, Patrick, Co. I, Feb. 4, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865, for disability.
 Juffs, Pedro, Co. I, Feb. 4, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Marshall, John P., Co. A, March 1, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 McCarty, James, Co. I, Feb. 4, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Severance, Charles R., Co. A, March 1, 1864; killed May 31, 1864.
 Tumbridge, John S., Co. I, Feb. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, for disability.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT (One Year).

Casey, Daniel, Co. I, Jan. 16, 1865; must. out July 16, 1865.
 Conroy, John, Co. I, Jan. 17, 1865; must. out July 16, 1865.
 Donley, Philip, Co. I, Jan. 16, 1865; must. out July 16, 1865.
 Martin, Frank S., Co. I, Jan. 24, 1865; must. out July 16, 1865.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT (One Year).

Marshall, John E., Co. C, March 24, 1865; must. out May 5, 1865.

Artillery.

SECOND BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Brigham, Francis O., July 31, 1861; must. out Aug. 16, 1864.

SEVENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Nichols, Stephen, Jan. 21, 1864; must. out Nov. 10, 1865.

TENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Herring, William, Sept. 9, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Farnsworth, Abram C., Co. L, Dec. 9, 1861; must. out Dec. 17, 1864.
 Murray, George M., Co. M, March 4, 1862; must. out March 30, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Simpson, Frederick J., Co. G, Dec. 3, 1863; died Nov. 4, 1864, at Florence Prison, S. C.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Fiske, Joseph E., Oct. 9, 1863; 2d Lieut. June 4, 1863; 1st Lieut. July 30, 1863; capt. Oct. 9, 1863; must. out May 15, 1865.
 Fuller, Albert, Co. D, Aug. 22, 1863; q.m.-sergt.
 Freeman, Joseph, Co. D, Aug. 22, 1863; died July 2, 1864, at Newberne, N. C.
 Marshall, Frederick F., Co. B, Aug. 29, 1863; must. out Sept. 3, 1865; corp.

THIRD REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Dill, John, Co. L, May 30, 1864; deserted July 10, 1864.
 Withington, Charles P., Co. L, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out June 17, 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY (One Year).

Fuller, George, Co. B, Aug. 20, 1864; deserted May 15, 1865.
 Bachman, Frederick H., Co. B, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out June 17, 1865.

Cavalry.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY (Three Years).

Hurd, Edwin, Co. D, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY (Three Years).

Carter, Warren, Co. D, Jan. 18, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.
 Forrest, Henry, May 25, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 Hollinbeck, William, May 25, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 Harmon, John, May 26, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 Lewis, John, Co. K, May 25, 1864; deserted June 25, 1864.
 Morris, Edward, May 26, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 Morris, Samuel, May 26, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 Moore, John, Aug. 23, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 Reynolds, John, May 26, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 Stevens, John, May 26, 1864; must. out June 24, 1865.
 Travers, William H., May 25, 1864; unassigned recruit.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY (Three Years).

Woods, Albert A., Co. K, Aug. 6, 1862; died March 21, 1863, at New Orleans, La.

FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY (Three Years).

Clark, Joseph J., Co. M, March 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.
 McGregor, John H., asst.-surg., March 1, 1864; disch. April 23, 1864, for disability.
 Moran, Michael, Co. C, Jan. 6, 1864; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.
 Purple, Charles, corp., Co. D, Jan. 3, 1865; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.
 Vernon, John E., Co. B, Dec. 22, 1864; deserted Sept. 18, 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT CAVALRY (Three Years).

Boling, George, bugler, Co. L, April 22, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Wilkie, Joshua H., capt., 24th unattached company infantry, one year, Feb. 7, 1865; must. out May 12, 1865.
 Keith, Walter D., capt., 26th unattached company infantry, one year, Dec. 15, 1864; must. out May 12, 1865.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Anthis, Philip, Aug. 22, 1864.
 Coolins, Clarkson, Dec. 20, 1864.
 Dance, Charles W., Dec. 20, 1864.
 Greany, George, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Harley, William A., Aug. 15, 1864.
 Huth, John, Aug. 17, 1864.
 Johnson, William, Dec. 20, 1864.
 McLaughlin, Patrick, Aug. 19, 1864.
 Millenken, Robert, Aug. 17, 1864.
 Moore, George, Dec. 20, 1864; deserted Feb. 20, 1865.

United States Colored Troops.

Lambert, Joseph, July 4, 1864, 28th Inf.
 Lausing, Robert, July 4, 1864, 28th Inf.
 Lasley, Frank, July 4, 1864, 28th Inf.

Navy.

Allen, Andrew, one year; shipped Feb. 15, 1863.
 Anderson, Andrew, three years; shipped Aug. 22, 1864.
 Andrews, Henry, one year; shipped Feb. 20, 1863.
 Barry, James, one year; shipped Aug. 12, 1862.
 Bigelow, Albert, one year; shipped Feb. 11, 1863.
 Brown, Daniel H., one year; shipped March 11, 1863.
 Foster, William, three years; shipped May 17, 1864.
 Grant, George D., three years; shipped Dec. 22, 1864.
 Hanson, Carl, one year; shipped April 18, 1863.
 Hazard, Frank W., one year; shipped April 18, 1863.
 Pheeny, William, one year; shipped March 17, 1863.
 Reynolds, Bernard, one year; shipped March 16, 1863.
 Shaw, William, one year; shipped Jan. 20, 1863.
 Shepherd, John, three years; shipped Dec. 14, 1861.
 Smith, John (3d), three years; shipped Dec. 16, 1861.
 Smith, Noah, three years; shipped Dec. 17, 1861.
 Smith, William E., three years; shipped Dec. 18, 1861.
 Snider, Stephen, three years; shipped Dec. 26, 1861.
 Sullivan, Dennis, one year; shipped Nov. 7, 1862.
 Symonds, Daniel, three years; shipped Dec. 23, 1861.
 Todd, Robert, three years; shipped Dec. 14, 1861.
 Tibbetts, Edward H., two years; shipped Jan. 1, 1862.
 Trudo, Francis M., two years; shipped Jan. 6, 1862.
 Trefry, James, three years; shipped Jan. 14, 1862.
 Wallace, Charles, one year; shipped Aug. 26, 1862.
 Welch, Michael, one year; shipped April 24, 1863.
 White, William, one year; shipped April 14, 1863.
 Williams, Michael, one year; shipped March 23, 1863.
 Wentworth, George, one year; shipped Aug. 22, 1862.
 Willard, Henry, one year; shipped Aug. 26, 1862.
 Ward, John H., one year; shipped Aug. 26, 1862.
 Withan, Francis, one year; shipped Aug. 26, 1862.
 Wheeler, Henry, one year; shipped Aug. 25, 1862.
 Ward, Abner, one year; shipped Aug. 25, 1862.
 Williams, George J., one year; shipped Aug. 26, 1862.
 Wakefield, Josiah J., one year; shipped Aug. 29, 1862.
 Wood, Charles H., one year; shipped Aug. 25, 1862.
 Wise, Pliney, one year; shipped Aug. 27, 1862.
 Withington, Charles P., three years; shipped Feb. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 4, 1863, for disability.

RANDOLPH.

The following is a complete record of the names of all the soldiers and officers in the military service of the United States, and of all the seamen and officers in the naval service, from the town of Randolph, during the Rebellion begun in 1861:

Alden, William Hart.	Alden, Hiram C.
Abenzeller, Anthony.	Alden, Lucas W.
Angier, Edson J.	Arnold, Horatio B.
Austin, Ebenezer V.	Adams, Richard.
Alden, Frederick H.	Alden, Silas.
Alexander, Thomas.	Buck, Nathan E.
Alden, Henry A.	Burrell, George Augustus.

Beal, Ira, Jr.	Curtis, John.
Blencowe, W. William.	Crosby, Patrick.
Buck, Samuel Henry.	Cotter, Edward A.
Brundage, Levi A.	Connor, John F.
Brady, John F.	Condon, Maurice.
Byrne, John J.	Cole, Ephraim T.
Bossell, Joseph.	Colbert, John.
Bryant, Ira A.	Carroix, John.
Bryant, Ira.	Cary, Francis.
Buckley, John.	Cain, Friend.
Buckley, Jerry C.	Clary, Daniel.
Buckley, J. C.	Chandler, Frederick.
Bates, Warren.	Clark, Isaac.
Belcher, Leonard.	Croak, George H.
Barry, Robert C.	Cook, George W.
Bigelow, John, Jr.	Chandler, Constant S.
Bowman, Oliver H.	Churchill, Millard F.
Boyle, Joseph.	Currie, George H.
Boyle, Francis.	Crosby, John.
Blackman, E.	Clark, George.
Brady, Peter.	Clark, Matthew, Jr.
Burrell, David L., Jr.	Cushing, Albert W.
Burrell, Joseph.	Campbell, Thomas W.
Bowen, Michael.	Crawford, William H.
Bracken, James.	Corrigan, Frank S.
Belcher, Charles H.	Cork, Richard.
Burbank, Angelo A.	Clark, John.
Belcher, Francis A.	Cornell, Samuel J.
Barry, James.	Cohn, Joseph.
Brosnihan, Daniel.	Cane, Benjamin.
Blencowe, Richmond.	Chilson, Elisha M.
Bean, Seth C.	Cross, John.
Bates, William F.	Cunningham, Thomas.
Bartlett, Amasa M.	Dargen, Joseph W.
Blanchard, William F.	Davis, Charles C.
Brown, Walter H.	Daves, James E.
Baker, Samuel S.	Downey, John.
Birdley, John A.	Daves, Charles F.
Balcom, Charles H.	Donahoe, John J.
Bell, William.	Donahoe, Philip.
Brix, James.	Driscoll, Timothy.
Boice, Charles H.	Doddy, John.
Blackburn, Joshua.	Dunton, John.
Bickford, Charles F.	Dyer, Frederick W.
Banman, Christian.	Driscoll, John A.
Blethen, James L.	Deane, Ward C.
Bender, William.	Davis, William H.
Brink, Oliver J.	Davis, Joseph P.
Burt, Charles T.	Dernan, Hugh.
Burt, Dunham G.	Doyle, Edward.
Brunson, Perry.	Dooley, William.
Bracken, Andrew.	Downey, John.
Baker, John.	Douglass, William S.
Bigelow, Frederick N.	Dyer, Abram B.
Barry, Garret C.	Delano, Emery.
Blood, Nathan B.	Dumfee, Michael.
Blood, Herbert C.	Donahy, Michael, Jr.
Crooker, Otis.	Deuch, George B.
Curtis, John W.	Dennehy, Daniel D.
Curtis, Martin William.	Driscoll, James C.
Cousins, Daniel.	Delano, Lorenzo L.
Compass, Theodore.	Dolland, Robert.
Cottle, Edmund.	Desmond, Cornelius.
Crooker, Allen J.	Dargen, James F.
Cox, Henry M.	Donahy, Michael.
Cartwright, John T.	Doherty, Patrick.
Clark, Samuel Melvin.	Dorr, Joseph.
Clark, Cornelius.	Drew, D. L.
Cox, Richard H.	Desney, Joseph.
Cahill, John.	Diggs, Lloyd.
Capen, Charles M.	Davis, Henry.
Croak, William Andrew.	Davis, David.
Curtis, James L.	Doyle, James.
Curran, Timothy.	Dougherty, Thomas.
Curran, John, Jr.	Dyer, Joseph W.
Cary, Patrick.	Desmond, John.

Eckenstein, Libert.
 Eddy, Charles.
 Eddy, Lorenzo D.
 Eaton, William T.
 Early, James (No. 1).
 Eddy, George.
 Early, James (No. 2).
 Faunce, Hannibal A.
 Fletcher, Eustace Jerome.
 Fletcher, Samuel.
 Foster, Samuel A.
 Fowkes, George W.
 Faunce, Leonard A.
 French, George F.
 Farrell, Edward.
 Farmer, Charles H.
 French, Charles L.
 Flynn, John D.
 Faunce, Addison.
 Faunce, Charles A.
 Faunce, Hiram S.
 Finerty, Edward.
 Flynn, Edward.
 Foley, John (2d).
 Ford, Edwin.
 Foley, John (1st).
 Fox, James D.
 Faunce, Alvin.
 Finerty, Bartho.
 Flynn, James.
 Flanagan, Patrick.
 Fraxwell, John.
 Foley, John (3d).
 Forrest, Augustus.
 Faxon, Daniel, Jr.
 Gill, John H.
 Godwin, George H.
 Goodwin, Charles H.
 Geer, E. F.
 Gerald, George.
 Gerald, William H.
 Gill, John, Jr.
 Gill, William F.
 Gurney, F. M.
 Gear, Michael A.
 Green, Patrick.
 Good, John.
 Gennels, Frederick.
 Gurnett, Peter.
 Hollis, Myron W.
 Harris, Seth M.
 Hayden, Zenas M.
 Howard, Edward E.
 Howard, Edgar.
 Howard, Martin V. B.
 Heath, John W.
 Hodge, Samuel R.
 Huzzy, Willard A.
 Howland, Charles.
 Henry, George.
 Holbrook, Henry D.
 Holbrook, Ebenezer, Jr.
 Hobart, Edward K.
 Hamilton, George A.
 Howard, Ira.
 Hogan, James H.
 Hodge, Charles D.
 Hodge, Oliver H. P.
 Hobart, Samuel B.
 Hand, Patrick.
 Howard, Volney.
 Hill, William F.
 Harris, Job D.
 Hollis, Nathan S.
 Hunt, George W.
 Hutchinson, Benjamin R.

Hobart, David W.
 Hobart, W. M.
 Hobart, F. M.
 Hobart, James E.
 Howard, Moses B.
 Halpin, Michael.
 Holbrook, Marcus M.
 Hollis, George F.
 Hickey, Hugh.
 Hunt, James W.
 Hunt, Lewis A.
 Howard, Albert.
 Harris, John D.
 Hollis, Lemuel.
 Hogan, Richard.
 Hodge, Jerome R.
 Halloran, Matthew O.
 Hand, Peter B.
 Harris, James F.
 Harris, John.
 Holbrook, Hiram.
 Holbrook, Seth.
 Howard, Henry B.
 Howard, Henry M.
 Howard, Simeon.
 Healy, Jeremiah.
 Hopkins, Jonathan.
 Hollis, Galen.
 Hunt, George T.
 Hunt, Charles E.
 Harris, Rufus F.
 Holbrook, James M.
 Howard, George W.
 Holbrook, Joel J.
 Hollis, George W.
 Howard, Edwin W.
 Hammond, Laban S.
 Hall, James.
 Heger, Peter.
 Hannavan, John.
 Hodges, James.
 Hoeg, Joel.
 Herin, William O.
 Hedericks, John.
 Hatcher, Henry.
 Howard, George.
 Howard, Cornelius.
 Hand, Thomas F.
 Howard, James T.
 Hunt, Caleb F.
 Hanna, George B.
 Ingell, Benjamin.
 Ingell, John T.
 Ingell, J. Wilson.
 Ives, Edward L.
 Ingell, Charles A.
 Joy, Henry.
 Jones, Leonard.
 Jones, James M.
 Jones, Rufus J.
 Jones, James.
 Jones, Walter A.
 Jones, George W.
 Jaquith, Franklin.
 Jordan, James.
 Jones, Adam W.
 Jones, Obediah (2d).
 Johnson, George M.
 Joines, Joseph.
 Knight, George E.
 Knight, Nelson E.
 Kiley, Henry.
 Kneeland, Thomas.
 King, Seth T.
 King, Royal T.
 Kennedy, John A.

King, Joel.
 Kiley, Patrick.
 Kelleher, Cornelius.
 Kiley, Dennis.
 Kiley, John.
 Keirnan, Felix.
 Keegan, Patrick.
 Keegan, William.
 Kiley, Henry.
 Kennedy, James.
 Kiley, Michael.
 Kelliher, John C.
 Keirnan, Edward.
 Kelliher, Michael.
 Kerrigan, Frank.
 Kinsley, William.
 Kingman, John W.
 Knapp, C. J. F.
 Kissick, James H.
 Kinsley, Wilson.
 Kenney, Joseph.
 Knight, Austin G.
 Kerrigan, James.
 Keefe, John.
 Lovering, Isaac J.
 Lovering, George M.
 Loud, William.
 Lyons, William.
 Leavitt, Aaron.
 Law, John A.
 Lyons, John W.
 Leonard, John W.
 Leach, Charles.
 Lynch, Michael.
 Lally, Daniel.
 Law, Thomas.
 Linns, Alfred.
 Lake, Peter.
 Leavenworth, Charles R.
 Libbey, Roscoe.
 Leonard, Edward W.
 Leonard, Frank.
 Littlefield, John S.
 Littlefield, Roger S.
 Morton, Asa H.
 Morton, Isaac.
 Mann, John Andrew.
 Morse, Lysander C.
 Moran, Matthew.
 McCarty, John.
 McCarty, Michael.
 Maney, James.
 Macomber, Daniel R.
 McMahon, Edward.
 McCue, John.
 Mann, George W.
 McMair, William.
 Madan, Washington.
 Madan, William.
 Murray, John.
 Miller, Charles.
 Miller, Henry.
 Mann, Sidney A.
 Murphy, Michael.
 Mullins, John.
 McCabe, Joseph.
 Mann, John.
 Masterson, Michael.
 McAuliff, Richard.
 McKenna, John.
 McGinnis, John.
 Mullins, Jeremiah.
 McVey, John.
 Mahoney, John.
 McLaughlin, Edward.
 McGrath, Thomas.

McMahon, Peter.
 Morgan, Edward.
 May, Albert M.
 Mann, Nelson.
 May, Calvin.
 May, John.
 Miller, Benjamin L.
 Mann, Moses.
 Madan, William.
 Mann, George W.
 Maxim, John.
 Mooney, Daniel.
 Murray, James.
 McCalb, Joseph.
 Murphy, John.
 Middleton, Robert L.
 Moerisey, William.
 McSweeney, Daniel.
 Miller, Alexander.
 Mickle, Charles.
 Myers, Henry.
 Morrissey, William.
 McNair, Richard.
 Madigan, John.
 Madan, Elihu.
 Niles, Horace.
 Niles, Jonathan S.
 Nightengale, Frederick.
 Noonan, Thomas W.
 Nast, John.
 Nightengale, Alvan H.
 Newcomb, Francis.
 Nye, Oliver C.
 Otis, William W.
 O'Brien, John, Jr.
 O'Holloran, James.
 O'Neil, Jeremiah.
 O'Neil, John.
 O'Neil, Daniel.
 O'Riley, Frank.
 O'Towle, Patrick.
 O'Brien, Michael.
 O'Brien, Richard.
 O'Holloran, Thomas.
 O'Neil, Timothy.
 Palmer, William.
 Perry, William.
 Poppy, Martin S.
 Packard, Horace M.
 Poole, Charles.
 Poole, J. Franklin.
 Payne, Samuel H.
 Pratt, Charles E.
 Pratt, E. Francis.
 Poole, Marcus M.
 Pierce, Leonard.
 Payne, Ezra A.
 Payne, Adoniram A.
 Phillips, Zebulon S.
 Pope, David.
 Pratt, Abraham W.
 Packard, Horatio.
 Parker, Albert.
 Pratt, Richmond T.
 Paul, Leonard B.
 Payson, Charles W.
 Powers, John.
 Pennypacker, Frank.
 Paine, Jonathan S.
 Penell, Arthur.
 Perkins, Enoch.
 Pratt, Henry.
 Pyne, John.
 Prescott, Charles.
 Quimbley, John B.
 Remick, Prescott.

Rienstlow, John.
 Raymond, Harvey E.
 Reed, Edwin.
 Richards, Joseph.
 Riley, James.
 Riley, John F.
 Roule, John.
 Riley, Alexander.
 Reardon, Daniel.
 Rooney, Peter.
 Regan, Dennis.
 Reynolds, O. A.
 Rooney, John.
 Rogers, Martin.
 Ryan, William.
 Reardon, Patrick.
 Riley, John.
 Rowell, James A.
 Richards, Joseph.
 Rowe, Luther.
 Riley, Francis.
 Randall, William.
 Robbins, J. E.
 Regan Charles.
 Rudolph, Jacob.
 Riley, Charles F.
 Smith, William A.
 Snow, Hiram.
 Sloan, Peter S.
 Sloan, George S.
 Sloan, Isaac H.
 Sloan, Joseph V.
 Smith, George L.
 Sessler, Jacob.
 Stetson, Charles T.
 Spear, James.
 Stetson, Albert W.
 Stetson, L. Alonzo.
 Stetson, Abel Columbus.
 Sprague, Quincy.
 Snow, William F.
 Snell, George A.
 Stimpson, William H.
 Sullivan, Cornelius.
 Smith, Henry F.
 Sylvester, John A.
 Sylvester, John Q. A.
 Sweeney, Patrick.
 Spear, George C.
 Shed, William H.
 Smith, George.
 Spear, William B.
 Shaw, Martin V. B.
 Simpson, Elbridge G.
 Snow, Henry.
 Sprague, Alvin H.
 Stetson, Francis E.
 Sullivan, Patrick E.
 Smith, Francis.
 Stetson, George A.
 Stetson, William B.
 Smith, Lewis T.
 Smith, George N.
 Stauffer, Schoff.
 Slaughter, Edward.
 Smith, Asa.
 Strong, Asa S.
 Slack, Henry.
 Stephens, Abednego.
 Salkfield, Thomas.
 Smith, Henson.
 Thayer, Royal W.
 Thayer, Leonard.
 Thayer, Levi Frank.
 Thayer, Isaac, Jr.
 Thayer, Henry W.

Thayer, Henry Martin.
 Thayer, Henry Carter.
 Thayer, Philander W.
 Thayer, Nelson L.
 Thayer, James Riley.
 Thayer, Minot.
 Thayer, Orrin T.
 Thayer, James M.
 Thayer, Charles Payson.
 Thayer, Ephraim H.
 Thayer, Samuel.
 Thayer, George W.
 Thayer, N. A.
 Thayer, Joseph W.
 Thayer, Charles Lincoln.
 Thayer, Charles Luther.
 Thayer, Charles H.
 Thayer, Thomas H. B.
 Thayer, Warren, Jr.
 Thayer, Alson W.
 Thayer, Thomas B.
 Thayer, Charles Packard.
 Tileston, George Henry.
 Turner, John P.
 Tillson, William.
 Townsend, Newton.
 Tower, Morton F.
 Turner, Warren C.
 Tower, Minot.
 Twohig, Maurice.
 Turner, Frederick.
 Taylor, Marcus.
 Tower, Charles W.
 Taunt, Loring.
 Tynan, John.
 Thompson, James.
 Taylor, Ira A. E.
 Tower, Christopher.
 Tarbox, Elbridge G.
 Townsend, Adoniram J.
 Tully, Bartlett.
 Turner, Benjamin F.
 Upham, Lyman.
 Uniack, Richard.
 Uniack, Robert.
 Veazie, Walter C.
 Viele, Sidney B.
 Valentine, George.
 Wilbur, Otis F.
 Wales, Hiram F.
 Winnett, Wendell W.
 White, William Leander.
 Wales, Elisha Linfield.
 White, George Bailey.
 Wortman, Frank M.
 Wild, Charles H.
 White, Lawrence.
 Willis, Thomas E.
 Whitten, William.
 Woods, William H.
 Whalen, Thomas.
 Ward, Christopher.
 Whitmarsh, Thomas F.
 Ward, Eugene F.
 Ward, Thomas P.
 Ward, John.
 Wilkinson, Richard.
 Whieldon, Joseph.
 Williams, John.
 Woodman, William Horace.
 Weather, Charles.
 Warren, John E.
 Wood, James.
 White, Cornelius L.
 White, Philemon.
 Wren, Bernard.

Woodbury, Frank V.
 Whiting, Otis S.
 Whiting, Sidney S.
 Whiting, Otis.
 Wetherbee, Horace N.
 Wetherbee, Martin P.
 White, Samuel.
 White, James W.
 Winnett, George H.
 Willard, Augustus.
 Wild, Theodore S.
 White, Robert S.
 Ward, Charles W.
 Wetherbee, Joseph W.
 Wetherbee, Orrin.

Wetherbee, Erville.
 Wetherbee, David.
 Whelom, Thomas.
 Wilbur, Joseph W.
 Weeks, Charles H.
 West, Lorenzo.
 Williams, Thomas.
 Wing, Francis H.
 Ward, Thomas F.
 White, Samuel A.
 Whitcomb, Ephraim F.
 Washburn, George.
 Young, Isaac E.
 Yeaton, Stephen C.

List of Randolph Selectmen.—The list of gentlemen who have in years past served the town of Randolph as selectmen, as printed in the body of the history, was furnished to the writer of the Randolph article from what was believed to be an authoritative source. While the sheets were passing through the press, however, certain errors were discovered in it. The list below given has been carefully revised, and is thought to be entirely accurate:

1793.—Joseph White, Jr., Dr. Ebenezer Alden, Micah White, Jr.
 1794.—Joseph White, Jr., Dr. Ebenezer Alden, Micah White, Jr.
 1795.—Joseph White, Jr., Samuel Bass, Micah White, Jr.
 1796.—Joseph White, Jr., Samuel Bass, Micah White, Jr.
 1797.—Joseph White, Jr., Samuel Bass, Micah White, Jr.
 1798.—Joseph White, Jr., Samuel Bass, Micah White, Jr.
 1799.—Joseph White, Jr., Thomas French, Micah White, Jr.
 1800.—Joseph White, Jr., Samuel Bass, Micah White, Jr.
 1801.—Joseph White, Jr., Zacheus Thayer, Micah White, Jr.
 1802.—Joseph White, Jr., Samuel Bass, Micah White, Jr.
 1803.—Joseph White, Jr., Samuel Bass, Micah White, Jr.
 1804.—Joseph White, Jr., Samuel Bass, Jonathan Belcher.
 1805.—Thomas French, Samuel Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1806.—Thomas French, Samuel Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1807.—Thomas French, Joseph Porter, Micah White, Jr.
 1808.—Thomas French, Nathaniel Spear, Micah White, Jr.
 1809.—Thomas French, Samuel Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1810.—Thomas French, Samuel Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1811.—Thomas French, Samuel Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1812.—Jonathan Wales, Jr., Samuel Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1813.—Jonathan Wales, Jr., Jacob Whitcomb, Jr., Micah White, Jr.
 1814.—Jonathan Wales, Jr., Joseph Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1815.—Jonathan Wales, Jr., Joseph Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1816.—Jonathan Wales, Jr., Joseph Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1817.—Jonathan Wales, Jr., Joseph Linfield, Micah White, Jr.
 1818.—Royal Turner, Seth Mann, Zenas French.
 1819.—Luther Thayer, Seth Mann, Zenas French.
 1820.—Luther Thayer, Seth Mann, Zenas French.
 1821.—Zenas French, Seth Mann, Royal Turner.
 1822.—Joseph Linfield, Seth Mann, Royal Turner.
 1823.—Joseph Linfield, Seth Mann, Royal Turner.
 1824.—Joseph Linfield, Seth Mann, Royal Turner.
 1825.—Joseph Linfield, Horatio B. Alden, Thomas Howard.
 1826.—Lewis Whitcomb, Horatio B. Alden, Thomas Howard.
 1827.—Lewis Whitcomb, Horatio B. Alden, Thomas Howard.
 1828.—Seth Mann, Royal Turner, Lewis Whitcomb.
 1829.—Seth Mann, John Porter, Henry B. Alden.
 1830.—Seth Mann, John Porter, Henry B. Alden.
 1831.—Joshua Spear, Jr., David Blanchard, Henry B. Alden.
 1832.—Joshua Spear, Jr., David Blanchard, Henry B. Alden.
 1833.—Jonathan White, Zeba Spear, Henry B. Alden.
 1834.—David Blanchard, Zeba Spear, Henry B. Alden.
 1835.—Joshua Spear, Jr., Zenas French, Jr., Samuel Thayer.
 1836.—Joshua Spear, Jr., Zenas French, Jr., Samuel Thayer.
 1837.—Joshua Spear, Jr., Zenas French, Jr., Samuel Thayer.
 1838.—Joshua Spear, Jr., Zenas French, Jr., Samuel Thayer.
 1839.—Benjamin Richards, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1840.—Benjamin Richards, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.

1841.—Benjamin Richards, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1842.—Benjamin Richards, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1843.—Benjamin Richards, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1844.—Benjamin Richards, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1845.—Aaron Prescott, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1846.—Jonathan Wales, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1847.—Jonathan Wales, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1848.—Jonathan Wales, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1849.—Jonathan Wales, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1850.—Jonathan Wales, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1851.—Bradford L. Wales, Zenas French, Jr., Isaac Tower.
 1852.—David Blanchard, Bradford L. Wales, Archibald Woodman.
 1853.—John T. Jordan, Bradford L. Wales, J. White Belcher.
 1854.—Seth Mann (2d), Thomas White, Jr., J. White Belcher.
 1855.—Seth Mann (2d), Thomas White, Jr., J. White Belcher.
 1856.—Seth Mann (2d), Jacob Whitcomb, Ephraim Mann.
 1857.—Seth Mann (2d), Jacob Whitcomb, Ephraim Mann.
 1858.—Lemuel S. Whitcomb, Jacob Whitcomb, Horatio B. Alden, Jr.
 1859.—Seth Mann (2d), Jacob Whitcomb, Horatio B. Alden, Jr.
 1860.—Seth Mann (2d), Jacob Whitcomb, Horatio B. Alden, Jr.
 1861.—J. White Belcher, Lemuel S. Whitcomb, Horatio B. Alden, Jr.
 1862.—J. White Belcher, Seth Mann (2d), Lemuel S. Whitcomb.
 1863.—J. White Belcher, Seth Mann (2d), Lemuel S. Whitcomb.
 1864.—J. White Belcher, Seth Mann (2d), John Adams.
 1865.—J. White Belcher, Nathaniel Howard, John Adams.
 1866.—J. White Belcher, Nathaniel Howard, John Adams.
 1867.—J. White Belcher, Jacob Whitcomb, Nathaniel Howard.
 1868.—J. White Belcher, Jacob Whitcomb, Horatio B. Alden, Jr.
 1869.—J. White Belcher, John Underhay, Horatio B. Alden.
 1870.—J. White Belcher, John Underhay, Horatio B. Alden.
 1871.—J. White Belcher, John Underhay, Horatio B. Alden.
 1872.—J. White Belcher, Seth Mann (2d), Horatio B. Alden.
 1873.—J. White Belcher, John T. Flood, Seth Mann (2d).
 1874.—J. White Belcher, John T. Flood, James A. Tower.
 1875.—J. White Belcher, John T. Flood, James A. Tower.
 1876.—John T. Flood, Seth Mann (2d), Sidney French.
 1877.—John T. Flood, James A. Tower, Daniel Howard.
 1878.—John T. Flood, James A. Tower, Daniel Howard.
 1879.—John T. Flood, James A. Tower, Daniel Howard.
 1880.—John T. Flood, Sidney French, Royal T. Mann.
 1881.—John T. Flood, John Berry Thayer, Royal T. Mann.
 1882.—John T. Flood, John Berry Thayer, Royal T. Mann.
 1883.—Rufus Albert Thayer, John Berry Thayer, Royal T. Mann.

WRENTHAM.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

1691. Samuel Fisher. 1809. James Ware.
 Cornelius Fisher. Jacob Mann.
 1697. John Ware. 1812. Jairus Mann.
 1707. John Guild. Samuel Druce.
 1710. John Whiting. 1813. William Blackinton.
 1717. Ebenezer Fisher. 1821. Josiah J. Fiske.
 1719. Thomas Bacon. 1824. David Shepard.
 1721. Robert Ware. 1826. Ebenezer Blake.
 1723. Edward Gay. 1828. George Hawes.
 1726. Jonathan Ware. 1829. Allen Tillinghast.
 1727. Robert Pond. 1831. Oliver Felt.
 1728. Robert Blake. Lucas Pond.
 1733. William Man. 1834. John Fuller.
 1737. Timothy Metcalf. Shem Armsby.
 1740. James Blake. 1837. Preston Pond.
 1746. John Goldsbury. Silas Metcalf.
 1756. Elephalet Whiting. 1839. John A. Craig.
 1766. Jabez Fisher. Otis G. Cheever.
 1775. Lemuel Kollock. 1842. Samuel Warner.
 1776. Joseph Hawes. 1843. Preston Day.
 Ebenezer Daggett. 1846. Reuben G. Metcalf.
 Benjamin Guild. 1849. Elisha Fisk.
 1782. Joseph Fairbanks. 1854. Benjamin Hawes.
 1784. Oliver Pond. 1855. Charles W. Farrington.
 1787. John Whiting. 1856. Preston Pond.
 1789. Nathan Comstock. 1858. Edward C. Craig.
 1804. Cornelius Kollock. 1859. Chauncy G. Fuller.
 1805. Samuel Day. 1861. Harvey B. Coleman.
 1807. Benjamin Sheppard. 1862. Caleb W. Sayles.

1864. Handel Pond.
 1865. Philander P. Cook.
 1867. James T. Ford.
 1870. Lowell R. Blake.

1871. George Sheldon.
 1873. Abraham W. Harris.
 1874. George M. Warren.
 1876. William R. Tompkins.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1779. Thomas Man.
 Lemuel Kollock.
 1820. Samuel Day.

1820. Allen Tillinghast.
 Samuel Bugbee.
 1853. Samuel Warner.

STATE SENATORS.

Samuel Day.
 Josiah J. Fiske.
 Allen Tillinghast.
 Ebenezer Blake.
 George Hawes.

Lucas Pond.
 Melatiah Everett.
 Oliver Felt.
 Samuel Warner, Jr.
 Calvin Fisher, Jr.

MEMBERS OF REVOLUTIONARY CONVENTIONS.

1768. Jabez Fisher.
 1774. Jabez Fisher.
 Ebenezer Daggett.

1774. Lemuel Kollock.
 Samuel Lethbridge.

Military Record, 1861-65.—The subjoined list contains the names of persons who were mustered into the military service of the United States in the civil war of 1861, for Wrentham. It includes the names both of citizens and of others who enlisted as a part of the town's quota:

Allen, Joseph H.
 Ally, John.
 Alvine, William.
 Anderson, George.
 Andrews, Charles.
 Auty, George.
 Babbitt, James B.
 Ballou, Darius A.
 Ballou, William C.
 Barnes, George F.
 Barnes, Henry W.
 Barnicoat, John W.
 Baron, Patrick.
 Baron, William D.
 Barton, Albert.
 Bathe, Anthony.
 Bauman, Antoine.
 Benn, Henry.
 Bennett, Aaron A.
 Bennett, Alonzo F.
 Bennett, David S.
 Blackinton, Jacob A.
 Blackinton, James E.
 Blackinton, Lyman D.
 Blake, Adin P.
 Blake, Alfred.
 Blake, Ezra N.
 Blake, Jeremiah D.
 Blake, William L.
 Block, Abel R.
 Bonney, Frank K.
 Bontelle, James H.
 Brine, John.
 Britton, James H.
 Britton, Richard.
 Brown, Charles.
 Brown, George L.
 Brown, Orlando.
 Burroughs, Edward.
 Burton, Albert W.
 Bugbee, Samuel H.
 Cain, John.
 Caldwell, Robert.
 Carroll, Timothy.
 Cheever, Horace C.
 Clifford, Charles.
 Cobb, Alfred O.
 Cobb, Henry G.
 Cody, George.
 Cole, Joseph E.
 Conley, Cornelius.
 Connors, Daniel.
 Cook, Herbert E.
 Crosby, Edmund B.
 Crossley, Benjamin.
 Crotty, Edward.
 Crotty, Daniel.
 Crotty, James P.
 Cunningham, Arthur.
 Cunningham, Charles T.
 Daggett, Marcus L.
 Daly, Michael.
 Darling, Wilson.
 Dart, Allen E.
 Dart, Gustavus F.
 Dermont, Joseph.
 Dimond, Richard H.
 Dow, Charles S.
 Downs, Matthew.
 Drake, George R.
 Draper, Ebenezer.
 Dunbar, John A.
 Dupee, George S.
 Elliott, Sumner.
 Emerson, James.
 Engly, George.
 Fales, David.
 Fales, Henry A.
 Fales, Silas E.
 Farnsworth, James P.
 Farnum, Albert N.
 Farrington, Watson H.
 Farry, Michael.
 Farry, Samuel.
 Firm, Bernard.
 Fisher, Daniel W.
 Fisher, Harrison.
 Fisher, Lewis B.
 Fisher, Oliver A.
 Fisher, William H.
 Fletcher, Nath. F.
 Fletcher, Stephen R.
 Forrest, Frederic D.
 Foster, John.
 Foster, Peter.
 Freeman, Dexter B.

French, John.
 Fuhrman, Michael.
 Gage, Samuel C.
 Gage, William L.
 Galvin, Maurice J.
 Ganay, Robert.
 Giles, William H.
 Gordak, William N.
 Gragg, Michael.
 Green, Nelson S.
 Green, Ebenezer.
 Greer, Frederic E.
 Grover, Jeremiah O.
 Harney, Michael.
 Harris, William A.
 Harris, Warren.
 Hawes, Albert E.
 Hawes, Edward.
 Hawes, Elijah F.
 Hawes, William H.
 Hawkins, Albert.
 Hay, Henry E.
 Hemmenway, Frank W.
 Hemmenway, William W.
 Henry, John.
 Henry, Thomas.
 Herrick, Joseph T.
 Hogan, David.
 Hogan, Patrick.
 Hollis, Alonzo.
 Hunt, Bernard.
 Ide, Nathaniel.
 Inman, William L.
 Jordan, Hartley D.
 Jordan, Henry A.
 Jordan, Horatio A.
 Jordan, Lowell A.
 Keenan, James.
 Kendall, Charles P.
 Keyes, George R.
 Kingsbury, Forrest B.
 Kingsley, Samuel C.
 Lake, Edgar B.
 Lake, Peter.
 Lewis, Robert.
 Little, Henry.
 Lord, Frost.
 Maintien, George H.
 Mann, Thomas H.
 Marcoc, John.
 Mason, Edwin A.
 Mathews, John.
 Maynard, Stephen.
 Mayshaw, Henry.
 McCarty, John.
 McCarty, Daniel.
 McCausland, William.
 McCormick, —.
 McGaw, Alexander.
 McNulty, Bernard.
 Messinger, Charles W.
 Metcalf, Edgar H.
 Metcalf, Silas H.
 Miles, Bradley S.
 Morrison, Charles E.
 Morrison, John.
 Munroe, Charles D.
 Munroe, Charles E.
 Murphy, Martin V.
 Murphy, Matthew.

Newman, John.
 Nickerson, Albert A.
 Nickerson, Silas E.
 O'Connor, Patrick.
 Odey, Henry.
 Odey, William B.
 Olmore, Winslow.
 Parnett, Pias.
 Partridge, Edmund F.
 Pettee, William H.
 Pond, Elijah.
 Pond, Elbridge S.
 Pryor, Thomas.
 Rand, George S.
 Ray, George A.
 Raymond, John.
 Regan, Michael.
 Rice, Henry T.
 Richardson, Alfred A.
 Richardson, James O.
 Richardson, Warren A.
 Roberts, James H.
 Rockwood, Benjamin H.
 Ruggles, George E.
 Salisbury, Norton.
 Sanborn, George G.
 Sears, Albert A.
 Sears, Theophilus M.
 Shaw, Lewis.
 Shiley, Alexander.
 Short, Dennis.
 Simons, George W.
 Skinner, Zenas.
 Smith, Francis.
 Smith, Marcus M.
 Smith, Richard.
 Smith, William L.
 Smith, William T.
 Stewart, David C.
 Stone, George T.
 Sturdy, Albert W.
 Sullivan, James.
 Sullivan, Jeremiah.
 Swett, C. W.
 Swzor, John.
 Tarr, Albert.
 Thain, Gilbert M.
 Thayer, Emory D.
 Thayer, Lyman L.
 Thomas, William H.
 Thompson, Jason S.
 Vaughn, Daniel S.
 Vose, Cyrus W.
 Ware, Henry A.
 Whitcomb, George W.
 White, Rufus.
 Whiting, John H.
 Whiting, Lewis R.
 Wiggins, James F.
 Willard, Ashbel.
 Willard, Daniel C.
 Willard, Eber.
 Willard, Le Baron B.
 Williams, Edward B.
 Williams, Rounsville.
 Witherell, Naaman W.
 Wood, Josiah A. G.
 Wood, William E.
 Young, Austin.
 Young, Francis.

organizations of other States, and that service is not recorded in Massachusetts.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE OTHER STATES.

Austin, John E.	Butman, Warren.
Barnes, Norman K.	Ray, Frank P.
Barnes, Edwin H.	

NAMES OF THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE NAVY.

Baxter, John.	Hawes, John F.
Chapin, Thomas E.	Hawes, George A.
Churchill, Gardner A.	Hazleton, John A.
Hawes, James E.	Messinger, William A.

DEDHAM.

The **Dedham Transcript** was established April 1, 1870, by John Cox, Jr., Samuel H. Cox, and Hugh H. McQuillen, proprietors. At the end of a year Messrs. John Cox and H. H. McQuillen retired from the proprietorship, and Mr. Samuel H. Cox was the editor and proprietor from that time until Feb. 26, 1881, when it was purchased by Mr. Hugh H. McQuillen, who has continued it to the present time. It is an excellent local paper and merits its present prosperity.

The **Dedham Standard** was first published in September, 1882, by Walter L. Wardle & Co., who have continued to publish it up to the present time (1884). It is a good local journal and is entitled to its success.

Dedham Representatives to the General Court.—A list of representatives from 1696 to 1846, for consecutive years, was published in Mann's "Annals of Dedham" in 1847, which is incorporated into the following list. Before that time the sources of making a complete list are not easily accessible.

The first representative, or deputy, was Edward Alleyne, who served four years. In 1640 he was succeeded by Maj. Eleazer Lusher, who served many years. Capt. Daniel Fisher, the first of that name, served from 1658 to 1682, excepting two years. He was Speaker of the House in 1680. His successor was Capt. Timothy Dwight, who also served many years. Richard Ellis and Thomas Metcalf were representatives afterwards, and before 1696, when the following list begins:

1696. John Fuller.	1735-40. John Metcalf.
1697. Thomas Metcalf.	1741. Joseph Ellis.
1698. Asahel Smith.	1742. Joseph Richards.
1699. Josiah Fisher.	1743. Richard Ellis.
1700-4. Capt. Daniel Fisher.	1744-50. Col. Joseph Richards.
1705-11. John Fuller.	1751. Deacon Joseph Ellis.
1712-13. Capt. Daniel Fisher.	1752-54. Joseph Richards, Esq.
1714. Eleazar Kingsbury.	1755. Voted not to send.
1715-17. John Fuller.	1756-57. Dea. Nathaniel Sumner.
1718. Dea. Jonathan Metcalf.	1758-59. Dea. Joseph Ellis.
1719. Capt. Samuel Guild.	1760. Capt. Jonathan Metcalf.
1720-22. Joseph Ellis, Jr.	1761. Eliphalet Pond, Esq.
1723-24. Thomas Fuller.	1762. Nathaniel Sumner, Esq.
1725-26. Lieut. Joshua Fisher.	1763. Eliphalet Pond, Esq.
1727-28. Joseph Ellis, Sr.	1764-68. Samuel Dexter, Esq.
1729. Eleazar Ellis.	1769-70. Nathaniel Sumner, Esq.
1730-34. Joseph Ellis.	1771-73. Abner Ellis.

It is hardly to be expected that the foregoing list will be found strictly accurate, notwithstanding much time and labor have been expended in trying to make it so. Some of our townsmen served in the military

1774. Samuel Dexter.
Abner Ellis.
1775. Samuel Dexter.
Abner Ellis.
1776. Abner Ellis.
Jonathan Metcalf.
1777. Abner Ellis.
- 1778-79. Jonathan Metcalf.
1780. Abner Ellis.
1781. Abner Ellis.
Ebenezer Battle.
- 1782-83. Capt. Joseph Guild.
1784. Nathaniel Kingsbury.
1785. Nathaniel Kingsbury.
Samuel Dexter.
- 1786-87. Nathaniel Kingsbury.
1788. Fisher Ames.
Nathaniel Kingsbury.
- 1789-90. Joseph Guild.
1791. Nathaniel Ames.
- 1792-93. Nathaniel Ames.
Nathaniel Kingsbury.
1794. Nathaniel Kingsbury.
Isaac Bullard.
- 1795-1800. Isaac Bullard.
1801. Isaac Bullard.
Ebenezer Fisher.
- 1802-4. Ebenezer Fisher.
1805. Ebenezer Fisher.
John Endicott.
1806. Ebenezer Fisher.
John Endicott.
1807. John Endicott.
Isaac Bullard.
Samuel H. Deane.
- 1808-13. John Endicott.
Samuel H. Deane.
Jonathan Richards.
1814. John Endicott.
Erastus Worthington.
Col. Abner Ellis.
1815. Erastus Worthington.
Samuel H. Deane.
Col. Abner Ellis.
1816. John Endicott.
Abner Ellis.
William Ellis.
1817. Abner Ellis.
William Ellis.
Timothy Gay, Jr.
- 1818-20. William Ellis.
1821. Edward Dowse.
1822. John W. Ames.
1823. William Ellis.
Col. Abner Ellis.
Pliny Bingham.
1824. William Ellis.
1824. Pliny Bingham.
Josiah S. Fisher.
- 1825-26. Richard Ellis.
- 1827-29. Richard Ellis.
Horace Mann.
1830. Richard Ellis.
Horace Mann.
John Endicott.
1831. Theron Metcalf (in May).
Richard Ellis (in November).
Horace Mann (in November).
1832. Theron Metcalf.
John W. Ames.
1833. Theron Metcalf.
Richard Ellis.
John Morse.
1834. John Endicott.
John Morse.
Daniel Covell.
1835. William Ellis.
Daniel Marsh.
John Dean (3d).
1836. Joshua Fales.
John Morse.
Daniel Covell.
1837. Joshua Fales.
John Morse.
Daniel Covell.
- 1838-40. Joshua Fales.
- 1841-43. Merrill D. Ellis.
- 1844-45. Joseph Day.
- 1846-47. Edward L. Keyes.
1848. Ezra Wilkinson.
- 1849-50. No representative chosen.
1851. Ezra Wilkinson.
1852. No representative chosen.
- 1853-54. Waldo Colburn.
1855. Curtis G. Morse.
1856. Ezra Wilkinson.
- 1857-59. Ezra W. Taft.
- 1860-62. Eliphalet Stone.
1863. William Bullard.
1864. Ezra W. Taft.
- 1865-66. Thomas L. Wakefield.
1867. Addison Boyden.
1868. John R. Bullard.
1869. Eliphalet Stone.
- 1870-71. John R. Bullard.
1872. Augustus B. Endicott.
1873. Frederick D. Ely.
1874. Augustus B. Endicott.
1875. Lewis Day.
- 1876-77. John Doggett Cobb.
1878. Henry C. Bonney.
1879. Tyler Thayer.
1880. William J. Wallace.
- 1881-83. Thomas J. Baker.
1884. Alonzo B. Wentworth.

Military Record.—The following is a roll of officers and men from or credited to the town of Dedham, who served in the army or navy of the United States during the war of the Rebellion, 1861-65.¹ The names of those men are included who are known to have had a connection with Dedham by birth, residence, or enlistment upon the quotas of men furnished by the town during the war. Names are arranged according to the number of the regiments. Where no rank is named, that of private is to be understood. The date first named is the date of the muster in.

¹ This roll was prepared for and printed with the exercises and address at the dedication of Memorial Hall, Sept. 29, 1868, by Erastus Worthington, Esq., the writer of the history of Dedham for this work.

Confinement in rebel prisons, and wounds when the cause of death or discharge, are mentioned so far as known. Names of those who died in the service are distinguished by an asterisk.

Infantry.

FIRST REGIMENT (Three Years).

Benjamin Blanchard, Co. H, May 31, 1861; must. out May 25, 1864.

SECOND REGIMENT (Three Years).

James Pinney, Co. F, May 26, 1861; must. out May 25, 1864.

Lafayette Perkins (New Hampshire), Co. K, May 26, 1861; vet. vol.; must. out June 17, 1865.

*Michael Hennihan, Co. H, May 26, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

THIRD REGIMENT (Three Months).

Erastus W. Everson, sergt., Co. A, April 23, 1861; must. out July 22, 1861. (See 18th Regt., Co. H.)

FOURTH REGIMENT (Three Months).

Albert A. Nichols, sergt., Co. A, April 22, 1861; must. out July 22, 1861.

FIFTH REGIMENT (Three Months).

James H. Griggs, Co. B, May 1, 1861; prisoner July 21, 1861 (Bull Run); exchanged June 1, 1862. (See 33d Regt.)

Charles W. Strout, sergt., Co. C, May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Edwin H. Robertson, Co. E, May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

FIFTH REGIMENT (One Hundred Days).

Charles E. Grant, Co. F, July 16, 1864; must. out Nov. 16, 1864.

Nathan O. Weeks, Co. F, July 16, 1864; must. out Nov. 16, 1864.

Henry Weeks, Co. F, July 16, 1864; must. out Nov. 16, 1864. (See 43d Regiment.)

SIXTH REGIMENT (One Hundred Days).

Edward F. Clark, Co. H, July 16, 1864; must. out Oct. 27, 1864.

SEVENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Albinah H. Burgess (Dorchester), Co. E, June 15, 1861; must. out March 23, 1863, for disability.

James Sheehan, Co. G, June 15, 1861; must. out June 27, 1864.

Charles E. Park, Co. G, June 15, 1861; must. out June 27, 1864.

Thomas Smeedy, Co. G, June 15, 1861; must. out June 27, 1864.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Mark Morse, musician, Co. I, June 13, 1861; must. out June 24, 1864.

Andrew Thompson, drummer, Co. F, June 13, 1861; Dec. 1, 1863, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

TWELFTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

*Charles L. Carter, Co. B, June 25, 1863; re-enl. 39th Regt., Co. E.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Sigourney Wales, sergt., Co. C, July 16, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 3, 1863; trans. to 55th Regt. May 23, 1863.

James L. McCoy, Co. C, July 16, 1861; pro. 1st sergt.; must. out Aug. 1, 1864.

William S. Damrell, Co. D, July 16, 1861; pro. 2d lieutenant. March 6, 1863; 1st lieutenant. Jan. 8, 1864; pro. captain. April 22, 1864; prisoner of war, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1864.

John Callahan, Co. G, July 16, 1861; disch. Feb. 19, 1863, for disability.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Fred. Page, musician, Aug. 5, 1861; must. out Aug. 8, 1862, under general order.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Charles W. Blenus, musician, Aug. 10, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1862, under general order.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Edward M. Onion, sergt.-maj., Aug. 24, 1861; 2d lieutenant. Oct. 29, 1861; 1st lieutenant. Sept. 1, 1862; captain. May 2, 1863; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.

Alfred A. Bestwick, musician, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1862, under general order.

Isaac W. Weathers, musician, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1862, under general order.

- Isaac Wallace White, musician, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 11, 1862, under general order.
- Henry Onion, capt., Co. F, July 26, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1861.
- *Charles W. Carroll, 1st lieutenant, Co. F, July 26, 1861; capt. Oct. 29, 1861; died Sept. 2, 1862, of wounds received at 2d battle of Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
- Fisher A. Baker, 2d lieutenant, Co. F, July 26, 1861; 1st lieutenant Oct. 29, 1861; adjt. April, 1862; lieutenant-col. Aug. 25, 1864, but declined commission; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- Warren B. Galucia, 1st sergeant, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. November, 1862, for sickness. (See 56th Regt.)
- James M. Pond, sergeant, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; 1st sergeant; promoted 1st lieutenant Jan. 15, 1864; October, 1864, re-enlisted, and trans. to 23d Regt.
- John K. Thompson, sergeant, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for sickness.
- Joseph W. Pratt, sergeant, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1861 for sickness.
- John D. Andrews, sergeant, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- William C. Coburn, corp., Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; sergeant, 1861; 1st lieutenant Jan. 15, 1864; must. out Sept. 30, 1864.
- Edward Shattuck, corp., Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; sergeant, 1862; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- William Simpson, corp., Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at 2d Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
- Henry G. Gerritzen, corp., Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863, for sickness.
- Amasa Guild, corp., Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; 1st lieutenant Jan. 15, 1864; must. out Sept. 30, 1864.
- Edward F. Richards, corp., Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; q.m.-sergt. 1862; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- Charles Hawkins, drummer, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- Elias W. Adams, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at 2d Bull Run. (See 56th Regt., Co. H.)
- George W. Brigham, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; corp. 1861; sergeant, 1862; prisoner at expiration of service.
- Charles J. Bryant, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- James Clements, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for wounds received at Fredericksburg.
- Timothy Collins, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; corp. 1863; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- *Edward G. Cox, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at 2d Bull Run; re-enl. 1st sergeant, 37th U. S. C. Troops, Jan. 18, 1864; died Oct. 22, 1864.
- *Robert R. Covey, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
- Sumner A. Ellis, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at 2d Bull Run. (See 56th Regt., Co. H.)
- Henry C. Everett, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to 32d Regt.
- Franklin Fisher, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for sickness.
- William P. Fairbanks, Co. F, Aug. 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1864; trans. to 32d Regt.
- Daniel C. Felton, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- Otis S. Guild, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- *Edward Holmes, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; corp. 1861; killed at 2d Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
- Lewis J. Houghton, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- Harvey L. Hayford, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1864; trans. to 32d Regt.
- Jeremiah Hartney, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for sickness.
- William W. Jones, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1861 for sickness.
- *John Keith, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; died May 29, 1864.
- *Jonathan H. Keyes, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- John H. Keyes, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for promotion; 2d lieutenant, U. S. C. Troops in 1863.
- *George O. Kingsbury, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
- *Daniel Leahy, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Charles E. Lewis, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for sickness.
- Chester R. Lawton, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; corp. 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1864; discharged under general order, 1864.
- Patrick Mears, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for wounds received at 2d Bull Run.
- Patrick Mack, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- William J. Marsh, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1861 for sickness.
- *Leonard Minot, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; died in hospital, April 23, 1862.
- Daniel F. Nichols, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; taken prisoner Nov. 27, 1863; exchanged; trans. to U. S. C. H. Artillery; pro. capt. Nov. 1863; disch. May, 1866.
- Charles D. O'Reilly, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for accidental wound.
- William L. Pierce, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1861 for sickness.
- George E. Pond, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1861 for sickness. (See 43d Regt.)
- William Parker, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1864 for sickness.
- Austin E. Pratt, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1863 for wounds received at Gettysburg.
- Isaac N. Parker, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at 2d Bull Run.
- Gideon A. Ryder, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; corp. 1863; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- Charles H. Rogers, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; corp. 1863; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- John W. Snell, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- *Henry D. Smith, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; killed at 2d Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
- *N. Roland Stevens, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; died in hospital March 1, 1862.
- Cornelius D. Sullivan, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1862 for sickness. (See 4th Cavalry.)
- *Edmund L. Thomas, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; died Sept. 16, 1862, of wounds received at 2d Bull Run.
- *George N. Worthen, Co. F, Aug. 24, 1861; died Sept. 4, 1862, of wounds received at 2d Bull Run.
- Erastus W. Everson, 1st sergeant, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; 2d lieutenant, Co. B, 1862; 1st lieutenant, Co. B, Feb. 5, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 10, 1863.
- *Horace S. Damrell, sergeant, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; died in hospital March 7, 1862.
- *Oscar S. Guild, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; died in hospital Feb. 22, 1862.
- *Joseph M. Jordan, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
- Thomas Madden, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; Dec. 25, 1862, trans. to 6th U. S. Inf.; must. out Aug. 29, 1864.
- John D. Martin, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864; trans. to 32d Regt.
- Herman Seffarth, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; Aug. 10, 1862, trans. to U. S. Res. Art.
- *Cyrus D. Tewksbury, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864.
- *Joseph M. Jordan, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; killed June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Mills, Va.
- John N. Tewksbury, Co. H, Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 1, 1863; trans. to 32d Regt.
- Michael Burns, Co. K, Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 2, 1864.
- Patrick H. Flynn, Co. K, Aug. 24, 1861; disch. in 1862 for sickness.
- Charles P. Smith, Co. K, Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to U. S. Vet. Res. Corps.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Joseph McCaffrey, Co. I, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out June 30, 1865.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT (Three Years).

- Julius Boehme, Co. B, July 26, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 23, 1864; wounded May, 1864.
- Charles J. Haas, Co. B, July 26, 1861; must. out Aug. 1, 1864.
- Julius Kafewsky, Co. B, Aug. 22, 1861; disch. for disability Feb. 21, 1863.
- Emery Wiley, Co. D, Sept. 4, 1861; disch. for disability May 31, 1862.
- Lewis F. Davis, Co. F, Aug. 2, 1861; disch. Aug. 26, 1861.
- John Power, corp., Co. G, July 18, 1861; taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff; exchanged and rejoined regiment; must. out Aug. 1, 1864.
- Andrew O'Connor, Co. I, Aug. 29, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 1, 1862.
- *Albert C. Bean, Co. I, Sept. 4, 1861; died June 8, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT (Three Years).

William H. Smith, Co. E, Aug. 23, 1861; trans. to 3d U. S. Art., Aug. 23, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT (Three Years).

- Thomas Sherwin, Jr., adjt. Oct. 1, 1861; maj. June 28, 1862; lieutenant-col. Oct. 17, 1862; brevet col. Sept. 30, 1864; must. out Oct. 17, 1864; brevet col. U. S. Vols. April 20, 1865; brevet brig.-gen. March 13, 1865.
- William N. Taylor, Co. A, Sept. 2, 1861; dropped from rolls July 29, 1863.

*John Finn, Jr., Co. B, Sept. 11, 1861; corp.; sergt.; died June 13, 1864, of wounds received at North Anna River, May 23, 1864.
 George E. Smallwood, Co. E, Sept. 13, 1861; disch. for pro. Feb. 28, 1863.
 *William Heath, Co. I, Sept. 6, 1861; accidentally shot at Hall's Hill, Va., Dec. 7, 1861.
 Michael Lucy, Co. I, Sept. 6, 1861; disch. for disability Feb. 17, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT (Three Years).

*David Fletcher (Boston), Co. I, July 29, 1862; killed at Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Walter Ingalls, Co. A, Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1862, for disability.
 *Charles W. Phipps, Co. A, Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
 James B. Smith, Co. A, Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March, 10, 1864.
 Thomas H. Snell, Co. A, Sept. 25, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; corporal; must. out Jan. 20, 1865.
 Henry C. Bonney, Co. E, Dec. 2, 1861; must. out Dec. 4, 1864.
 William Howe, Co. F, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out Sept. 16, 1864.
 George B. Snell, Co. F, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Robert S. Bateman, corp., Co. G, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. for disability Aug. 30, 1862.
 Henry S. Waite, corp., Co. G, Oct. 9, 1861; disch. May 23, 1862, for sickness.
 Patrick Coyne, Co. G, Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Jan. 20, 1866.
 William Keating, corp., Co. G, Dec. 5, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Jan. 20, 1866.
 John H. Towne, Co. G, Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Aug. 13, 1862, for sickness.
 William Hale, Co. G, Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Phipps, Co. G, Jan. 19, 1863; must. out Sept. 5, 1864.
 Frederick L. Stevens, Co. G, Nov. 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1862, for sickness.
 Henry C. Hollis, Co. G, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1861.
 Albert Woods, Co. G, Oct. 7, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; must. out Jan. 20, 1866.
 *Julius M. Lathrop, corp., Co. I, 1861; trans. and pro. 1st lieut. 38th Regt.
 William H. Clements, musician, Co. I, Sept. 11, 1861; must. out Aug. 22, 1862.
 Edward R. Pond, Co. I, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. April 7, 1863, for disability.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Calvin N. Crosby, Co. B, Aug. 10, 1863; must. out June 30, 1865.
 *Edward Sheehan, Co. B, Dec. 14, 1861; died of disease Nov. 17, 1863, in Washington.
 Terence Mitchell, sergt., Co. G, Jan. 5, 1862; must. out Dec. 19, 1864.
 Patrick Quinlan (Boston), Co. E, March 24, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
 Patrick Newman (Sharon), Co. A, April 2, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
 Jeremiah O'Brien (Boston), Co. E, April 11, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT (Three Years).

Robert F. Everett, sergt., Co. K, Jan. 17, 1862; must. out December, 1864.
 Alonzo Swett, Co. K, Jan. 20, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; must. out Sept. 9, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT (Three Years).

David Kilpatrick, Co. G, May 31, 1862.
 James M. Pond, 1st lieut., must. out June 29, 1865. (See 18th Regt.)
 *Henry C. Everett, musician, died Jan. 19, 1865. (See 18th Regt.)
 William P. Fairbanks, musician, must. out June 29, 1865. (See 18th Regt.)
 Harvey L. Hayford, must. out June 29, 1865. (See 18th Regt.)
 John D. Martin, must. out June 29, 1865. (See 18th Regt.)
 John N. Tewksbury, must. out June 29, 1865. (See 18th Regt.)

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT (Three Years).

James H. Griggs, Co. D, Jan. 18, 1864, trans. and pro. com.-sergt. 37th U. S. C. Troops. (See 5th Regt., 3 months.)
 John A. Sullivan, corp., Co. C, June 3, 1862; must. out June 11, 1865.
 Joseph Neas, Co. I, Jan. 5, 1865; trans. to 2d Infantry.
 Ferdinand Lund, Co. K, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June 11, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

John Lathrop, 1st lieut., Co. I, Aug. 13, 1862; capt. Aug. 27, 1862; resigned Nov. 14, 1863, on account of disability.
 *William Hill, 2d lieut., Co. I, Aug. 8, 1862; 1st lieut. Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 John D. Cobb, sergt., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; 1st sergt.; 1st lieut. Nov. 15, 1863; capt. Nov. 29, 1864; not must.; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Henry W. Tisdale, sergt., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at North Anna River May 24, 1864; exch. 1865; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Charles D. Pond, sergt., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 *Edward E. Hatton, corp., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Ferdinand Steiner, corp., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Charles D. Force, corp., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 *John G. Dymond, corp., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; died at Hampton, Va., March 29, 1863.
 *John W. Fiske, corp., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; sergt.; color sergt.; trans. and pro. 2d lieut. 58th Regt. (See 58th Regt.)
 Edmund Davis, corp., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; color corp.; disch. for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Sabin R. Baker, drummer, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1863 for sickness.
 Ephraim A. Roberts, fife and bugler, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Clinton Bagley, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; sergeant; first sergeant; sergeant-major; 2d lieut. Sept. 8, 1864; declined commission; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Henry Baur, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1863.
 *John H. Birch, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; died of fever Aug. 15, 1863, at Overton Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.
 Elijah W. Bonnemort, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; disch. in 1865 for wounds received at North Anna River May 24, 1864.
 *George C. Bunker, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1865.
 J. Bradford Calder, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; color corporal; sergeant; first sergeant; 2d lieut. Sept. 8, 1864; 1st lieut. Nov. 29, 1864; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Alvan B. Chase, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Seth W. Collett, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; must. out June 9, 1865.
 *Michael Colbert, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Petersburg Mine July 30, 1864.
 Peter Curran, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 George V. Dean, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1862 for sickness.
 Francis Donley, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Moses W. Downes, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disabled by wounds received at North Anna River May 24, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1864.
 Jerome B. Dunlap, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1862 for sickness.
 Theodore F. Dunlap, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Albert Ellis, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Alfred Ellis, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; sergeant; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Warren Ellis, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 *Charles H. Ellis, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; taken prisoner near Knoxville, Tenn., in November, 1863; died in Richmond Feb. 27, 1864.
 Henry Fisher, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at Poplar Grove Church Sept. 30, 1864; exchanged 1865; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Benjamin Hague, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Charles Hammond, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; deserted September, 1862.
 Alfred T. Hartshorn, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1863 for sickness.
 John Hayes, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 John Hogan, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at Poplar Grove Church Sept. 30, 1864; exchanged; must. out in 1865.
 Patrick Holland, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at Antietam.
 John Hyde, Jr., Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Nathaniel M. Hsley, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Dedrick Jordan, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps in 1863.
 Conrad Krill, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Henry Krill, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Florian Matz, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1865 for wounds received at North Anna River in 1864.
 Frederick Neas, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1862 for sickness.
 John Nauman, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1863 for sickness.
 Albert G. Ober, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

William E. O'Connell, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

*David Phalen, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; died at Milldale, Miss., July 30, 1863.

Winslow Radcliffe, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1863 for sickness.

Michael Rafferty, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; color corporal; must. out June 9, 1865.

Conrad Rausch, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1862 for wounds received at Antietam.

Conrad Schneider, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1863 for sickness.

Hiram Shufeldt, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; sergeant; disch. for wounds received at Petersburg Mine in 1864.

John L. Smith, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; color corporal; sergeant; first sergeant; 2d lieutenant. Jan. 9, 1865; not mustered; must. out June 9, 1865.

Joseph R. Smith, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out June 9, 1865.

*Charles H. Sulkoski, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

David Sullivan, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disabled by wounds received at Fredericksburg in 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps in 1863.

William M. Titcomb, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; trans. and pro. 1st lieut. 36th U. S. C. Troops.

*Nathan C. Treadwell, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; died Oct. 26, 1862, at Frederick, Md., of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

William J. Wallace, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at Poplar Grove Church Sept. 30, 1864; exchanged in 1865; must. out June 9, 1865.

*Joseph P. White, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Robert White, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1865.

*George F. Whiting, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; died Oct. 5, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

Henry W. Woods, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. in 1864 for sickness.

Weston F. Hutchins, Co. I, Dec. 31, 1863; corp.; trans. to 29th Regt.; must. out July 29, 1865.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

*Julius M. Lathrop, 1st lieut., Aug. 20, 1862; capt. Feb. 27, 1863; died April 26, 1864, of wounds received at Cane River, La., April 23, 1864.

Edward Hogan, Co. F, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 30, 1865.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Charles L. Carter, Co. E, Jan. 25, 1863; died while prisoner of war, Feb. 9, 1865. (See 12th Regt.)

FORTIETH REGIMENT (Three Years).

*Henry M. Park (Attleboro'), corp., Co. H, August, 1862; wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; died June 20, 1864.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (Nine Months).

Henry S. Richardson (Medway), Co. B, Sept. 13, 1862; must. out Aug. 20, 1863.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (One Hundred Days).

Edwin H. Alger, Co. D, July 20, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

William K. Guild, Co. D, July 20, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

Edwin P. Talbot, Co. E, July 22, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

William A. Cobb, Co. K, July 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

Nathan W. Fisher, Co. K, July 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

Melvin A. Galucia, Co. K, July 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

Joseph Guild, Co. K, July 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

Edward H. Marshall, Co. K, July 18, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT (Nine Months).

Cornelius O'Brien, Co. B, Oct. 11, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Antoine Schenkle, Co. B, Oct. 11, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Henry Burns, Co. B, Oct. 24, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Edward A. Sumner, 1st lieut., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

James Schouler, 2d lieut., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Cornelius A. Taft, 1st sergt., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

John E. Webster, sergt., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Alvin Fuller, sergt., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Joseph H. Lathrop, sergt., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863. (See 4th Regt. Cav.)

Francis W. Haynes, sergt., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Charles B. Fessenden, sergt., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; sergt.-maj. May 29, 1863; must. out July 30, 1863.

John McDonald, corp., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Emelius A. Everett, corp., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

William Chickering, Jr., corp., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863. (See 4th Regt. Cav.)

E. Phineas Guild, corp., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Isaac A. Cox, corp., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Samuel D. Cobb, corp., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Charles D. Marcy, corp., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; re-enl. U. S. Signal Corps March 31, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.

Eldridge P. Boyden, corp., Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Melvin A. Galucia, musician, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863. (See 42d Regt., 100 days.)

Frank D. Hayward, musician, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; re-enl. U. S. Signal Corps March, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.

William H. Alexander, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Willard Babbitt, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Addison G. Baker, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Charles R. Baker, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

James E. Ball, Co. D, Oct. 11, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Nathaniel W. Broad, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

William F. Carroll, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Frank Carter, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Rufus F. Cheney, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

William H. Clements, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; disch. June 3, 1863; re-enl. in 2d Regt. Heavy Art.

John D. Clifton, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

James Collins, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Patrick Cox, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Samuel H. Cox, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Albert M. Coy, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Patrick Eagan, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

George W. S. Edmonds, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Lewis Ellis, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Jarvis G. Fairbanks, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Edwin E. Fisher, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

William H. Gay, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Michael Golden, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Clarence M. Guild, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Joseph Guild, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863. (See 42d Regt., 100 days.)

Charles J. Guild, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Edward W. Guild, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

John A. Hahn, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Charles E. Harbison, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; disch. April 25, 1863, for sickness.

R. Ellis Hathaway, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

*James J. Hawkins, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; died at Readville, Nov. 4, 1862.

George E. Hooker, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

James B. Hooker, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Joseph Houghton, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Martin Howard, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Francis P. Ide, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Willard L. Johnson, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

John Kiernan, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863. (See 14th Lt. Batt.)

Herbert R. Lincoln, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

William Marsh, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Patrick McGlone, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Patrick Meagher, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

A. Mason Morse, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Charles H. Morse, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Josiah E. Morse, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Sanford O. Morse, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

John H. Nichols, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; re-enl. U. S. Signal Corps March 31, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.

Charles M. Perkins, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

George E. Pond, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Edwin Pratt, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

William H. Randall, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

George A. Rhoades, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

George L. Rhoades, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.

Joseph H. Richardson, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Bennett O. Rickards, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Charles H. Shackley, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 James F. Shapleigh, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Nathan E. Shapleigh, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Henry H. Shaw, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 William H. Sheridan, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 George H. Smith, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Francis E. Soule, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 George M. Stone, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Nathaniel H. Talbot, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Thomas Temperley, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; disch. for sickness May 9, 1863.

Joseph N. Tibbetts, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 William R. Tibbetts, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Horace E. Towle, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Andrew Tracy, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 James H. Tucker, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 James Urry, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Edwin A. Walley, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Frederick J. Walley, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; deserted Sept. 15, 1862, at Readville.

Albert G. Webb, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 Henry Weeks, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863. (See 5th Regt., 100 days.)

John K. Wight, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 James M. Wood, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863.
 John S. Woods, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; must. out July 30, 1863. (See 16th Batt. L. A.)

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (Nine Months).

Ithamar W. Copeland, Co. K, Sept. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 14, 1863, for sickness.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (Nine Months).

Samuel C. Hunt, Co. C, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out July 7, 1863.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (Nine Months).

William J. Hartnett, 2d lieut., Co. I, Dec. 26, 1862; res. March 1, 1863.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT (Nine Months).

Nathaniel F. Robinson (Salem), corp., Co. A, Sept. 15, 1862; must. out Aug. 23, 1863.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

*John H. Bancroft, Co. A, March 4, 1863; wounded at Fort Wagner July 18, 1863; died of wounds at Beaufort, S. C., July 30, 1863.
 Wilson Webster (Lancaster, Pa.), Co. D, March 19, 1863; must. out Aug. 20, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Sigourney Wales, capt., May 23, 1863; maj. Nov. 3, 1863; must. out Nov. 18, 1864. (See 13th Regt.)

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Warren B. Galucia, 2d lieut., Sept. 5, 1863; 1st lieut. Jan. 4, 1864; capt. June 24, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865. (See 18th Regt.)
 John Leonard, Co. B, Jan. 21, 1864.

*Anson F. Barton, Co. G, Jan. 19, 1864; died Oct. 7, 1864.
 Elias W. Adams, Co. H, Jan. 27, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Sumner A. Ellis, Co. F, Jan. 12, 1864; disch. for disability June 17, 1865.

John Neas, Co. K, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

*Charles F. Everett, Co. D; killed in the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

*John W. Fiske, 2d lieut., Jan. 26, 1864; 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1864; killed at Poplar Grove Church Sept. 30, 1864. (See 35th Regt.)
 Edward S. Stewart, Jan. 1, 1864.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

*Mark Kehoe (Roxbury), Co. G, March 4, 1864; died in service Aug. 15, 1864.
 *John A. Hodge (Lowell), Co. G, Feb. 20, 1864; killed July 30, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT (One Year).

John Collins (Boston), Co. C, Sept. 19, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 Paul Unglaube, Co. C, Sept. 19, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 James M. Moore (Somerset), Co. C, Sept. 17, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 James T. Holmes, Co. C, Sept. 17, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.
 William Connor (Roxbury), Co. H, Dec. 27, 1864; must. out July 16, 1865.
 Dennis Hornan, Co. H, Sept. 20, 1864; must. out July 16, 1865.

THIRD BATTALION RIFLES (Three Months).

Walter R. Briggs, Co. D, May 19, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1861.

FIRST COMPANY SHARPSHOOTERS (Three Years).

Frederick L. Bestwick, Oct. 10, 1862; trans. to 19th Regt.; must. out June 30, 1865.
 *Edward Hutchins, sergt., Oct. 13, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

SECOND COMPANY SHARPSHOOTERS (Three Years).

*Edward J. Herring (Lynn), Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability March 11, 1863; died June 14, 1863.

SIXTEENTH UNATTACHED COMPANY (One Hundred Days).

Benjamin Teeling, Aug. 6, 1864; must. out Nov. 14, 1864.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (Three Years).

Richard B. Boynton, Co. E; disch. for sickness.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (Three Years).

*Virgil Upham, adjutant; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

UNITED STATES REGULAR INFANTRY.

George M. Nead, Co. B, 24th Regt., April 15, 1864.

THIRTEENTH UNITED STATES VETERAN RESERVE CORPS (Three Years).

Humphrey Lord (Boston), Co. K, Sept. 16, 1864; must. out Nov. 30, 1865.
 William Beard (Chelsea), Co. H, Sept. 16, 1864.

NINETEENTH UNITED STATES VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

John Lang (Bolivar, N. Y.), Co. F, Aug. 15, 1864.
 George W. Tarbox (Georgetown, Mass.), Co. F, Aug. 13, 1864; must. out Nov. 15, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND UNITED STATES VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Robert C. Dowds, Co. D, April 24, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH UNITED STATES VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Thomas R. Allen (Philadelphia), Co. H, April 15, 1864; must. out July 10, 1865.

William Dill, Co. H, April 15, 1864.
 William H. Fahs (Bethlehem, Pa.), Co. H, April 15, 1864.
 Charles A. McQuestion (Washington, N. H.), April 15, 1864.
 William G. Thomas (Feltonville, Mich.), April 14, 1864.

FIRST BATTALION UNITED STATES VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

John E. Merrow (Great Falls, N. H.), Aug. 13, 1864.

Artillery.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

*John M. Pooler (Canton), artificer, Aug. 28, 1861; died March 14, 1863, at White Oak Church, Va.

SECOND BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

*Michael Owens, Feb. 19, 1864; died on transport "Mississippi," August, 1864.

FOURTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

William R. Garvey, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out Oct. 14, 1865.
 Thomas Hayes, Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to 13th Battery January, 1865.
 Franklin Upham, Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to 13th Battery January, 1865.
 Daniel McLaughlin, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out Oct. 14, 1865.
 Patrick O'Hara, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out Oct. 14, 1865.

NINTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Samuel B. Gear, March 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 20, 1864, for disability.

ELEVENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Charles E. Stanton, Sept. 17, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865.

TWELFTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Charles A. Foye, Sept. 9, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865.

THIRTEENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Thomas Hayes, Jan. 17, 1865; must. out June 16, 1865.

Franklin Upham, Jan. 17, 1865; must. out June 16, 1865.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

John Kiernan, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865. (See 43d Regt., Co. D.)

Amos J. F. Richards, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865. (See navy.)

SIXTEENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY (Three Years).

John S. Woods, sergt., March 11, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Henry M. Fales, March 11, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Albert M. Kingsbury, Oct. 3, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

John H. Lyman, Oct. 3, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

SHERMAN'S UNITED STATES BATTERY.

Lewis P. Baker.

FIRST BATTALION HEAVY ARTILLERY (Three Years).

J. Spencer Drayton (Boston), Co. A, q-m. sergt., Feb. 20, 1862; disch. for pro. May 5, 1863.

William H. Hutchins, sergt., Co. B, Oct. 29, 1862; disch. Sept. 27, 1864, for disability.

Louis F. Poyen, sergt., Co. D, June 6, 1863; 2d lieut. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out Sept. 12, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY (Three Years).

Peter Grady, Co. A, July 28, 1863; must. out Sept. 3, 1865.

Joseph Neas (Boston), Co. A, July 28, 1863; must. out Sept. 3, 1865.

Frank D. Grover, Co. B, July 29, 1863; must. out July 12, 1865.

William H. Clements, corp., Co. C, Aug. 4, 1863; must. out Sept. 3, 1865.

Bruno Tieslo, Co. C, Aug. 4, 1863; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Charles O. Taft, Co. D, Aug. 24, 1863; must. out Sept. 3, 1865.

Timothy Burns, Co. E, Oct. 5, 1863; must. out Sept. 3, 1865.

Josiah B. Whitney (Boston), corp., Co. F, Oct. 8, 1863; must. out July 31, 1865.

George W. Hewins, Co. F, Oct. 8, 1863; must. out July 21, 1865.

John C. Morse (Boston), Co. G, Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. F, 17th Regt., and disch. June 30, 1865.

Joseph H. Morse (Boston), Co. G, Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. F, 17th Regt., and disch. June 30, 1865.

Walter S. Kitchin, sergt., Co. G, Sept. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. F, 17th Regt.

Thomas McEntee, Co. I, Sept. 16, 1864; trans. to 17th Infantry.

Antoine Schenkle, Aug. 22, 1863 (see 43d, Co. B); deserted Sept. 1, 1865.

Warren Brckett (Salem), Co. K, Dec. 22, 1863; disch. for disability Feb. 25, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH UNATTACHED COMPANY HEAVY ARTILLERY (One Year).

Robert Frazer, Sept. 16, 1864; must. out June 16, 1865.

Cavalry.**FIRST REGIMENT (Three Years).**

Arnold A. Rand (Boston), 2d lieut., Dec. 19, 1861; capt. Feb. 4, 1862; A. A.-G. U. S. Vols. June 10, 1863. (See 4th Regt. Cav.)

Randolph M. Clark, 1st lieut., Dec. 26, 1861; capt. Jan. 6, 1863; must. out Aug. 8, 1863, as 1st lieut.

William C. Paterson, chaplain, Dec. 30, 1861; resigned in 1862.

William A. King, Co. A, Dec. 24, 1861; deserted Jan. 23, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.

John A. Goodwin (Boston), sergt., Co. B, Sept. 12, 1861; sergt.-maj.; 2d lieut. Dec. 14, 1862; 1st lieut. May 13, 1863; must. out May 15, 1865.

*Frank Miles, com-sergt., Sept. 23, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 10, 1862.

George B. Mussey (Boston), q-m.-sergt., Dec. 2, 1861; must. out Nov. 16, 1862.

Henry Smith, Co. B, Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1862, for disability.

*William H. Tillinghast, Co. E, Dec. 11, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.

Wm. A. Barton, Co. F, Oct. 17, 1861; deserted Dec. 15, 1861, at Readville.

George W. Filley, Co. F, Oct. 10, 1861; Oct. 11, 1864; must. out in Co. H.

William C. Hillery, Co. F, Oct. 19, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1863, for disability.

Morris Kuhn, Co. F, Sept. 19, 1861; deserted Nov. 24, 1861, at Readville.

Henry Thackwell, Co. G, Jan. 2, 1862; disch. Oct. 21, 1863, for disability.

Thomas McGrath, Co. H, Nov. 19, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.

Edwin A. Parker, Co. H, Aug. 5, 1862; must. out Nov. 11, 1864.

James C. Ross, Co. H, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Dec. 20, 1862, for disability.

Hubbard C. Jordan, corp., Co. I, Nov. 26, 1861; trans. to 4th Cav.

Augustine A. Colburn, corp., Co. I, Sept. 24, 1861; trans. to 4th Cav.

Samuel Patterson (Stoughton), Co. I, Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to 4th Cav.

*Joseph T. Stevens, corp., Co. I, Oct. 19, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., March 31, 1862.

James H. Wood (Quincy), Co. K, Oct. 5, 1861; trans. to 4th Cav.

Charles Reynolds, Co. K, Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Gerald Brannan, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1861; disch. July 30, 1862, for disability.

Joseph Dam, Co. K, Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to 4th Cav.

Cornelius D. Sullivan, sergt., Co. K, Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Dec. 28, 1864, for disability; Co. A.

Joseph A. Noble, Co. K, Dec. 22, 1861; deserted June 12, 1862.

John Good, Co. K, Dec. 22, 1861; must. out in Co. A Jan. 26, 1865.

Thomas Golden, Co. K, Dec. 29, 1863; must. out in Co. A June 26, 1865.

Charles Dow, Co. L, Dec. 26, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1863, for disability.

Benjamin Gilchrist, Co. L, Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 4th Cav.

Henry J. Hanks, Co. L, Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 4th Cav.

Edward Moran, Co. L, Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. L, 4th Cav.

James T. Walsh, bugler, Co. L, Jan. 6, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.

Frank Kerrigan, Co. L, Jan. 6, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT (Three Years).

Urias Urry, farrier, Co. B, Jan. 13, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

Daniel Fallon, Co. C, Nov. 17, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.

Frank Emile, Co. G, April 9, 1864; deserted May 20, 1864.

*John Purdy, Co. I, Feb. 25, 1864; died May, 1865, at Danville, Va.

*Albert O. Hammond, Co. M, Jan. 4, 1864; died Sept. 12, 1864, prisoner at Savannah, Ga.

William Kilpatrick, Aug. 4, 1863; unassigned recruit.

Daniel O'Keefe, March 23, 1864; unassigned recruit.

Charles Wood, Aug. 18, 1863; unassigned recruit.

THIRD REGIMENT (Three Years).

Christopher McNamara, Co. A, Jan. 4, 1864; deserted Aug. 23, 1865, at Fort Kearney, N. T.

Marcus Doe, Co. L, Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Benjamin Gowell, Co. M (1 year), Dec. 30, 1864; must. out Sept. 28, 1865.

Frank B. Gowell, Co. M (1 year), Dec. 30, 1864; must. out Sept. 28, 1865.

David F. Grant, Co. M (1 year), Dec. 31, 1864; must. out Sept. 28, 1865.

George W. Grant, Co. M (1 year), Dec. 31, 1864; must. out Sept. 28, 1865.

James McMahon, Co. M (1 year), Dec. 31, 1864; must. out Sept. 28, 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Arnold A. Rand (Boston), lieut.-col., Dec. 3, 1863; col. Jan. 22, 1864; resigned Feb. 3, 1865. (See 1st Regt. Cav.)

William Chickering, Jr., 2d lieut., Feb. 1, 1864; 1st lieut. Dec. 10, 1864; resigned July 12, 1865.

Joseph H. Lathrop, 2d lieut., Jan. 25, 1864; 1st lieut. Jan. 5, 1865; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.

John Sheridan, Co. A, Dec. 26, 1863; disch. March 13, 1865, for disability.

George W. Kingsbury, Co. B, Dec. 21, 1863; disch. May 22, 1864, for disability.

*John E. Richardson, Co. B, Feb. 21, 1863; died in rebel prison Aug. 17, 1864.

Joseph H. Richardson, Co. B, Feb. 21, 1863; must. out Nov. 3, 1865.

Augustine A. Colburn, sergt., Co. I, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out Sept. 24, 1864.

Hubbard E. Jordan, corp., Co. I, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.

Benjamin Gilchrist, Co. L. (See 1st Regt. Cav.)

Edward Moran, Co. L, Sept. 17, 1861; deserted June 6, 1864.

Henry J. Hanks, Co. L, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out Oct. 12, 1864.

Henry Flood, Co. M, March 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 16, 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

James Leath, Co. C, Sept. 19, 1864; must. out Aug. 31, 1865.
 James Minch, Co. H, March 12, 1864; disch. Dec. 15, 1864, for disability.
 David Fresbie, Co. H, March 12, 1864; must. out Oct. 31, 1865.
 *Daniel Carter, Co. I, March 26, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864.

FIRST BATTALION FRONTIER CAVALRY (One Year).

Charles H. Grant, Co. D, Jan. 2, 1865; must. out June 30, 1865.
 Frank Kalliher, Co. D, Jan. 2, 1865; must. out June 30, 1865.
 James A. Manning, Co. D, Jan. 2, 1865; must. out June 30, 1865.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

*Willard F. Rhoads, killed near Centreville, Va., Nov. 3, 1863.

REGULAR CAVALRY.

Isaac N. Grant.

United States Navy.

*Gershom J. Van Brunt, captain at opening of war; commanded U. S. steam frigate "Minnesota" from April, 1861, to August, 1862; commodore, July, 1862; supervised equipment of Banks' expedition to New Orleans, 1862; inspector transports, New England District, 1863; died in Dedham Dec. 17, 1863.
 Henry Van Brunt, lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1861; resigned Feb. 15, 1864; on duty with North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
 Edward Sherwin, clerk to Cairo Inspection, Nov. 26, 1862; acting assistant paymaster volunteer navy, March 31, 1863; passed assistant paymaster U. S. N., July 23, 1866; resigned Dec. 20, 1866; at Cairo and Yazoo River in 1862-63; South Atlantic Blockading Squadron from May 18, 1863, to Jan. 26, 1865; afterwards at various stations.

Henry G. B. Fisher, captain's clerk, April, 1861, to August, 1862, on "Minnesota."
 Henry Sherwin, captain's clerk on "Santee," June 5, 1861, to August, 1862, in Gulf of Mexico; chief clerk to Fleet Captain Pennock, in Mississippi Squadron, from November, 1862, to June, 1865.
 Elisha L. Turner, paymaster's clerk "Congress," 1861; acting assistant paymaster "Chocoma," 1862.
 Frederick W. Willis, surgeon's steward, April 9, 1863, to April, 1865, on "Marmora."
 Samuel H. Swett, seaman, April 16, 1862; served three years on "Minnesota," "Florida," "Pequod," etc.
 Charles G. Swett, seaman, December, 1861; served three years on "Quaker City," "St. Lawrence," etc.
 Robert S. Edson, seaman, November, 1861; served three years on "Sciota," etc.
 Adin B. Crosby, seaman, Sept. 25, 1864; served on "Sabine" and "Hartford," in Western Gulf Squadron.
 James H. O'Brien, seaman, October, 1862, "Onward."
 Thomas Smith, June, 1864.
 Charles E. Barrows, August, 1863; served five years.
 Henry G. Tillinghast, fireman, July 20, 1864, "Connecticut."
 Patrick Murphy, Aug. 19, 1864; served one year.
 John McAllister, Jr., fireman "Minnesota," April 18, 1861; served three years.
 Robert McAllister, fireman "Minnesota," April 18, 1861; served three years.
 William F. McAllister, coal-heaver "Sebago," March 17, 1862; served three years.
 Amos J. F. Richards, seaman, August, 1862, one year; disch. September, 1863; served on gunboat "Rescue," Hampton Roads and siege of Charleston.

ERRATA.

Page 45, first column, for "Wamisit" read "Wamesit."
 Page 50, second column, 16th line, read "a clergyman of the Church of England."
 Page 61, second column, in 2d line of second paragraph, omit "the."
 Page 68, second column, in 7th line of second paragraph, read "the" for "this." Substitute pronoun "He" for "Mr. White" in the 15th and 18th lines.
 Page 79, first column, 2d paragraph, for "Blue Rock Bridge" read "Vine Rock Bridge." Second column, 2d line, read "Alfred Hewins."
 Page 190, first column, 38th line from top, for "Phillipps" read "Phillips."
 Page 194, first column, 7th line from bottom, for "seventy-five" read "seventy."
 Page 207, bottom of second column. For corrected list of Randolph's selectmen, see Appendix.
 Page 268, 3d line, chapter xx., for "were" read "was."
 Page 278, line 18th from top, for "thereo" read "thereof."

Page 284, second column, line 15th, for "is" read "are."
 Page 288, line 10th, for "way" read "sway."
 Page 303, line 36th, for "Deborah" read "Dorothy."
 Page 315, line 11th, for "and two" read "many." Same page, line 12th, for "11th" read "1758."
 Page 318, line 28th, for "houses" read "house."
 Page 327, line 25th, for "Monatiquot" read "Monatoquit."
 Page 341, 13th line from bottom, for "\$300" read "£300."
 Page 343, 10th line from top, for "650" read "450."
 Page 534, 9th line from bottom, for "Denning" read "Deming,"
 Page 534, second column, 13th line from bottom, read 1816, '18, '19, etc.
 Page 534, second column, 12th line from bottom, read 1817, '19, '20, etc.
 Page 534, second column, bottom line, read "Amraphel" for "Amraphel."
 Page 544, line 10th, for "Medford" read "Hartford."







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WESBY



